

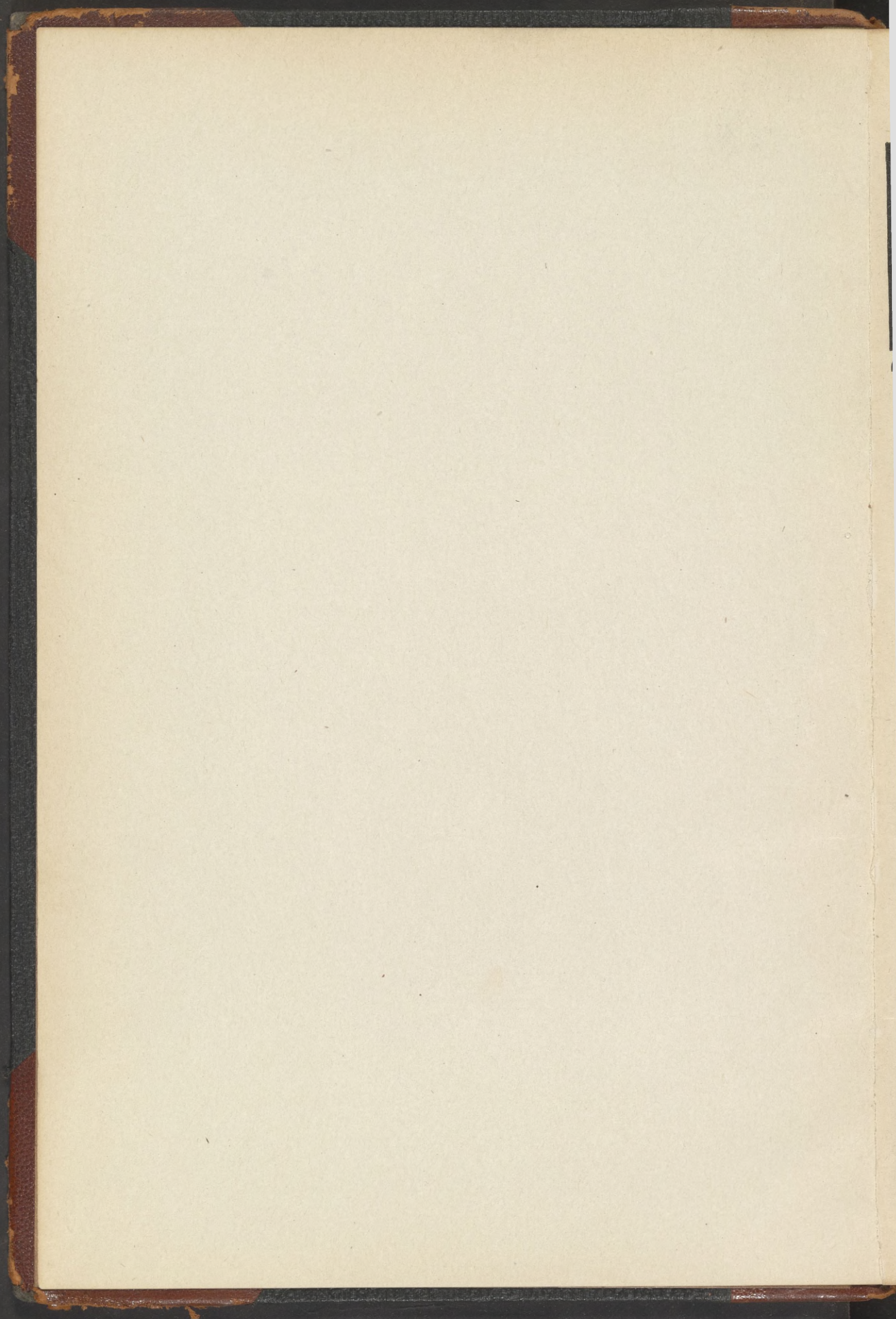
**INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD
OF TEAMSTERS**

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Official Magazine, Int'l.

Brotherhood of Teamster, 1909

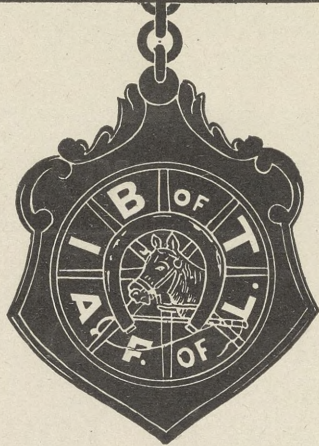
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JANUARY, 1909

THE TEAMSTERS

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF
THOSE ENGAGED IN THE
TEAMING INDUSTRY



OFFICIAL MAGAZINE

OF THE
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD
OF TEAMSTERS

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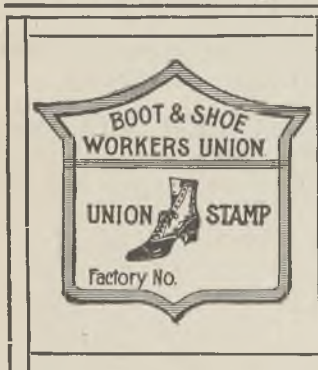
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THE TEAMSTERS

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Brotherhood of Teamsters

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January, 1909



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THE A. F. OF L. CONVENTION.

(By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.)

Under the shadow of the "injunction contempt" proceedings in Washington, the American Federation of Labor held its annual meeting in Denver during the middle of November. It was a great convention, every way: great in its personnel, great in the speeches that were made, great in the manner in which its business was transacted, and great in the subjects which were handled by the nearly 400 delegates who attended the convention. The federation has grown in membership and its financial strength. It is constantly developing in importance as a factor in the industrial democracy, for the securing of which it is making such splendid efforts.

There was a strong undercurrent of sentiment which was easily aroused by the speeches, which had in them an appeal to the moral and ethical ideals of labor. The general tendency was toward a more scientific handling of labor's affairs, especially in the better grouping of the crafts. This was manifested by the formation of the building trades and the metal

trades departments, and in the probable inauguration of a department for the crafts engaged in the railroad industries. Such organizations should very materially reduce the jurisdictional strife which has consumed so much of the federation's time in former years, and which has been a constant source of hindrance in the making of satisfactory contracts with employers.

The political programme of the federation was pretty thoroughly gone into. Despite the prophecies of the daily press, Samuel Gompers and the executive council were heartily applauded for their efforts in the last campaign. Indeed, there wasn't a suggestion of criticism from the convention with reference to their action. Mr. Gompers is more firmly entrenched than ever in the hearts and hopes of the federation. It is quite apparent that he knows labor as no other man does, not only collectively, but as individuals.

The legislation of the convention looking toward better things for labor was put through with enthusiasm. The keenness of perception and the grasping of the really big things presented would have done credit to any kind of an organization. Surely no association of employers has a broader vision than had these delegates who represented the men of labor at their annual gathering.

TEAMSTERS UNITED AGAIN.

Amalgamation of the Two Great Bodies of Teamsters.

To the Officers and Members of All Local Unions of Teamsters in This Country.

Gentlemen and Brothers:—After two years of separation, in which bitterness was experienced on both sides, I am pleased to say that the United Teamsters of America and the International Brotherhood of Teamsters have formed one grand organization in the interests of the rank and file.

I take the liberty of addressing you at this time asking you to return to our organization and help us get for the teamster the things that belong to the teamster—principally justice and a chance to go along in life the same as every other member of the trades union movement.

I believe that with concentration of forces and with honest administration this organization of teamsters and helpers can, in a short time, be equal to any organization connected with the American Federation of Labor.

No doubt you have by this time received notice from the general secretary-treasurer of your organization, asking you to apply to this office for renewal of your charters. Let me urge upon you the necessity of applying at once, in order that we may more speedily bring to a head this amalgamation that has recently been formed.

There will be no charge of any kind for your charter. All that is necessary is that you send in the per capita tax on your actual membership, and in so doing I want to assure you that every protection and every consideration that has been given to any member of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters in the past will be given to you in the future.

In a few days the past will be forgotten and we will be again one grand brotherhood, with deceit and corruption abolished forever from our midst.

Again wishing you every success and welcoming you to join hands with us, I beg to remain,

Fraternally yours,

DANIEL J. TOBIN,
General President.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Sir and Brother:—Your favor of Dec. 5 received, with the exceptional good news that the differences between the United Teamsters of America and your International Brotherhood have been adjusted. You are to be congratulated.

When is the application for the renewal of charter to go into effect?

What suggestion, if any, have you to make in regard to Chicago? Is there any way in which the American Federation of Labor can be helpful at this time? There are other organizations that have grievances to be adjusted in Chicago.

Fraternally yours,

FRANK MORRISON,

Sec. American Federation of Labor.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Sir and Brother:—Your favor of the 5th inst. to hand and contents noted, and I beg to assure you that I am greatly gratified at the information that an agreement has been reached and arrangements made for the unification of the teamsters' organizations of the country with the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

It matters little to me, and I take it will matter little to any, as to the details of the arrangement and agreement, the interests of the men who toil being of far greater importance, and these interests can only be safeguarded and promoted by unity and harmony.

I note what you say relative to the elements at work to neutralize or antagonize the advantages of united effort. You may count upon any assistance which I may be able to render to offset or nullify them. Write when convenient, and indicating where I can help, and it will be cordially and promptly performed to the fullest extent of whatever influence I may possess.

Sincerely hoping for the fullest success of your organization and your men in the future, as well as for yourself and your colleagues, I am,

Fraternally yours,

SAMUEL GOMPERS,

President American Federation of Labor.

A. F. OF L. CONVENTION.

Report of General President Tobin as Delegate.

According to the constitution adopted at the Detroit convention, I herewith submit my report.

The fact of my being a delegate to the American Federation of Labor convention was caused by the resignation of Thomas Barry and Edward Coleman, the delegates elected at the Detroit convention, who resigned as delegates-elect at the meeting of the executive board, held in October.

Knowing that no business of any great importance would be transacted on the opening days of the convention, I left Indianapolis Saturday evening, Nov. 7, and arrived in Chicago Nov. 8, Sunday, where I attended a meeting of Local No. 748, and in the evening met many of the representatives of our organization for the purpose of discussing the situation pertaining to the then contemplated movement to establish an organization independent of the International in the city of Chicago.

On Monday, Nov. 9, at 10 o'clock, I left over the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad for Denver. Nothing of importance transpired during the trip over this vast expanse of country and at 3 o'clock on Tuesday, the 10th, I arrived in Denver. Immediately upon my arrival I made straight for the Auditorium building, in which the convention was being held. The convention was about to adjourn until Thursday morning, Nov. 12th, as all day Wednesday, the 11th, was to be devoted to a trip to Colorado Springs for the purpose of reviewing the Printers' Home on the invitation of the Typographical Union. The trip was taken by your delegate and it is almost useless to attempt to describe the scenery of that wild but beautiful country and the perfect manner in which this ex-

pensive but useful institution is conducted by the International Typographical Union. We returned late in the evening and on Thursday morning the regular work of the convention was taken up. All the committees appointed made announcements that they wanted all resolutions and grievances submitted in order that they might proceed with their work. Understanding the seriousness of the several dual organizations of teamsters in this country and for the purpose of bringing to the attention of the American Federation of Labor the condition of our organization and in order to offset any attempt made by any rival or seceding organization, the General President drafted and presented the following resolution, which was also signed by Delegates Daly and McCormack:

Whereas, The American Federation of Labor has at all times pledged itself to help and assist any international organization chartered and working under its banner; and

Whereas, It has repeatedly denounced rival organizations and seceders from regularly chartered international bodies; and

Whereas, There exists at the present time in some of the large cities a dual organization of teamsters which is attempting to deceive the rank and file of the workers of that craft and organized labor in general; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this convention of the American Federation of Labor denounces and condemns seceding and dual organizations as tending to disrupt organized workers and strengthen the power of unjust employers, and it is further

Resolved, That all central bodies and state federations refuse to allow any organization of teamsters and helpers not chartered by the International Brotherhood of Teamsters to affiliate with them; and if any such dual or seceding organizations are at

present affiliated with them are seated in their councils, that they be immediately unseated or expelled from such central bodies or state federations until such time as they become chartered under the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

The above resolution was adopted unanimously by the American Federation of Labor and your delegates were informed by many of the leaders in the labor movement that it was the most sweeping resolution ever passed through the American Federation of Labor. It not alone helps and protects our own organization, but other organizations have trouble and secession, such as the Electrical workers, and many others are also protected by the action of the convention in adopting the Teamsters' resolution.

Many trying and exciting hours were experienced by your delegate in listening to controversies and the serious debates brought forth on the floor of the convention. Certainly it can safely be said that no more interesting convention of the American Federation of Labor was ever held. At the conclusion of the convention it was admitted by all that every feature of the convention was a complete success. Adjustments and disputes were settled and charters issued to international organizations covering a total of at least 100,000 members.

The first interesting affair on the floor of the convention was brought about by the report of the committee on credentials who refused to seat Delegate-elect Thomas Rowe of the Flint Glass Workers, representing the Ohio State Federation of Labor. The committee reported unfavorably on the credential of Brother Rowe. The matter was taken up on the floor of the convention and after a heated battle lasting over three hours the convention finally decided that the delegate could not be seated, in view of the fact that his organization was not

chartered by the American Federation of Labor.

The next matter of importance coming before the convention was the report of the committee on treasurer's report. The question arose as to how the treasury of the American Federation of Labor could be safeguarded and as time passed the speaker drifted somewhat from the original question and in a short time the convention found itself discussing the late political action of President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor and the Executive Council. This was the first clash between those who opposed the policy of the president of the American Federation of Labor and those who believed in his policy. The Socialists, strongly represented, participated in this serious discussion, to the extent of consuming the entire afternoon before any solution was arrived at or any suggestions offered as to how the funds of the Federation could be protected from being attached by any employer who sought relief from the courts in securing damages such as in the hatters' case, but on account of the personal reference made to President Gompers at last he arose as on all former occasions above every other speaker and in an argument lasting over an hour convinced even his bitter enemies of the righteousness of his actions during the past campaign, and as the snow before the sun melting on a spring day, the Socialists and the bitter opponents of President Gompers, with their entire argument, withered to be heard of no more for several days in the convention.

That part of the president's report dealing with the revocation of the charter of the United Brewery Workers was the next that interested and dealt with the welfare of our organization. This matter was referred to the adjustment committee, formerly known as the grievance committee, of which James O'Connell, international

president of the Machinists, acted as chairman and T. L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, acted as secretary. In due time your delegates were notified to appear before this committee and state their reasons why they believed the Teamsters employed in the breweries should come under the jurisdiction of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. We attended the meeting of the committee. In attendance, also, were representatives of the Brewery Workers, Stationary Firemen and Engineers. It is useless and a waste of time to try to put forth in this issue a report of all the arguments presented by your committee and by the committees representing the several other organizations. Suffice it to say that your delegation contended for its rights, arguing along the line that it meant so much to each organization—the jurisdiction question. The following day nothing was heard of the action of the committee, but late in the afternoon session on motion of Delegate Lewis it was decided that the report of the adjustment committee be made a special order of business next day at 10 o'clock. The Brewery Workers, before the adjustment committee, had made a statement that under no condition could they or would they live up to the decision of the Minneapolis convention, which was reaffirmed at the Norfolk convention in 1907, which was that all teamsters to be employed in the breweries in the future should be members of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. The Brewery Workers contended that were they to live up to that part of the agreement it would eventually and utterly disrupt their organization, as there were from 10,000 to 15,000 teamsters employed in the breweries throughout the country who were members of their organization. On this statement, which was purely a statement that they intended to defy the American Federation of

Labor, your delegate and President Healy of the Stationary Firemen drafted and presented to the grievance or adjustment committee the following resolution:

Whereas, The organization of the United Brewery Workers have absolutely refused to obey the mandates of the American Federation of Labor, and

Whereas, Their charter was restored to the same organization at the Norfolk convention with the direct understanding that they should obey and live up to the decision rendered in Minneapolis; and

Whereas, They have openly stated before the adjustment committee that they could not, as it would be impossible for them to do so, live up to or obey the rulings and decisions of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor along the lines of the Minneapolis convention decision; therefore be it

Resolved: That the charter of the United Brewery Workers of America be revoked until such time as they agree to live up to and carry out the decision of the Minneapolis convention of the American Federation of Labor.

Adverse action was taken by the committee on this resolution, as it is well known to everybody who has any knowledge of the Brewery Workers' organization that the American Federation of Labor and its officials are reluctant and slow to revoke the charter of any affiliated organization, and expect to obtain better results by keeping within their fold all organizations and working along the lines of peaceful argument in order to bring about a settlement between contending parties. However, to come back to the report of the adjustment committee. At 4 o'clock the adjustment committee started to report on the Brewery Workers', Teamsters', Firemen and Engineers' controversy. The first part

of the report contained the following statement:

"After years of wasted energy and after hours of lengthy argument, we are glad to report to this convention that the differences between the Steam Engineers' and the Brewery Workers' Unions have been adjusted by the adoption of the following agreement by both parties:

"First: All hostilities existing between the members of the International Union of United Brewery Workmen of America and the International Union of Steam Engineers shall cease immediately.

"Second: Engineers employed in breweries, now members of, and working under the contracts and jurisdiction of the International Union of Steam Engineers, shall remain members of the International Union of Steam Engineers.

"Third: Engineers employed in breweries, now members of, and working under the contracts and jurisdiction of the International Union of United Brewery Workmen, shall remain members of the International Union of United Brewery Workmen.

"Fourth: In the month of October, 1910, the engineers employed in the breweries, and members of the International Union of United Brewery Workmen of America, shall take a referendum vote for the purpose of deciding whether or not they desire to remain members of the Brewery Workmen's Union or affiliate with the Steam Engineers' Union. A majority vote of the engineers who are members of the Brewery Workmen's Union and employed in the breweries shall determine the question of their membership in the respective cities where the referendum vote is taken.

"Fifth: All engineers, members of the Brewery Workmen's Union, who decide by a majority of the referendum vote in cities where the vote is taken to affiliate with the Steam Engineers, shall transfer their member-

ship Jan. 1, 1911; and where a majority of engineers decide to remain members of the Brewery Workmen's Union they shall remain as such."

This is the substance of the agreement entered into by the Engineers, who acted this year independently of the Firemen and Teamsters, and in the opinion of your delegate the agreement is anything but a square deal to the engineers, as you will notice that it depends entirely on whether or not the engineers who are members of the Brewery Workers' Union vote to go into the engineers' organization in 1910, and it is reasonable to assume that the influence exercised in the several breweries by the Brewery Workers' Union against the Engineers will certainly result in having the vote cast in favor of the Brewery Workmen's Union. After this vote decides the question it is settled definitely and the engineers can no longer claim any engineers after 1910 who by their vote decide to remain with the Brewery Workmen's Union.

Your delegate asked the question of Secretary Lewis, as can be seen by the proceedings of the convention of the American Federation of Labor, whether or not he intended making any report on that part of the controversy dealing with the Firemen and Teamsters. Delegate Lewis, secretary of the committee, stated that they intended taking up that matter in a separate part of their report and very soon after resolution No. 77 was entered by your delegate and President Healy of the Firemen and acted on by the committee, who made the following report:

"Committee recommend that the president and executive council of the American Federation of Labor be authorized and instructed to endeavor to bring about an adjustment of the differences between the International Union of the United Brewery Workmen and the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen on the

same basis as the settlement which has been agreed to between the Brewery Workmen and Steam Engineers.

"Your committee further recommend that the twenty-eighth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor recognize the jurisdiction of the International Union of United Brewery Workmen of America over all teamsters employed in breweries."

A motion was made and seconded that the recommendation of the committee be concurred in.

Imagine, if you can, the surprise in the mind of your delegate on hearing this latter part of the report of the committee and its recommendation to give to the Brewery Workmen all Teamsters now in our membership and for all time jurisdiction over all teamsters employed in the breweries.

Let me say in passing that I was given every assurance by many members of the adjustment committee that the action of the convention in Norfolk and also in Minneapolis would be concurred in by the committee on adjustment in this convention. What then do you think my surprise was on hearing this adverse report, practically annihilating us, and taking from us forever our right over the teamsters employed by breweries in this country. It is needless to say that your delegate on securing the floor of the convention expressed himself in accordance with his feelings and in no minced words told the president of the American Federation of Labor and the delegates in convention that the organization of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters would never submit to or abide by such a recommendation if adopted by the convention. In discussing the question for over thirty minutes your delegate laid before the convention well the injustice of such a recommendation and the unfairness of the committee in sacrificing the Teamsters in order that the Engineers may be given

that settlement, such as agreed to above. Delegate Healy of the Firemen's organization refused to consider the recommendation of the committee with reference to the Firemen unless the Teamsters, whom he styled as always being on the square, were given the same consideration.

The convention being wrapped up in the seriousness of the action, and in listening to the statement of your delegate, many of the leaders became enthused to such an extent that the controversy arising from the report of the committee became one of the most heated discussions that appeared on the floor of the convention during its entire session. On behalf of the committee, Secretary T. L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, made a strong appeal to the convention, citing the fact that 250,000 teamsters were unorganized over the entire country, and gave many reasons why the Brewery Workmen should be given the Teamsters in order to protect their organization. It was the easiest thing in the world for your delegate to answer President Lewis of the Mine Workers by telling him that all over the country there were thousands of unorganized miners and that in the state of Indiana alone at least 50,000 miners who were union men will not pay per capita tax to the United Mine Workers' organization owing to the administration of President Lewis, but as your delegate arose on the floor of the convention the second time ex-President of the Mine Workers John Mitchell arose at the same time and in one of the most eloquent addresses ever heard on the floor of a convention pleaded the cause of the Teamster and said for the first time in his life he found himself in a position to defend the Teamsters' organization against the unjust and unscrupulous report and recommendation of the adjustment committee. In passing, let me say that nearly every international president and

some of the most noted characters in the convention were anxious and willing to assist your delegate in holding that jurisdiction which the adjustment committee attempted to take away from us. Many of the leaders of prominent organizations called on your delegate and advised him as to how to proceed. Even some of the members on the adjustment committee, who had made the report, expressed their sympathy and promised to vote against their own report. The convention by this time had attained its highest pitch of excitement at the fiery words of ex-President Mitchell, who closed his argument by making a motion as follows:

"I move that the entire matter be referred to the executive council, with instructions to continue their effort to bring about an adjustment of the controversy between the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Stationary Firemen and United Brewery Workmen." Seconded by Delegate Congressman Wilson.

This motion of President Mitchell, I have the pleasure to say to our membership was adopted almost five to one by the convention. This places the matter between our organization and the United Brewery Workers in the same position as before, giving us the right to go ahead and organize the Brewery Teamsters in every section of the country, as under the Minneapolis decision, until such time as the American Federation of Labor's executive council can bring about a settlement of the entire affair.

I desire to say to our members at this time that if we were offered the same settlement as the Engineers that we would absolutely refuse to consider it as the teamster in every section of the country, no matter on what kind of a wagon he is employed, belongs to the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and no other organization should have any jurisdiction over teamsters.

This practically closed the debate on the Brewery Workers' question, and your delegate, during the rest of the convention, had to confine himself to listening to arguments of other organizations pertaining to the jurisdiction question, until some days later during the progress of the convention, the announcement was made that the committee on entertainment had procured street cars for the delegates in which they intended to take them around the city to show them the beautiful sights in and around the district of Denver. Delegate Mahon, president of the Street Carmen's Union, objected to the delegates riding on the street cars inasmuch as there was not a union driver on any of the street cars in Denver. The next morning the announcement was made by the chairman of the committee on entertainment that they had changed from street cars to carriages. Your delegate was forced, despite the inconvenience to the committee, to announce the fact that every carriage driver in Denver was a non-union man. But let it be said to the credit of the delegates that at least 200 refused to ride in the carriages in the afternoon. However, there were many labor leaders who claimed not to hear the announcement of your delegate who rode in the carriages behind non-union drivers in the city of Denver.

The closing days of the convention contained nothing but speculation as to who the next officers of the American Federation of Labor would be.

On Friday night before the adjournment it was stated that the only member of the executive council who would have any opposition would be Vice-President Keefe. However, on Saturday morning, the day of the election, Vice-President Keefe got on the floor of the convention and stated that on account of the recommendation of the committee on officers' reports, which was as follows:

"That any member of the executive

council who could not live up to and carry out the policy of the majority of the council should resign his position as a member of said council, as it seems that the understanding has always been that when a majority of the executive council decided along certain lines or adopted certain policies, be it political or any other nature, that no individual member of the council should oppose or argue against said policy." Vice-President Keefe stated that on account of the adoption of this recommendation he tendered his resignation and would not be a candidate, although he was prevailed upon by every member of the council to be a candidate. However, the convention expressed no surprise at his announcement and proceeded to nominate Delegate Mahon of the Street Carmen's Union and Delegate Alpine, president of the Plumbers' Union, was also nominated for the vacancy on the executive council. Delegate Alpine was successful by a vote of 8,300 to 6,500 for Mahon. Your delegates voted in favor of Delegate Mahon, inasmuch as in every battle which the Teamsters have had on the floor of the convention Delegate Mahon always fought in our behalf, while on the contrary Delegate Alpine of the Plumbers and his forces were mustered against the claims of the Teamsters. In justice, therefore, to Delegate Mahon your delegation cast its solid vote for him, but whom we regret to report was defeated. The contest for election of fraternal delegates to England resulted as follows:

Delegate Frey of the Molders' Union was elected to first place without any opposition. The second place was contested by McKee of the Engineers and Larger of the Garment Workers, but Larger was successful in winning second place.

The convention also decided to send to Europe on special invitation of the labor organizations of Europe, Presi-

dent Gompers, during the summer months of 1909.

The city of St. Louis was a candidate against the city of Toronto for the next convention. Toronto, however, won out by a large majority and the next convention of the American Federation of Labor will take place on Canadian soil.

This concluded the work of the convention and your delegate proceeded homeward, taking the train leaving Denver at 2:15 p. m. Saturday and arriving in Indianapolis at 7 a. m., Monday morning.

I trust this report will be accepted as only giving the substance that pertained to our organization, and passing over slightly, owing to the lack of space, other important matters that transpired at the convention, and believing that our conventions in the future should pick from its membership delegates qualified and able to get on the floor of the convention of the American Federation of Labor and present arguments that will command the respect and admiration of the entire delegation attending the convention. It is absolutely useless for incompetent individuals to go to the convention and expect legislation favorable to the organization. It is also foolish to send to the convention any person not familiar with the controversies between our organization and other organizations and who is not able to speak on the floor of the convention in behalf of the organization he represents. Unless every act of the convention is carefully watched and every movement guarded by the delegates, it is easy to pass adverse legislation against our organization which we might forever afterwards be unable to offset. Therefore, I cannot impress too strongly upon the minds of our membership throughout the country, and especially those who attend our conventions, the necessity of sending to the convention of the American Federation of Labor those

conversant with organization and in a position to speak on the floor of the convention.

Respectfully submitted,

D. J. TOBIN,
General President.

REPORT OF DELEGATE LONGSTREET

To the General Executive Board and Members at Large of the I. B. of T.—Greeting:

It is with a deep feeling of regret that I find myself forced to report to you as one of your delegates to the 28th annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, now in session in the city of Denver, Colo., as follows:

I regret having lost the first opportunity of my life of attending, and taking part in, a convention of the American Federation of Labor. And especially the present one, which means so much to the wage earners of this, our country. And I likewise regret having caused the expenditure of so much money, with practically no result.

It was my highest ambition at this time to attend this convention, where I hoped to get in closer touch, if possible, with the real conditions with which we, as American bread winners, are at this time confronted; to take part in the mapping out of our future plans of action, and to help elect to the leadership of our grand organization such men as I considered the most loyal, the most capable, and best calculated to pilot our ship to a port of safety during the next twelve months' cruise. And to report to the I. B. of T. in detail at the close of the convention as I have always done with my local union when serving them in a similar capacity. But I find one consolation in this one fact: My failure in purpose was utterly unavoidable on my part, as the following conclusively proves.

Realizing that I was going into a higher altitude than I was accustomed to, I took special care to have myself in the best possible physical condition before starting. I left Cincinnati on Friday, Nov. 6, feeling well. I arrived in Denver on Sunday, Nov. 8, at 4 p. m., still feeling good.

On Monday, the 9th, at 9:30 a. m., the delegates that had reported at Denver, about 400 in number, led by a monstrous brass band and the Denver reception committee, paraded the streets of the city, winding up at the Auditorium, which with all its great seating capacity was filled to overflowing. This was calculated to make, and did make, everybody feel good.

At 10 a. m. Mr. Max Morris, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, introduced our great leader and president of the American Federation of Labor, Mr. Samuel Gompers. President Gompers first introduced Rev. Williams, pastor of one of the churches of the city, who opened the convention with a very fervent prayer. President Gompers then introduced in order mentioned the following speakers: Governor Buchtel of Colorado, Mayor Speers of Denver, President Halley of the Colorado State Federation of Labor and last Mr. French, president of the Denver Trades and Labor Assembly.

Each speaker extended to the delegates present the heartiest possible welcome to the state of Colorado and the city of Denver. Their remarks were ably replied to by President Gompers. On behalf of the American Federation of Labor, President Gompers then called for the report of the credentials committee. The committee was in readiness and proceeded to make its report, showing that the convention was ready to get right down to business, much to the satisfaction of all present.

I did not get the number of delegates reported upon, but there were

many, with but very few credentials in question, among which were the following five from the I. B. of T., recommended to be seated: D. J. Tobin, J. E. Longstreet, Patrick Daley, Harry McCormack and Thomas Barry. And we were accredited 377 votes.

The afternoon session was called to order at 2 p. m. by President Gompers, who started to render his report to the convention. At 3 p. m. I was seized with a violent pain in my chest, that almost stopped my breathing. I consulted my co-delegates, and Bro. Daley secured a member of the reception committee by the name of Taylor, who kindly accompanied me to a nearby physician named Dr. Bennett. Dr. Bennett made a thorough examination and said I had congestion of the lungs. He treated me to an electric bath and gave me other medicines and ordered me to report next morning.

I suffered intensely all night, and was no better when the morning arrived.

Tuesday morning I tried to attend the morning session. At 10 o'clock I was again forced to leave the hall. I had in addition to my already sufficient misery a raging fever. I again went to the doctor. His remarks were not of an encouraging nature. He changed the treatment and said if I remained in the city to call in the afternoon. This led me to think that as I was unable to attend to my duty and losing ground at that and quite a long way from home, and my regular physician, I had better start for home, and I so decided. I consulted my co-delegates. I also wired Secretary Hughes as to what I intended to do. I asked Delegate Daley to report for me and have me excused, which he promised to do, and I left Denver at 2:15. Arrived in Cincinnati on Thursday at 9 a. m., a very sick man.

The following is my expense account:

Railroad fare to Denver and return .. .	\$ 49.35
Sleeper fare to Denver and return .. .	16.00
Seven days' salary.....	35.00
Seven days' expenses.....	17.50

Total expense\$117.85

I received from Secretary Hughes an advanced check of \$150. My expense was \$117.85. There is a balance due Secretary Hughes of \$32.15, if I am correct, for which please find enclosed a check on Union Trust Company of Cincinnati.

Sincerely hoping that should I ever again be called upon to serve the I. B. of T. in this or any like capacity, I will not be handicapped as in this case, I submit this report.

Fraternally yours,

J. E. LONGSTREET,

Delegate to the 28th Annual Convention of the A. F. of L.

REPORT OF DELEGATE McCORMACK.

To the General Executive Board of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters:

As your delegate to the convention of the American Federation of Labor I attended the convention which opened on the morning of Nov. 9 in Denver, Colo., and attended every session of the convention for the fourteen following days. The English Trades Union congress was represented by Mr. John Wadsworth, a miner; H. Skinner, a printer; and P. M. Draper represented the Canadian Trades Labor congress.

All international unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor were represented by delegates and a prosperous report was submitted by the secretary-treasurer of the federation, showing that labor unions as a whole are progressing. Considerable stress was laid upon the suit brought against the officers of the federation by the Buck Stove & Range company, which is a company controlled by Mr. Van Cleave, who is notorious for his opposition to labor unions. The courts have decided that the labor unions come under the jurisdiction of the Sherman anti-trust law, inasmuch as they are united in a common purpose, and the courts hold that they act in restraint of trade in cases where they make a universal effort to boycott all products declared unfair.

The federation voted unanimously to support the officials in this suit and the case will be fought out in the near future by the supreme court at Washington. In the meantime I would recommend that our membership and officials do all that they possibly can to discourage the purchasing of the products of the Buck Stove & Range company. Your delegate voted as consistently as he could in accordance with his convictions on every matter presented for the consideration of the delegates, always holding in mind the interests of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

Our main contention was that the jurisdiction question between the United Brewery Workmen and the Teamsters, the adjustment committee report a settlement between the Brewery Workers and the Engineers. They recommended that the Firemen and Brewery Workmen be called together for an adjustment of their difficulties, but that the Brewery Workmen have jurisdiction over all teamsters working for the brewery industry.

After a lengthy debate, which was participated in by your delegates and the delegates of the United Brewery men, the subject matter was referred to the executive council of the American Federation of Labor for adjustment, where I believe it will be acted upon in the very near future.

We were rendered able assistance

by Organizer Emmett Flood, who was a delegate from a central body in Lake county, Indiana. He took the floor and presented a very clear argument as to why the teamsters should come under the banner of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, and the teamsters' delegation were thankful for the very able assistance rendered them by Brother Flood.

A resolution offered by your delegation called upon the federation to repudiate all seceding bodies of teamsters and for the unseating of any such bodies by the Central Labor Unions of every city where such independent teamsters exist. As a delegate representing the organization we tried every way to advance the interest entrusted to our care and wish to thank the organization for the confidence reposed in us by making us their representatives to that convention.

HARRY M'CORMACK.

SEND FOR A COPY.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Sir:—Enclosed herewith find pamphlet containing list of magazines and periodicals of general circulation, published under union and non-union conditions, for the guidance of friends and supporters of "fair wages, fair hours and fair conditions," and issued by the International Typographical Union.

We will be pleased to send a copy of this pamphlet to any trade unionist or citizen who is a supporter of "fair wages, fair hours and fair conditions." The pamphlet contains a list of union and non-union publications, and it is for the supporter of "fair wages, fair hours and fair conditions" to make his choice from the classification in such manner as in his judgment will best represent his principles.

I will appreciate space in your publication for this communication. Those

desiring a copy of the pamphlet in question will please address me at 635-639 Newton Claypool building, Indianapolis, Ind.

With assurances of gratitude for courtesies extended, I am,

Fraternally yours,

JAMES M. LYNCH,
Pres. Int. Typographical Union.

IN MEMORIAM.

Whereas, The all-wise Ruler of the Universe, in His Divine wisdom, has removed from our midst by death our beloved brother, James O'Brien, and

Whereas, By his death Natick Teamsters' Protective Local No. 326 has lost a faithful, loyal member, the community an upright, honest citizen; therefore be it

Resolved, That Natick Teamsters' Protective Local No. 326 extend to the friends and relatives of our deceased brother our heartfelt sympathy for them in their hour of sorrow and bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days and that a copy of these resolutions be presented to his family, a copy spread on the minutes and a copy sent the Teamster's Magazine.

JOHN PENDERGAST,
President.

JAMES F. BRENNAN,
Secretary.

San Jose, Cal.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Sir and Brother:—It is with regret that I have to notify you of the death of a member of the General Teamsters' Union No. 287 of San Jose. The name of the deceased brother is L. A. Miller.

Fraternally yours,

GEORGE BATCHELOR,
Secy.-Treas. L. U. No. 287.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Sir and Brother:—Please publish in the journal that we mourn the death of one of our brothers, Bro. Fredricks, of 283 Bleeker street. This brother was sick for over a year and when we started our sick and death fund he became a member and received benefits for thirty weeks up to the time of his death, which occurred on Dec. 19, 1908, and it was a Godsend to him and his family, and no local should be without it. His wife will now receive \$100 death benefit. He was 47 years of age.

WILLIAM CALLAN,
Recording Secretary Local No. 763.

Buffalo, N. Y.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Sir and Brother:—At a meeting of Local No. 158, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, held on Dec. 17, the following resolutions were adopted:

Inasmuch as it has pleased the Great Ruler of all things to take from our midst Brother John Connelly, who was buried Dec. 14, be it

Resolved, That we extend to the family our sincere sympathy in this their hour of sorrow, and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of thirty days in respect for our lost brother; that a copy be spread upon the minutes of our local; a copy sent to the family, and a copy of the magazine for publication. Fraternally,

WILLIAM LEGG,
Recording Secretary L. U. No. 158.

Indianapolis, Ind.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Sir and Brother:—At a meeting of Team Drivers' and Helpers' Union No. 345, held Sunday evening,

Dec. 20, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, Our Heavenly Father has pleased to call to his eternal home one whom we knew as a brother and faithful member of our organization, our late brother, Alonzo Pettit, and,

Whereas, While the loss has been great to us we realize that to his home circle it has been much greater.

Whereas, We condone with the afflicted family in this their hour of sorrow; therefore, be it

Resolved, That Team Drivers' and Helpers' Union No. 345 extend their heartfelt sympathy to the sorrowing family in this their hour of trial and may the Great Spirit comfort and cheer them.

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of thirty days and a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family.

Resolved, That a separate page be set apart in our records and these resolutions be spread upon it, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of the same be sent our official journal for publication.

Fraternally,
JOHN H. THOMPSON,
MERRITT LONG,
GEORGE M. HARTER.

THE MARCHERS.

Hark to the sound of marching of workers,
Onward they come with victorious might.
Naught can withstand them,
Naught can disband them,
For theirs is the future; for theirs is the right.

Look to the waving thousands of banners
Flinging their message far out in the night;
Labor comes onward,
Faces the dawnward;
For theirs is the future; for theirs is the right.

Hark to the song that's sung by the workers,
Chanting a strain full of hope and of light—
Our cause is glorious,
Our host victorious;
For ours is the future and ours is the right.
—Charities and Commons.



THE proceedings of the meeting of the General Executive Board will be published in the February issue of the Magazine. Owing to the fact that the Magazine goes to press on the 20th of each month, it is impossible to get the proceedings in this month's issue.

THE New Year is here. The old year is passed forever. Another link is added to the chain of time. It is customary for all business concerns at the commencement of each new year to look over the work of the year past and find out their losses and profits in order that they may guard against a repetition of any evil that might have been experienced in the past and remedy it during the coming year.

It is a time for rejoicing in many countries. It is a time when men stop and think and wonder how many more years they have to spend, and how, where and when those years will be passed.

Looking from the standpoint of business in our organization and reviewing the conditions as they exist today, the International Brotherhood of Teamsters has every reason to rejoice. During the past year we have had many conflicts with employers who were inclined to be unreasonable. In every instance we were successful in not only holding our own already gained conditions, but in many respects bettering our wages and decreasing our hours of labor. There is something else of far greater importance to the rank and file which has taken place within the past year. The organization of teamsters known as the United Teamsters of America have again affiliated and become part of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, and this in itself is something in which every true union teamster in this country should rejoice, for the conditions existing in many of our large cities for the past two and a half years have been anything but creditable to union men.

On the eve of this New Year everything looks bright for a thorough organization of teamsters in this country. No more wasted energies in battling with union men; no more time spent in plotting and planning as to how to beat each other, but every effort to be put forth in strengthening the organization and to gain conditions for our members who have suffered severely during this division. As you will read on another page in a letter from President Gompers, where he says, "It matters little to me, and I take it will matter little to any, as to the details of the arrangement and agreement, the interests of the men who toil being of far greater importance, and these interests can only be safeguarded and promoted by unity and harmony." This expression from the head of the labor movement of this country is in

itself a statement of the exact feeling of many of the leaders on both sides. Our members should rally around the standard of our organization and should put forth every effort to strengthen our ranks this year. Nothing is more deplorable than a split or division in an organization. The honest thinking members are always willing to abide and be governed by the majority. This is the true spirit of union men and the honest thinking and law-abiding members should insist on those who are dissatisfied with results on being at least willing to be governed until such time as explanations can be made to satisfy even the most critical.

Your officers have worked faithfully to bring together the two organizations. The officers have had in mind nothing but the protection of the interests of the rank and file. In doing this we feel that we should be supported and encouraged by every member of our organization throughout the country. We feel that our efforts being successful should mean something towards bettering our conditions during the coming year, and we need in the fulfillment of this agreement the support and strength of every member of both organizations.

Already charters have been applied for and we are sending out daily to the different sections of the country new charters, accompanied by supplies for new organizations and organizations that formerly were in the forefront of the United Teamsters of America. We also have hopes that in the near future organizations that belong neither to the International Brotherhood of Teamsters or the United Teamsters of America will also be affiliated with the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, making, throughout the country, one of the most successful organizations connected with the American Federation of Labor.

Let us work together. Let us assist each other. Let us forget the past. Let us hope for a better future, and by doing those things we will not only be doing a benefit to ourselves, but assisting every member of our craft throughout the country, and with this reminder of your duty and what we expect you to do during the coming year, we wish you a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

D. J. TOBIN.

AS you will notice by the proceedings of the meeting of the General Executive Board, the General President appointed to the position of First Vice-President Brother Valentine Hoffman of New York City. This position was made vacant by the removal of Mr. Mullins, who proved untrue to his trust and violated his obligation by forming a dual organization of teamsters in the city of Chicago. Our organization has, without any exaggeration, profited very extensively by the change in the personnel of the present incumbent over the individual who occupied that position during the past few years. No more honest man, no more aggressive worker, no more sincere in his actions, no more firm in his beliefs and no more faithful individual to his friends than the present incumbent appointed at the last meeting of the Executive Board, Brother Valentine Hoffman.

We believe that this appointment will give us an individual working in our interest who will be faithful to his task and will consider no other interest but that of the individual working on the wagon.

Brother Hoffman has been appointed organizer by the General President, which was sanctioned by the General Executive Board, and will work in and

around New York City for some time amalgamating local unions of the United Teamsters and the International Brotherhood of Teamsters where two charters of the same number exist.

Brother Reed of Local Union No. 722, Furniture Drivers, of Chicago, was appointed to the position of International Trustee to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Mr. Conley, who is also working for the rival organization in Chicago and has violated his obligation by attempting to disrupt the International Union. Everybody knows Brother Reed has been an ardent and sincere worker for the local union of which he is secretary-treasurer and business agent. Late and early the needs of his members are continually keeping him busily engaged in striving to better their conditions. The confidence reposed in Brother Reed by the rank and file of his members is such as very few men working for a local union enjoy. The officers and members of Local No. 722 work hand in hand under the guidance of this individual, each man striving to help the other. This is the proper spirit, and this should exist in every organization throughout this country, and if local unions had with them such men as Mr. Reed they would have conditions such as are enjoyed by the members of Local No. 722.

The former General Secretary-Treasurer of the United Teamsters of America, Brother Ashton, has been appointed organizer in the district around Chicago for the purpose of trying to cement and bring closer together the local unions formerly in the United Teamsters and the local unions of the International Brotherhood.

While in the office working for the United Teamsters no one can say but what he left nothing undone to protect and further the interest of the organization of which he was secretary-treasurer for the past two years. While we disagreed with him during that time, we must admit in honesty to him that every nerve of his was strained to fill the office to which he was chosen by the people he represented, and that his work was done as well as it could be done under the surrounding conditions. We feel that Brother Ashton will now work as faithfully and as honestly for the International Brotherhood of Teamsters as any person within our fold. We feel that we have greatly profited by securing as an organizer a man of this caliber, and we hope that our members will give their support to these representatives.

We trust that any feeling that might have existed in the past will be set aside by the persons belonging to both organizations in the interest of the whole. We feel that we have not only gained in numbers, not only in members—which means a financial benefit to our organization—but we have brought back to help us in the future men that we never should have lost, men of honor, of honesty and of sincerity in behalf of the organization they represented; men who were a credit to the labor movement.

Even though for a while a chasm existed between the two organizations, we believe that it is only by a difference of opinion that we can come to an honest conclusion as to what is best for all. Believing that our organization is now on a solid foothold, that it will be stronger than it has been for the past three or four years, we have every reason to rejoice and to feel that the coming year will be one of the most successful that our organization has experienced for some years.

Let us then stand together for the coming year, let us put our shoulder to the wheel and help our membership by increasing the number of members in our local union. Let us help by attending our meetings; let us help by

assisting our officers; let us help by studying our constitution; let us help by each being conversant with our laws; let us help by remembering our obligation to protect the name and character of every brother in the organization, and by doing so we will be furthering the interest of all.

D. J. TOBIN.

IT is the earnest desire of the General President that all members receive the monthly journal, as this is the only means of communication between the general office and the individual member, and as we are desirous of each member knowing exactly what we are doing, we deem it the duty of the secretary-treasurer, in accordance with the constitution, to send in the names and addresses of all members in good standing to this office, and should members become expelled, suspended or removed by death, corrections should be made each month by the local secretary-treasurer. It is only a question of a few minutes' extra work, but it means a great deal to the rank and file, and members should attend their meeting and insist on secretary-treasurers who are negligent in this part of their duty to send to this office the names and addresses of each member for the purpose of having the journal sent each month to their homes.

THE independent movement in Chicago, or, in other words, "The Fencers," still continue their efforts to disrupt our organization in that city, but are making very little headway, as the rank and file of the membership of the local unions have very little confidence in the leaders of this organization, but those persons are, of course, going to make enough trouble for the International to cause a certain amount of energy to be exercised on our side to prevent a spreading of this disease, as it certainly is nothing else. This energy—and if it entails expense—could be used to better advantage in trying to gain conditions for the rank and file of the several local unions who have received no increase in wages for a good many years. Take, for instance, the Coal Teamsters of Chicago and the Lumber Teamsters, and many other good organizations, who will be presenting agreements during the month of January, and they are certainly entitled to better conditions, as they have received nothing for some years past, but the employers, of course, in their businesslike way will take advantage of the split and absolutely refuse to do business or to better the conditions of those unfortunate men working at those two crafts, especially. This is to be deplored, and in years to come our successors will find it hard to explain why the rank and file would stand for such conditions and for the actions of a few men.

It is hard to reconcile the fact that some of the persons who are foremost in this independent movement were former officers of our organization. Some held responsible positions; some were delegates to the American Federation of Labor and should at least have learned enough to disabuse their minds of independent movements. But, unfortunately, those people are so unreasonable that nothing can prevent them from kicking over the traces except they be given absolute control of our funds and our organization, and this we never intend to do.

The day will come when those individuals will be relegated out of the labor movement, when honest men will despise their association, when they themselves will crawl and try to explain the foolishness of this, their present,

action. Let us hope that that day is not far off when the rank and file will raise themselves in their might and refuse to be led by people who are trying not only to disrupt the labor movement, but to bring disgrace on the name of our organization.

Many of our members in Chicago and elsewhere will remember that those persons now foremost in the independent organization were the loudest in denouncing the leaders and builders of the United Teamsters of America in 1906, and even to within a few months ago. None of the remarks made by the leaders of the independent movement against those people—who had some reason for their actions—are fit to be published. They called them everything but decent men, still their own actions prove that they themselves were at all times secessionists and organization destroyers, and without any doubt we have some now in our organization who for some technical reason or another will find fault with the settlement and will kick over the traces because things were not done to suit them. But your officers in trying to bring about a settlement of this controversy had in mind no individual in either organization, but worked faithfully in the interest of all and were prepared to stand the mean criticism of the narrow-minded individual who cannot make at least some sacrifice in the interest of the people throughout the country who have suffered for the past two years.

D. J. TOBIN.

WE are led to believe that there are persons in the dual organization in Chicago who are willing to resort to any methods in order to gain their point, which is, to disrupt the International organization. Violence, yes, even dangerously injuring some of our members is meditated in their camp, but this kind of business brings with it its reward. We trust that our members in Chicago and elsewhere will remember that they are men and not have recourse to violence or the breaking of the laws in any respect. Our cause is a just one and, even though provoked by some of the actions of our opponents, it is best always to remember that those men have families dependent upon them, and that their dependence should be taken into consideration. It is manly and honorable to disagree, but it is base and cowardly to resort to injuring some individual whose life and health means the support of his family. In years to come this affair will be looked upon by our followers as disgraceful, and there will remain but one organization, and that organization will live only by being just. No body of men can expect to continue doing business that have at their root corruption and crime, and we trust that our members will always remember that a just and honorable advocacy of our cause is better than to be led by the action of others, even to committing crime.

ALL members are requested to give their name and address to their local secretary-treasurer in order that they may receive a copy of the Magazine each month at their home. We charge nothing for the Magazine and only require a member to be in good standing in order that he may receive same.

FROM the results of having brought together the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and the United Teamsters of America, we expect no less than fifteen thousand members in addition to our present membership; besides, we have every assurance that Local No. 85 of San Francisco, with its two thousand members, will immediately become affiliated with the International.

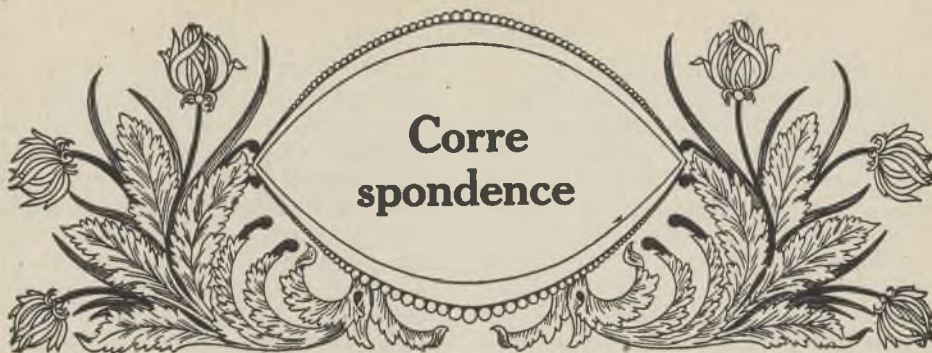
This is encouraging and tends to strengthen our organization, which has had to battle for its existence for the past two or three years. Let every teamster throughout the country take courage and endeavor to add to his local union the men who are working alongside of him without a union button for the past year. By doing this we strengthen our organization, and an organization depends principally upon the rank and file for its addition in membership.

LOCAL unions in New York City, who formerly belonged to the United Teamsters of America, and the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, having the same number on their charter, are instructed and ordered to come together as soon as possible and become one local union. Vice-Presidents Hoffman, Forkey and Jennings are intrusted with the matter of amalgamating these several unions, and we trust that the membership will consider only what is best for the rank and file and not hold up or block the amalgamation on a technical issue.

THE Chicago Federation of Labor has been ordered by the American Federation of Labor to render every possible assistance to the International Brotherhood of Teamsters in combating the rival, or dual, organization now in existence in Chicago, and at its meeting on Sunday, December 20, the Federation appointed a committee to work in conjunction with the Teamsters' Joint Council to devise ways and means of exterminating this rival organization in that city, as there is nothing that the American Federation of Labor officials detest more than dual or rival organizations, as from their experience in the labor movement the organizations that cause a split in labor strengthen the unjust employers more than the Van Cleaves, Parrys and their associates.

THE entire Executive Board of the United Teamsters of America were unanimous in agreeing to bring together the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and the United Teamsters of America. Every member of the Board was anxious for a settlement and reached an understanding with the exception of its president, John Sheridan. We were much surprised at the stand taken by John Sheridan in advocating affiliation with the independent movement in Chicago.

We have always respected this man and his associates. I have considered them thoroughly honest in the labor movement. We know very well the situation of the ice teamsters, and this may have something to do with the actions of the Executive Board of the ice teamsters' local of Chicago. Many of those men who drive ice wagons in the summer are compelled to transfer into the coal teamsters' local in the winter, and as the coal teamsters, under the guidance of Milton Booth, are in the independent movement, probably this caused the ice teamsters to also go into this dual organization. But unquestionably there is no one in Chicago who knows the leaders of this independent movement any better than John Sheridan, Mr. Sagerstrom, Mr. Doyle and Mr. Wilson. They know the situation thoroughly. They know from their experience in the United Teamsters' organization that independent movements cannot last; that all organizations that have tried independent movements have failed utterly, and we still hope that the knowledge those men have of the labor movement, that their honesty and sincerity in their own organization will lead them in time into the fold of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, guided and protected by the American Federation of Labor.



LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Sir and Brother:—Enclosed find list of members in good standing for the month of November. You will see that we have lost one of our brothers through death, and at the last regular meeting of the local the following resolution was endorsed:

Whereas, The Supreme Ruler of the universe has seen fit to call from our world of strife one of the active members of our little band, at the noon-day of his life; therefore, be it

Resolved, By Local Union No. 208 of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, that in the death of Brother Frank Printz we realize the great loss to our organization, and as individuals we realize that another tried and true friend who was always willing with a helping hand, a true unionist and a man of true worth, has passed to the other side, and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this local and a copy to our journal for publication, and also mail a copy to the relatives of our deceased brother, and our charter be draped for a period of thirty days.

Fraternally yours,
L. W. BUTLER,
L. U. No. 208.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.

After two and one-half years of separation, in which the bitterest fight-

ing for supremacy was experienced, the two organizations of teamsters known as the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and the United Teamsters of America have finally buried the hatchet and have come together and amalgamated along the lines laid down by both conventions held last August.

This action was brought about a few days ago in the city of Chicago by the principal officers of both organizations, who for some time past have been working hard to complete this consolidation of the ranks in the interests of all parties concerned. While the matter of getting together was fully discussed by the delegates of both organizations attending the conventions held last August, no settlement was arrived at by the conventions and the fair-minded men on both sides deeply deplored this fact and continued their efforts to bring both organizations together.

As many of the radicals on the side of the International Brotherhood have lately been retired by the general office, the matter of coming together was made much easier and is now complete, and this great body of workmen, by careful and honest administration of their affairs, promises to be one of the most powerful organizations of labor connected with the American Federation of Labor.

The division took place in the convention held in Chicago in August, 1906, and was caused principally on account of the action of ex-President Shea and his followers in not allow-

ing the delegates from New York seats in the convention, but it dated back to the great Chicago strike of the teamsters in 1905, in which many of the honest thinking men of the organization disapproved of the action of the then President Shea and the tactics he adopted during that time, and he believing that those delegates from New York City were opposed to him and his policies had their credentials rejected, thereby unseating them in the Chicago convention. However, the breach has been closed up and the officers of both organizations to-day and for some time past are the best of friends and their principal aim will be to try and help the individual who is working on a wagon and at all times render justice to the employers whose success in business means much to the rank and file.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Sir and Brother:—Enclosed please find roster of membership of Local No. 735 as per your instructions in the last issue of the magazine. There are quite a number of our members whose addresses I have not at this time, but will send them later or as soon as I can procure same.

We are going to nominate officers at our meeting next Sunday; men to represent us for the coming year, and I hope that the best men will win and that those who are defeated will take their 'medicine and go down the line and support the officers elected for the coming year.

I see that Brother Dickman of Local No. 721 said that if it were not for the bad feature of their local union having a sick and death benefit they would have more money in their treasury. Perhaps they would, but I cannot agree with him, as in the first place there is no man who needs protection of a sick and death benefit more than the teamster. In many instances the teamster has a large family and nothing to depend on but his

small day's pay and should he become incapacitated through any accident or with any sickness of any duration his little children would be without any protection whatever, so for that reason I believe that the sick and death benefits are the greatest inducement and the strongest argument to hold our membership. So many say that where a sick benefit exists that the membership are liable to take advantage of same and attempt to defraud the local union. In our case we have a doctor of our own who investigates thoroughly, examining the member, and unless he is entitled to benefits on the report of the doctor he receives none. We also have a sick committee, consisting of the President, Secretary and three Trustees. They also investigate in order that the local union may be protected and not defrauded by any member. In this way it is a sure thing that justice is done to the honest member and the local union always protected.

Trusting the statements contained in this letter may be of some benefit to the rank and file of our membership who read the journal, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

JOHN MULCONREY,
Secretary-Treasurer Local No. 735.

COFFEEN, ILL.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Sir and Brother:—We are getting along fine with our organization down here at Coffeen, General Teamsters' Union No. 207. I find it's just the thing for us. We get better wages for our work and are all getting along as union men should do—fine together. Before we organized there was always some fellow ready to cut the price just a little in order to get a job. Now our prices are all the same and every fellow has just the same work or a little bit more than he did, at better money. So you see the union is just the stuff for a laboring man. We organized Sept. 22 with

eleven members, and I must say they are all nice boys, too. We are green in the work yet, but we can learn as we grow older in the work. I hope to hear of more teamsters' unions every day. It's just the stuff. Your friend and brother,

W. T. HARRISON,
Secy.-Treas. Local Union No. 207.

HOW IS YOUR BACKBONE?

It is a bad thing to have a weak back. All the nerves of the body, nearly, have their starting place along the spine. A good share of the muscles are in some way or other hinged to the backbone. Whatever hurts the back, hurts the whole body. From blows in the breast, or upon almost any other part of the body, one may recover, but a severe blow anywhere upon the back will put a man out of the fight quickly.

Backbone seems to be missing in a great many people in these days. "I do hate to say 'No.'" Did you ever hear men say that? Thousands of young men go down to ruin, just because they are asked to do what they know to be wrong and have not the backbone to say "Excuse me."

A good share of the crookedness in business comes just that way. Somebody was urged to do a mean thing, and had not the manhood to say, "Get out!" In days to come, when exposure stares them in the face, these weaklings go out and hang themselves or go by the pistol route rather than have it known that they have weak backs.

But how we honor the man with the strong backbone! We get close to him and try to absorb some of the fire that makes him such a power. We feel the inspiration of his life and for a time the world thinks we ourselves are wonderful men, just because we are absorbing a bit of moral strength from the giant at the head of the procession.

Who are the men that are carrying

this nation on their shoulders? Men with backbone. Is there any business anywhere that is running unless somewhere there are a few brave souls that have plenty of faith and lots of backbone? You can think of none. You never will. Backbone makes the world move.

There is no place in the world for the man that is weak in the back. There is plenty of room for him in the earth, but none on it.

But what if a man is naturally weak as to spinal column? Then let him make the most of what he has and work hard for more. It is the man that hath that shall have more. Small though the portion may be at the beginning, the store may be enlarged by cultivation. The man that is willing to stiffen up the backbone he has with straps and braces to steady him until he gains more, will surely see that the promise is being verified to him. One good, solid "No" in the day of temptation is worth a thousand weak "I'd like to accommodate you!"

Heaven help the man that says, "I can't help it. I want to be a good fellow. I hate to make my chums feel bad by refusing. So I keep in with them."

Being a good fellow lays the train which will one day blow the best-meaning man sky high. There is nothing in heaven or on earth for the man that stakes his all on being a good fellow.

Backbone, young man! Backbone is the thing to cultivate. All the best things of life are ready for the man who has it. Nothing for the one who lacks it.—Spare Moments.

Every shilling turned out by the English mint shows a profit of nearly 3 pence.

There is a little more than 26% miles of railroad in the United States for every 10,000 inhabitants.



THE WORK JUST BEGUN.

We confidently predict that one of the good results of the campaign will be an immense increase in the membership of organized labor. The unorganized realize as never before that they must organize in order to successfully assert their political as well as industrial independence.

Remembering the enthusiastic indorsements of the American Federation of Labor campaign by international unions, by state federations, city central bodies and local unions, it is impossible to believe that Labor will do other than continue to go forward politically. These indorsements were not partisan to any party; they were partisan to principle. The principles still remain. The wrongs are still there to be righted.

It may take time, but the workers will learn to so unite and conserve their forces that their political power shall be used always to safeguard their rights and the liberties of the whole people. This is not easy. It requires a high order of patriotism to sink all thought of narrow self-interest and to work and suffer and struggle for humanity, but that is what we must do. The good work has already begun. A solid foundation has been laid. The future will see the superstructure reared. Labor is accustomed to patient effort in securing industrial reforms. It knows that persistent effort will overcome defeat. It will use this philosophy in its political as well as its industrial activities.

The press is already abusing and vilifying Labor's forces for having dared to take a part in a political campaign. The hope is expressed that hereafter Labor's forces will vote along strictly party lines.

This in itself is the strongest proof that astute political leaders realize that organized labor, at least, cast its vote of protest against the continuance of "things as they are"—that is, the continuance of present wrongs which make a precedent for future and still greater aggressions. Had all Labor really voted along partisan lines, it would not be thought worth while to give it advice against independent action in the future.

The truly partisan press in control of affairs in this country realizes that if Labor is wise enough to make the present disappointment a foundation for future success, then indeed will corporate power and greed be compelled to stop their aggressions, then indeed will the courts emerge from the "twilight zone" of medieval interpretation of modern labor conditions.

Our opponents—those who hope to reduce the masses to slavery—desire to so discourage and ridicule this attempt of Labor to use its political power, that they may go on their way to make still further invasions of the liberties of the people. Labor will not be deceived by this attitude.

We are convinced that Labor will make such use of the future that the day will come, and that not far distant, when its cause will be the cause

of all liberty-loving citizens. Then, indeed, will its wrongs be righted and its liberties safeguarded. Men of Labor, unite; be up and doing! The future is ours.

Existing conditions demand that every effort be put forth by our fellow-unionists to more thoroughly organize the yet unorganized workers, that they and all may be benefited by the beneficent influence of associated effort.

Now, more than ever, is it necessary for labor to be organized, united, and federated, so that the interests of all may be protected and promoted.

Let it be clearly understood by all that the toilers are not responsible for existing financial difficulties, and will not be made the victims of the attempt at industrial depression; that wage reductions will be resisted by every lawful means at our command and that the reasonable demands which the toilers make for congressional and legislative relief for the redress of wrongs, and to attain the rights to which they are entitled, will go on uninterrupted with greater persistency than ever before.—Extracts from editorial by Samuel Gompers.

CONCERNING INJUNCTIONS.

The crass ignorance of corporation lawyers and a hostile press is so rampant on the position and attitude of Labor upon the abuse of the injunction process that we deem it a public service as plainly and concisely as possible to submit Labor's attitude and contention. It will be seen that Labor neither questions the integrity of nor desires to "shackle" the courts; that it stands for and insists upon absolute equality before the law—nothing more, nothing less. We believe we have the right to demand that the press, however hostile, shall not wilfully misrepresent or misinterpret Labor's position. We ask a careful

consideration of Labor's contention upon this all-important question of our time, and we challenge a discussion of the points here submitted. Labor insists that:

The writ of injunction was intended to be exercised for the protection of property rights only.

He who would seek its aid must come into court with clean hands.

There must be no other adequate remedy at law.

It must never be used to curtail personal rights.

It must not be used ever in an effort to punish crime.

It must not be used as a means to set aside trial by jury.

Injunctions as issued against workmen are never used or issued against any other citizen of our country.

It is an attempt to deprive citizens of our country, when these citizens are workmen, of the right of trial by jury.

It is an effort to fasten an offense on them when they are innocent of any unlawful or illegal act.

It is an indirect assertion of a property right in men when these men are workmen engaged in a lawful effort to protect or advance their natural rights and interests.

Injunctions as issued in trade disputes are to make outlaws of men when they are not even charged with doing things in violation of any law of state or nation.

We protest against the discrimination of the courts against the laboring men of our country, which deprives them of their constitutional guarantee of equality before the law.

The injunctions which the courts issue against Labor are supposed by them to be good enough law today, when there exists a dispute between workmen and their employers; but it is not good law—in fact, is not law at all—tomorrow or next day, when no such dispute exists.

The issuance of injunctions in labor disputes is not based upon law, but is a species of judicial legislation, judicial usurpation, in the interests of the money power against workmen innocent of any unlawful or criminal act. The doing of the lawful acts enjoined by the courts renders the workmen guilty of contempt of court, and punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both.

Labor protests against the issuance of injunctions in disputes between workmen and employers, when no such injunctions would be issued when no such dispute exists. Such injunctions have no warrant in law and are the result of judicial usurpation and judicial legislation rather than of congressional legislation.

In all things in which workmen are enjoined by the process of an injunction during labor disputes, if those acts are criminal or unlawful, there is now ample law and remedy covering them. From the logic of this there is no escape.

No act is a crime unless there is a law designating it and specifying it to be a crime.

No act is unlawful unless there be a law on the statute books designating and specifying it to be unlawful; hence, it follows that:

No act is criminal or unlawful unless there is a law prohibiting its commission; and it further follows that:

An injunction never was intended to apply and never should be applied, and in fact never is applied, in cases other than in disputes which arise between workmen and their employers.

It is agreed by all, friends and opponents alike, that the injunction process, beneficent in its inception and general practice, never should apply, and legally cannot be applied, where there is another ample remedy at law.

We assert that Labor asks no immunity for any of its men who may be

guilty of any criminal or unlawful act.

It insists upon the workers being regarded and treated as equals before the law with every other citizen; that if any act be committed by any one of our number, rendering him amenable to the law, he shall be prosecuted by the ordinary forms of law and by the due process of law, and that an injunction does not lawfully and properly apply and ought not to be issued in such cases.

The injunction process, as applied to men engaged in a dispute with employers, includes the allegations of criminal or unlawful acts as a mere pretext, so that the lawful and innocent acts in themselves may also be incorporated and covered by the blanket injunction. And the performance of the lawful and innocent acts in themselves, despite the injunction, renders them at once guilty of contempt of the court's order, which is summarily punished by fine or imprisonment, or both.

In itself the writ of injunction is of a highly important and beneficent character. Its aims and purposes are for the protection of property rights. It never was intended, and never should be invoked, for the purpose of depriving free men of their personal rights, the right of man's ownership of himself; the right of free locomotion, free assemblage, free association, free speech, free press; the freedom to do those things promotive of life, liberty and happiness, and which are not in contravention of the law of our land.

We reassert that we ask no immunity for ourselves or for any other man who may be guilty of any unlawful or criminal act; but we have a right to insist, and we do insist, that when a workman is charged with a crime or any unlawful conduct, he shall be accorded every right, be apprehended, charged and tried by the

same process of law as any other citizen of our country.

With our position so often emphasized and so generally known, it is nothing less than wilful untruth and misrepresentation for any one to declare that it is our purpose to obtain any special privilege, particularly the undesirable and unenviable liberty of creating a privileged class of wrongdoers.

When the real purposes and high aspirations of our movement and the legislation it seeks at the hands of the law-making power of our country shall be better understood by all our people, and the great uplifting work which we have already achieved shall find a better appreciation among those who now so unjustly attack and antagonize us, our opponents will be remembered for their ignoble work and course.

The injunctions against which we protest are flagrantly and without warrant of law issued almost daily in some section of our country and are violative of the fundamental rights of man. When better understood, they will shock the conscience of our people, the spirit and genius of our republic.

We shall exercise our every right, and in the meantime concentrate our efforts to secure the relief and redress to which we are so justly entitled.

Not only in our own interest, but in the interest of all the people of our country, for the preservation of real liberty, for the elimination of bitterness and class hatred, for the perpetuation of all that is best and truest, we can never rest until the last vestige of this injustice has been removed from our public life.—American Federationist.

WHAT GOOD IS THE UNION TO ME?

How often do we hear the younger members of the craft say: What is the use of paying dues to the union,

it don't do me any good? Yes, what use? This much, young man: because the union has made it possible for you to earn a living better by far than better workmen than you were able to earn before our union was formed. You simply don't know conditions of twenty years ago, and if you do it is because some one told you, not because you suffered the hardships which beset us in those days. Prices, hours, wages, sanitary conditions, half days or whole days off were unknown to me when I served my time at the chair. Closing all day on holidays would have been a drop from heaven. The handful who started this union and made it possible for you to enjoy such benefits as we have attained get no more than you do, but they paid the price while you enjoy the fruits of their efforts. When I served my apprenticeship it meant four years at \$1.00 per week and what I could do as bootblack in the shop. At 6 a. m. I opened the shop so as to have it mopped and cleaned when the "jours" arrived. At 9 p. m., if there were no customers—and there usually were—I could go home, but it was my duty to lock up, so I was the last one to leave. Today we have porters to do the cleaning, even to the work stands, which required far different cleaning from the marble slabs of our modern shops. Vacations? Perish the thought; they were unknown. I am a long way from being an old man today, but comparing my entrance to the trade with the present day, I feel as old as Methuselah.

Why pay dues to your union?

In order that you may keep the benefits which others in days gone by gained for you.

In order that you may take your place in the world of labor which is yours by right.

In order that your skill shall give you recognition.

In order that as civilization advances you will advance with it and

be enabled to enjoy the privileges which increased civilization brings.

In order that the thousand and one benefits you derive every day may not be taken from you and the trade as a whole forced backward in place of forward.

Hundreds, yea, thousands, of arguments are at hand why you should not alone keep up your union, but improve it as well.

Not one single, solitary reason can you give why you should not keep it up.

Your argument that it does you no good is groundless, foolish, asinine.

If it were not for organized labor the workingmen and women of today would be serfs, if not actual slaves.

Organized labor compels the recognition which individual efforts could not accomplish. Its very existence is the bar which has separated us from the grasping greed which evolution would have forced upon white and black alike if a restraining hand had not appeared. Study the history of Greece and Rome and you will find an exact parallel at the start, but the exact opposite at the finish. You pay 60 cents per month, that is true. Your actual benefits amount to \$6.00 per week, or more, not even thinking of the monetary benefits which our union allows.

Some of you say you only pay it so that a few officers can have a fat and lazy job. You know it is an untruth when you say it. You know that your salaried officers can do better at smaller wages in the shop than they can in the office, where so many calls are made on them that when the month is over they seldom have living wages left.

You know the insults they have to suffer from people like you, who make accusations you cannot substantiate.

You fail to realize that they are human and have feelings. You only think of yourself.

It has never been my province to

boast, but this I say advisedly: For twenty years I have been an officer of some kind in your union, and not one year of that period have I cared for the job.

This statement is public and means what it says. My reason for remaining in office is simple. I love my craft.

Do you think your officers care when you roast them? Not at all. If they feared criticism they would not last three months. Because they do not fear is the reason we are a success.

If any officer fears criticism; if any officer carries water on both shoulders in order to keep the friendship of he who is right and he who is wrong, that man is a disgrace to the craft and a dishonor to his office.

Remember this, the few pennies you pay toward the salary of your officers would never be missed, and yet those officers would miss you if you dropped out, no matter how unfair you have been to them and yourself. It is the cause that counts, not the man. It is not the praise you give a favorite officer, it is the results achieved for us all.

If the union is no good, why did you join it?

Was it to hold your job in a shop where the boss insisted on a card?

If so, the union must be good, as it held your job, which you could not do if you are the best workman in America.

Did you join because you believe in unionism? If you did that you would be a booster, not a knocker.

If you joined in order to display your union card just for the trade it will bring you, you are abominable in the sight of God and man because you are as dishonest as a thief in the night.

Did you join because it is the fashion in your city? Then you are a ninny and only fit to associate with cheap dudes and ninecompoops; not with de-

cent union men who have principle for their reason.

To sum it up, if you don't like the union, why did you join it?

Let me give my opinion, based on many years of observation in every city of importance in the United States and Canada, yes, and in Europe.

The man who grumbles about his dues, yet pays them; the man who always finds fault with the officers, local and national, is the man who took a union man's job in a union shop, perhaps at less wages, perhaps not. He was not a member and the local told the employer the card must come out if he did not join. The employer told him to join at the next meeting or lose his job. Such a man has not manhood enough to quit and get another job; he joins and—roasts. He plays baby. He threatens to quit, but has not the manhood to do so for fear he cannot get another job.

He carries stories to the boss about the union in the hope that the boss will let the card go, but hasn't got the brains to know that the boss despises him for being a traitor to his shopmates.

He is the kind of man the boss uses when he wants a spy in his shop to tell on his shopmates.

He is the first man to be laid off when business is bad because the boss knows that a man of his caliber is not safe in a pinch.

He is a man who will belittle a shopmate to a customer in order to try to get him "regular" because he gives a nickel tip.

These and many, many reasons of a similar character are why some members revile the union which makes it possible for them to earn a living.

Such are the men who dishonor, sully and disgrace their craft. Such are the men of whom scabs are made.

If the cap in this article fits the reader let him wear it or become a union man.

To those who have stood with the ship in storm and sunshine, who have given their time, talents and money to upbuild the craft, let them take heart. The class of whom I write this month are not many, yet they exist, as cruel experience has taught me. We must not shun them, nor must we ignore them. They are of the craft; they are competitors on the economic field. As such we must try and teach them the path of rectitude, of honor, of unionism.

The world is not perfect; if it were the labor movement would be superfluous. The fact that we are not perfect is what made the labor movement a necessity. If you know such as of whom I write, try to show them the error of their ways, and perhaps from an ignorant, ranting knocker we may make a true trade unionist—and a booster.—Journeyman Barber.

DON'T BE LED ASTRAY BY FALSE FRIENDS.

Ever since Adam and Eve were driven from the Garden of Eden, each man and woman on the earth has had to carry an individual load, was recently said in "Organized Labor," a contemporary in San Francisco, Cal.

The white man has his burden, the Ethiopian and the Mongolian must carry that load.

No nation, no people, no organization, is exempt. Hence it is but natural that the industrial organizations, trade and labor unions, should have their special burden to carry.

The union's burden is not a light one, but like every other being and institution on earth, the union must carry the load.

It is not the opposition to the trade union movement that constitutes the union burden. It is not the attacks of its enemies. It is not the malicious libels and slanders which are heaped wholesale upon the organization and its officers and members.

It is not the dense ignorance and

prevailing prejudices that at times seem like an unsurmountable barrier which tries the strength of the union movement.

It is the same old burden. It is the Judas kiss—the traitor.

Members of a trade union are not so carefully selected. The door is generally open to all who apply for membership, and can prove that they are qualified to work at their chosen trade or calling.

Some of these applicants come without being well recommended.

A labor organization is the only society, with the exception of the body politic, which must take into its midst its very foes. The state can send its enemies in institutions provided for criminals. Not so with the trade union. The very worst that the labor organization can do with its criminals is to expel them, which may be done as a last resort, because it is at variance with the objects and the ethics of the trade union movement.

To rescue industrial slaves and mold them into independent and upright workmen, is a gigantic task, because the corruption and perversion of human nature make it so.

Every trade union official and every loyal member of a labor organization knows that his local union is burdened with members who have come in to get even with the organization or with somebody who has benefited them in the hour of need.

These ingrates and traitors are the union's burden, and they would wreck the organization and themselves included, if they had the power to do so.

A dog that bites the hand that feeds it is a malicious cur.

Have you any of that canine breed in your midst?

If you have, you need to watch the animal.

These traitors and curs work night and day, in season and out of season, as if they were in the employ of the employer as the enemies of organized labor.

Plenty of cases are on record where

these spies and hounds in the pay of the enemy have been sent into the unions for the purpose of destroying the organization.

But whether these Judases have received the pieces of silver or not is not the question. If the traitors are working without salary, it only proves that they are still greater degenerates.

The highwayman and the burglar who robs you of your money or breaks into your house, if caught is sent to the penitentiary, but he is an angel compared with the traitor who breaks into your union in order to annihilate it, and thus rob you of your wages, your eight-hour workday and all that the trade union movement has given you.—Baker's Journal.

LABOR LEADERS IN DEMAND.

There are not nearly as many labor leaders in the industrial field as are needed.

We mean by "labor leaders" men who are making a study of organized labor and know how to advise the lay members. It is perhaps easy to account for this and to point to a remedy. The incentive to take an active part in labor troubles is not sufficient to cause any but the most self-sacrificing men to work their way to the front and long remain there. In the first place, it is usually a labor of love, and then when the average man finds he is being adversely criticised by the men he is working for he becomes discouraged. He finds he is severely criticised for his mistakes, or charged with making mistakes, without an investigation being held, and given but slight recognition for the good he does.

When all things are considered the lack of students of the labor movement is easily accounted for.

Therefore, let us resolve to turn over a new leaf, and lend every possible assistance to all men who are willing to make sacrifices, and believe no evil of anyone until charges and statements of wrongdoing have been proven true.—Union Banner.

¶ IF EVERY MEMBER
would exert himself to
encourage those beside
him, day by day, to
become members of a
trade union, we could
stand together against
persecution, as one man
alone can do nothing.

¶ Let us start the
NEW YEAR by
pledging ourselves
to do everything
in our power to
strengthen our
organization.

Jan 1909 short

FEBRUARY, 1909

THE TEAMSTERS

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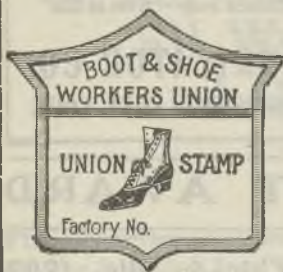
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THE TEAMSTERS

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Brotherhood of Teamsters

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PROCEEDINGS OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD.

First Day—Morning Session.

Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 15, 1908.

The Board was called to order at 11:10 a. m. by General President Tobin.

At the request of the chair, the roll was called by General Secretary-Treasurer Hughes, and the following absentees were noted: Vice-Presidents Forkey, Silva and Jennings.

The following telegram was read by the General Secretary:

"New York City, Dec. 14, 1908.

"Thomas L. Hughes, 147 E. Market St., Indianapolis, Ind.:

"Cannot possibly arrive until Wednesday morning.

(Signed) "J. FORKEY."

Vice-President Golden—Is it now in order, Mr. President, to fill the vacancies now existing on our Executive Board?

General President Tobin—The Board is in regular session, and we can transact any business that is brought before us, in accordance with the action of the last Board. In view of the fact, however, that some of the members of the Board are not present,

in my opinion it would be well to lay the matter over until all members are here.

Vice-President Grace—I move that Brother Forkey's telegram be received; that we grant his request, and that the Board adjourn until tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock. Seconded by Vice-President Burke.

The motion was put to vote and carried, and the Board adjourned at 11:30 a. m.

Second Day—Morning Session.

Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 16, 1908.

The Board was called to order at 10:30 a. m. by President Tobin.

General Sec.-Treas. Hughes called the roll, and the following absentees were noted: Vice-Presidents Forkey and Jennings.

Vice-President Silva submitted a telegram received by him from Vice-Presidents Forkey and Jennings stating that they would arrive in the city at 10:30 a. m.

Moved by Vice-President Golden that the Board adjourn, awaiting the arrival of Vice-Presidents Forkey and Jennings, until 1 o'clock this afternoon.

The motion was seconded by Vice-President Burke, and carried, and the Board adjourned at 10:35 a. m.

Second Day—Afternoon Session.

December 16, 1908.

The afternoon session of the Board was called to order by President Tobin at 1:40 p. m.

The roll was called by General Secretary-Treasurer Hughes, and E. J. Mullin was noted as absent.

The minutes of the preceding session were read by the stenographer and approved.

Vice-President Jennings explained that his failure to reach the General Office at the time appointed for the convening of the Board was due to a previous engagement to meet the employers in Newark, N. J., on behalf of the members in that city.

Vice-President Forkey explained that his absence was due to trouble that arose between members of the grocery local and their employers.

General President Tobin announced that if there were no objections the excuses of Vice-Presidents Forkey and Jennings would be noted and made a matter of record.

The non-attendance of E. J. Mullin was next taken up, and his activity on behalf of the independent movement in Chicago was explained. The correspondence between the General President and Mullin and the latter's reply, reaffirming his resignation, tendered at the October meeting of the Board, was read.

Moved by Vice-President Golden, seconded by Vice-President Burke, that the Board concur in the course pursued by President Tobin. The motion carried, Vice-President Forkey requesting that he be recorded as voting "No."

The matter of the charges preferred against the General President were next taken up. Moved by Vice-President Silva that the charges lay on the table until the Board arrived at the consideration of new business. The motion was not seconded and was therefore not considered.

The General Secretary was instructed to read the charges, which are as follows:

"We, the undersigned, representing our respective Local Unions, make the following charges against the now General President, Daniel J. Tobin, and have demanded from the General Secretary-Treasurer that he immediately call a meeting of the General Executive Board to take action thereon.

"First, we charge that Daniel J. Tobin appointed upon the Credential Committee of the late convention, one John M. Gillespie of Local No. 25, Boston, he (Daniel J. Tobin) knowing or should have known that Local No. 25, of which John M. Gillespie was a member, owed almost a year's

per capita tax to the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

"We charge that that Local Union (No. 25) in which Daniel J. Tobin holds his membership, is by virtue of non-payment of per capita tax, in accordance with our constitution and by-laws, a suspended Local Union from the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

"We charge that before and after the Detroit Convention, Daniel J. Tobin did then and now holds office illegally, as he is and was a member of a suspended Local Union.

"We charge that during the month of October, 1908, Daniel J. Tobin, at a meeting of Local No. 25 (of which he is a member) stated to the membership of that local that if they (Local No. 25) would pay to the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, that he, as their General President, would call indebtedness off; which is contrary to our constitution and by-laws.

"And we further charge that these and other unlawful actions of his as General President of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, are tending to disrupt the International Brotherhood of Teamsters throughout the country, and has caused an incipient secession movement in Chicago.

(Signed)

"E. J. WALSH, 641, Chairman.

"LARRY FARNHAM, 654, Sec.

"Approved November 13, 1908,

"LARRY FARNHAM, R. S. pro tem.

(Seal of Joint Council)

"Approved Nov. 9, 1908.

"WM. F. HUNT, Rec. Sec.

"EDWARD MASON, Pres."

Vice-President Forkey moved that the Board resolve itself into a committee of the whole to consider the charges. Motion seconded by Vice-President Jennings and carried.

Moved by Vice-President Forkey, seconded by Vice-President Jennings,

that Mrs. East be engaged to report the proceedings of the committee of the whole.

Vice-Presidents Forkey and Jennings spoke in favor of the motion. The motion was opposed by Vice-President Grace and Secretary-Treasurer Hughes, after which the motion was withdrawn by Vice-President Forkey, with the consent of Vice-President Jennings, who seconded it, and the members of the Board.

Nominations for chairman of the committee of the whole were called for by General President Tobin, and it was moved by Vice-President Golden, seconded by Vice-President Grace, that the General President act as chairman of the committee of the whole.

The motion was opposed by Vice-Presidents Forkey and Jennings, but on being put to vote was carried.

The General President requested that Vice-President Forkey take the chair, but that official declined. The chairmanship was then tendered to Vice-President Jennings, but he declined also.

Moved by General Secretary-Treasurer Hughes, seconded by Vice-President Grace, that the committee proceed with the consideration of Charge 1. The motion was voted on and carried.

Sec.-Treas. Hughes read Charge 1, as follows:

"First. We charge that Daniel J. Tobin appointed upon the Credential Committee of the late convention, one John M. Gillespie of Local No. 25, Boston, Mass., he (Daniel J. Tobin) knowing, or should have known, that Local No. 25, of which John M. Gillespie was a member, owed almost a year's per capita tax to the International Brotherhood of Teamsters."

The charge was explained by Vice-Presidents Forkey and Jennings, and was answered by General President Tobin to the effect that the members of Local No. 25 had been on strike

for a considerable period prior to the convention, and, under the constitution, that local was entitled to all the rights and privileges of the organization, and its delegate was eligible to a seat in the convention and to serve on the committee to which he was appointed. In his reply President Tobin further stated that this view of the matter had been taken by the convention, and that Vice-President Jennings, at the convention, had taken the floor in favor of such action.

The charge was discussed at considerable length by Vice-Presidents Forkey, Jennings and Grace and General President Tobin and Secretary-Treasurer Hughes, and further protest being made by Vice-President Forkey, seconded by Vice-President Jennings, against the General President remaining in the chair, and Brother Forkey declining to act as chairman, Vice-President Silva took the chair.

Moved by Vice-President Grace, seconded by Vice-President Golden, that the committee of the whole sustain the action of the General President in appointing John M. Gillespie of Local 25 as a member of the Credential Committee of the Detroit Convention.

General Sec.-Treas. Hughes and Vice-Presidents Grace, Burke and Golden voted Yes—4 votes. Vice-Presidents Forkey and Jennings voted No—2 votes. Chairman Silva declared the motion carried by a vote of 4 to 2.

At the request of General President Tobin, Secretary-Treasurer Hughes read Charge 2, as follows:

"We charge that that Local Union (No. 25) in which Daniel J. Tobin holds his membership, is, by virtue of non-payment of per capita tax, in accordance with our constitution and by-laws, a suspended Local Union from the International Brotherhood of Teamsters."

Moved by Vice-President Grace,

seconded by Vice-President Burke, that the committee of the whole sustain the action of the Convention.

For a point of information, Vice-President Jennings asked the chair to define the action of the convention referred to in the motion. The information was furnished and the question and motion discussed at considerable length by Vice-Presidents Forkey, Jennings and Silva, opposing the motion, General Secretary-Treasurer Hughes and Vice-President Grace favoring it, and, for the purpose of securing further information, if possible, it was decided to admit to the room any members of the New York delegation that desired to say anything on the question.

Brother McNally was first admitted and acquainted with the business that the Board was considering. He stated that he had heard a statement made by Frank Brown of Local 25 to the effect that Local 25 refused to pay any further per capita tax for the reason that D. J. Tobin had been illegally elected at the convention.

Harry McCormack was next admitted and that section of the charges being considered by the Board was read to him. He confirmed the statements of Brother McNally and testified that he had heard a member of the Boston delegation make the remarks.

The charges and the motion was discussed in all its phases by the members of the Board, and the motion originally made was amended as follows: "That the charge be not sustained, and that the committee of the whole approve of the action of the convention in electing Daniel J. Tobin as General President."

The roll was called and the following members voted Yes: Hughes, Burke, Grace and Golden. Forkey and Jennings asked to be recorded as "voting to sustain the action of the convention." The motion was declared carried unanimously.

Charge No. 3 was next taken up, as follows: "We charge that before and after the Detroit Convention, Daniel J. Tobin did then and now holds office illegally, as he is and was a member of a suspended Local Union."

Moved by Grace, seconded by Golden, that the charge be not sustained. The motion was put to vote and the following members voted Yes: Hughes, Burke, Grace and Golden. Forkey and Jennings voted No. President Tobin and Chairman Silva did not vote, and the motion was declared carried—4 to 2.

Charge No. 4 was next taken up, after being read by the General Secretary-Treasurer, as follows: "We charge that during the month of October, 1908, Daniel J. Tobin, at a meeting of Local No. 25 (of which he is a member) stated to the membership of that local that if they (Local No. 25) would pay to the International Brotherhood of Teamsters one hundred (\$100.00) dollars, that he, as their General President, would call all indebtedness off, which is contrary to our constitution and by-laws."

Moved by Grace, seconded by Golden, that the charge be not sustained. Vice-President Forkey explained that Brother Farnham of New York City was very familiar with this charge and asked permission to bring him before the committee.

There being no objection, Brother Farnham was admitted to the room and informed as to the business before the committee. He stated that Frank Brown of Local 25 made a statement in his presence that such a promise had been made by General President Tobin. In his reply to the charge and to the statement of Brother Farnham, General President Tobin stated that while the charge plainly specified that the alleged statement or promise was made at a meeting of Local 25 held in the month of October, that he did not attend any meeting of Local 25 held during that

month. The General President explained that at a meeting of Local 25, held in the month of September, he was asked by a member of that organization, if Local 25 would pay one hundred dollars, which was all the money in the local's treasury, would it prevent the revocation of their charter. General President Tobin replied that he could not answer for the actions of the Board, but that he intended to make a report of the conditions that existed in Local 25, and if the local would pay one hundred dollars and explain its position, that it would perhaps have a tendency to prevent the revocation of its charter. President William O'Neill of Local 25 was in the chair at that meeting and President Tobin presented a communication from that official confirming the statement he made. President Tobin further stated that Vice-President Grace and Organizer Gillespie were with him at the meeting of Local 25 at which this occurred and could confirm his statement.

At the conclusion of the General President's statement, Vice-President Grace addressed the committee and confirmed the remarks of President Tobin as to the statement made by him at the meeting of Local 25, the date when the meeting was held, etc.

The charge was read a second time, and on being put to vote carried unanimously—all members voting Yes.

Charge No. 5 was next read by the General Secretary-Treasurer, as follows: "We further charge that these and other unlawful actions of his as General President of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, are tending to disrupt the International Brotherhood of Teamsters throughout the country, and has caused an incipient secession movement in Chicago."

Moved by Golden, seconded by Grace, that the charge be not sustained. Moved by Hughes that the committee include in the motion a

vote of confidence in the General President for his actions since the convention. The motion was accepted by Vice-Presidents Golden and Grace and included in the motion. Vice-President Jennings asked to be excused from voting on the motion. The charge was discussed by General President Tobin, Vice-Presidents Forkey and Jennings and General Secretary-Treasurer Hughes, and the previous question being called for, the motion was voted on and carried—Hughes, Burke, Grace and Golden voting Yes. Vice-Presidents Forkey and Jennings refused to vote.

Moved by Golden that in the future if charges are preferred against any International officer that they be heard at regular meetings of the Board. The motion was seconded by Grace and carried.

Vice-President Jennings asked for information with regard to when regular meetings of the Board would be held. The matter was discussed by Vice-Presidents Silva and Jennings and General President Tobin, and it was moved by Jennings that the regular meetings of the Board take place every six months unless absolutely necessary to call a meeting in between those periods. The motion was discussed, and it was moved as an amendment that the following words be added to the motion: "Provided there has been no meeting of the Board called within the six months previous."

Vice-President Golden moved as an amendment that the constitution be lived up to in the matter.

Vice-President Jennings moved that the regular meetings of the Board be called on the first Monday in June and in December, providing a special meeting of the Board has not been called within the six months preceding. The motion was seconded by Vice-President Burke and carried.

Moved by General Secretary-Treasurer Hughes that the committee ad-

journal until Thursday morning, December 17, at 9 o'clock. The motion was voted on and carried and Chairman Silva declared the meeting adjourned at 6:00 p. m.

Third Day—Morning Session.

December 17, 1908.

The Board was called to order by President Tobin at 9:25 a. m., all members present. President Tobin announced that the Board now resolve itself into regular session.

Moved by Vice-President Grace that inasmuch as the members of the Board were familiar with the business transacted by the committee of the whole, that the Board sustain the action of the committee. Seconded by Vice-President Golden and carried.

President Tobin announced that a committee consisting of the General President, General Secretary-Treasurer and Vice-President Golden had met a committee from the United Teamsters of America and had effected an understanding that the Local Unions of the U. T. of A. should return to the I. B. of T. on the propositions laid down by the conventions of the I. B. of T.

Moved by Vice-President Golden, seconded by Vice-President Burke, that the report of the President be concurred in and his action sanctioned. The motion was voted on and carried.

Vice-President Forkey stated that before any further business was transacted that he had a communication he would like to have read. The document in question was handed to the General Secretary-Treasurer and read, as follows:

"New York, Dec. 14, 1908.

"To the General Executive Board of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters:

"As an International Vice-President, representing the rank and file

of the teamsters belonging to our affiliated Local Unions and acting in accordance with their expressed wish that a meeting of our joint Executive Council, held on Friday night, December 11, and in accordance with the expressed wish of the membership at the severally held meetings of their Local Unions, I hereby protest against the appointment of any official of the United Teamsters of America to any official position, salaried or otherwise, in the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

"At the recent convention held in Detroit after the committee representing the United Teamsters of America had made their statements, a motion was made that the entire matter be left in the hands of the General Executive Board with full power to act (note Page 27 of third day's proceedings of convention). An amendment was made to this motion, after which another amendment was made (note Page 28 of third day's proceedings of the Detroit Convention) by which the convention reaffirmed the position of the delegates to the Boston Convention one year previous, which was that the United Teamsters of America should come into the International Brotherhood of Teamsters as new Local Unions, upon payment of one month's per capita tax.

"Upon these grounds I raise the contention that no member of the General Executive Board, or members, or the General Executive Board as a whole, have the right to enter into any agreement which stipulates any other conditions, other than those laid down by the convention, which was that the Local Unions of the United Teamsters of America should come in as new Local Unions.

"I further object to the granting of any official positions to the representatives of the U. T. of A. upon the grounds that such a concession on our part would uphold the contention made by the seceders after leaving

the Philadelphia and Chicago conventions; namely, that they were entitled to official positions on the General Executive Board and other positions of trust in the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

"Such recognition at this time would tend to show that they were right in their contentions, and would sacrifice the principles for which the I. B. of T. has contended in New York City and other centers.

"Our organization and its affiliated Local Unions and officers have been misrepresented and held up to the public and labor unionists in general as unfit to conduct the affairs of any labor union, and grave charges as to honesty and integrity of our general officers have been repeatedly expressed by those whom you now propose to offer positions to, so that they may turn over their membership.

"In plain words, it is clearly apparent to me, as a general executive officer, at this time, and the membership of New York City, whose instructions I am following, that some of the officers of the United Teamsters of America are desirous of bartering the rights of their constituents away for salaried positions. Upon these grounds I protest against the appointment of any U. T. of A. officer to any official position in the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, until such time as their loyalty, worth and integrity have been proven by continued affiliation with the I. B. of T. (Signed) "JOSEPH FORKEY,

"Second Vice-President."

Moved by Vice-President Grace, seconded by Vice-President Golden, that the communication be laid on the table. Carried.

President Tobin brought up the question of where a local of the I. B. of T. had the same number as a local of the U. T. of A. and asked for instructions as to the course that should be pursued. The action that had been taken on similar occasions previously

was discussed in detail by General President Tobin, General Secretary-Treasurer Hughes and Vice-President Jennings, and it was moved by Vice-President Grace, seconded by Vice-President Burke, that where there are more than one Local Union of a craft in a city that the two locals be ordered by the Board to amalgamate within sixty days. The motion was voted on and carried. Vice-Presidents Forkey and Jennings requested that they be recorded as voting no.

The following communication was read by the General Secretary-Treasurer:

"New York City, Dec. 2, 1908.

"To the General Executive Board of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, in Session at 147 East Market St., Indianapolis, Ind.:

"Sirs and Brothers—Whereas, It is commonly reported throughout the city that a settlement of the differences existing between the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and the United Teamsters of America are to be settled upon the granting of official positions to some of the officers of the U. T. of A. which is contrary to the principles for which so much has been sacrificed by the loyal members of the I. B. of T. in this district, and

"Whereas, Such concession would simply establish a precedent for disgruntled elements to secede for the purpose of furthering the aims and desires of office-seekers to the detriment of the loyal, painstaking trade unionists, act as a hamper to the welfare of the organization in general, and especially to the wage earner of this district; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we the members of this district, protest the granting of any concessions to the officials of the U. T. of A. in the way of executive positions or salaried offices; and, be it further

"Resolved, That we call upon our representative of the General Execu-

tive Board to protest against any such concessions being granted and instruct him to work with might and main to advance the cause of the men who labor on their wagons daily for a living, be they U. T. of A. or I. B. of T., by striving to have them brought under our banner, without allowing salary-seeking officials to sell their constituents for personal gain; and, be it further

"Resolved, That we go on record as refusing to recognize any such barter of the rights of our organization, and pledge our undivided support to our representative in his endeavors to protect our rights, and we further call upon those who have the welfare of the man on the wagon at heart, to support us in our contention.

(Signed) "EDW. M'VICKARS,

"Rec. Sec., Joint Executive Council of Manhattan, Bronx and Richmond Boroughs, N. Y."

Similar communications were received from Local Unions 424, 306, 464, 449, 464, 763, 708, 693, 634, 453 and from the Brooklyn Joint Council.

President Tobin explained that the action of the Boston Convention, which was reaffirmed by the Detroit Convention, was that the locals of the U. T. of America should return to the I. B. of T. and be entitled to all the rights and privileges of the I. B. of T. as soon as they became a part of same; the only condition being that they pay one month's per capita tax to this organization. They were not to return as new locals, because a new local is not entitled to strike benefits until they are six months affiliated or chartered. They were not placed in that position, because, by the action of the convention, they were granted, on their return, all the rights and privileges accorded the teamsters that remained loyal to the International.

Moved by Vice-President Golden, seconded by Vice-President Burke, that the communications be received and filed.

The question of admitting the representatives from New York was brought up by Vice-President Forkey and discussed.

The previous question being called for, the motion to receive and file the communications received from the New York district was carried. Vice-President Forkey asked to be recorded as voting no.

The question of admitting the representatives from New York was again taken up, and Vice-President Silva asked whether or not it would be wise, in the opinion of the Board, to admit the representatives of the New York locals until the Board knew the names of the members of the U. T. of A. that had been selected to fill the vacant offices.

General President Tobin announced that he had decided to appoint in the vacancy of First Vice-President, Valentine Hoffman of New York City.

Moved by Vice-President Golden, seconded by Vice-President Grace, that the appointment of Brother Hoffman as First Vice-President be confirmed by the Board and the appointee obligated.

The matter was discussed at considerable length by all the members of the Board and it was finally decided to hear the statements of the representatives from New York City.

Brother Moran, L. U. 654, was first admitted and stated that his local had gone to the expense of sending two representatives to the General Office to protest against the seating of any member of the U. T. of A. on the Executive Board, regardless of who the man might be.

Brother Farnham of L. U. 654 was next admitted and confirmed the statement of Brother Moran that his local had sent him here to protest against any member of the United Teamsters holding or receiving any position in the line of office or or-

ganizer from the General Executive Board.

Harry McCormack, L. U. 449, was next admitted and stated that the rumors in New York were to the effect that the Board was going to seat members of the U. T. of A. as general officers and that he had been deputized by his local to visit the General Office to protest against the appointment of any one outside the rank and file of the I. B. of T.

Brother Welsh of L. U. 641, next appeared before the Board and stated that the men of his local were dissatisfied with the action they thought the Board was going to take in appointing Val. Hoffman as First Vice-President.

Brother Davis, representing the Joint Council of Teamsters of Hudson County, N. J. was next admitted and explained that he had been sent to the General Office to protest to the Board against the seating of Hoffman as a Board member.

Brother Lynch, secretary-treasurer, L. U. 708, was the next member admitted and explained that he had been sent to the Board to protest against the seating of Hoffman or any other member of the U. T. of A. on the Executive Board, or any other position.

Brother Miller, L. U. 240, next appeared and stated that his local had deputized him to appear before the Board and demand that the vacancy on the Board be not given to any member of the U. T. of A., but that it be filled by a member from the ranks of the I. B. of T.

Brother Connaughton, L. U. 763, was next admitted and stated that he had been sent to the General Office as the representative of his local and the Joint Council of Brooklyn to protest against the seating of Hoffman or any other member of the U. T. of A. as a member of the Executive Board.

The hour of twelve having arrived, it was moved and seconded that the Board adjourn to meet again at 1:30 p. m. Motion carried.

Third Day—Afternoon Session.

Dec. 17, 1908.

The Board was called to order by President Tobin at 1:45 p. m. All members present.

The motion before the Board at time of adjournment of morning session was stated by the stenographer as follows: "That the appointment of Brother Hoffman as First Vice-President be confirmed by the Board and the appointee obligated."

Vice-President Forkey requested that Brother Hoffman be admitted to the Board room to answer some questions that he desired to propound to him. Brother Hoffman was called in and questioned by Brothers Forkey and Silva, after which he retired and a general discussion of the matter ensued. General President Tobin, General Secretary-Treasurer Hughes, Vice-Presidents Forkey, Jennings, Silva, Grace, Golden and Burke taking part in the debate, General President Tobin explaining that the appointment had been made by him in the interests of the teamsters throughout the country, and that no one particular section had entered into his consideration of the matter. He stated further that the New York district was the only district protesting against the appointment, and that, in his opinion, his action would be satisfactory to the rank and file throughout the country, as it would have a tendency to cement the conflicting interests that had been opposing each other for the last two and one-half years.

The motion was stated again, and a vote by roll-call was requested. The following members voted Yes: Hughes, Burke, Grace and Golden—4; the following members voted No: Forkey, Silva and Jennings—3. The

General President announced that the motion prevailed by a vote of 4 to 3.

At this point, Vice-President Forkey submitted the following appeal:

"New York, Dec. 14, 1908.

"To the General President and General Secretary-Treasurer of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters:

"Brothers—I hereby enter an appeal against the decision arrived at by the General Board in placing members of the ex-United Teamsters of America in official positions in this organization, and hold that this appeal act as a stay of appointment until the next convention of the organization, to be held in Peoria, Ill.

(Signed) "JOSEPH FORKEY,
"Second Vice-President."

Vice-President Jennings submitted the following appeal:

"Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 17, 1908.

"To the General Executive Board of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Indianapolis, Ind.:

"Sirs—I, the Fifth Vice-President of the I. B. of T., do hereby appeal from the decision of the General Executive Board of the I. B. of T. in appointing or electing Valentine Hoffman to an official position on our International Executive Board and demand that this appeal shall act as a stay against the proceeding until the next convention, which meets at Peoria, Ill., 1910.

(Signed)
"JOHN JAS. JENNINGS,
"5th Vice-President, I. B. of T."

Vice-President Silva submitted the following:

"Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 17, 1908.

"To the General President and Members of the General Executive Board, International Brotherhood of Teamsters:

"Brothers—I hereby give notice of entering this appeal against the action of the General Executive Board of the I. B. of T. in appointing

or seating Valentine Hoffman as First Vice-President of the I. B. of T. to the next convention of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, to be held in Peoria, Ill., in August, 1910.

"Respectfully submitted,

"ANTOINE A. SILVA,

"Third Vice-President."

General President Tobin asked for the pleasure of the Board. It was moved by Vice-President Grace, seconded by Vice-President Golden, that the communications be taken up collectively and that the appeals be not sustained. The motion was opposed by Jennings and Silva. Grace, Tobin and Golden spoke in favor of the motion, and Golden cited Section 18, Page 9 of the constitution as authority for the action of the General President in making the appointment.

Roll-call on the motion was requested, and the following members voted Yes: Hughes, Grace, Burke and Golden—4; the following members voted No: Forkey, Silva and Jennings—3. The General President declared that the motion was carried and the appeals were not sustained.

Brother Hoffman was called into the Board room and acquainted with the fact that his appointment as First Vice-President had been confirmed by a majority of the members of the Board, and he was formally obligated in accordance with the law.

In accepting the office Vice-President Hoffman thanked the members of the Board for the honor conferred upon him and assured them that at all times he would work to the best interests of the International movement and the teamsters in general.

The General President next brought to the attention of the Board the resignation of Thomas Conley of Chicago, from the office of International Trustee, and announced that he had decided to appoint to the vacancy Brother A. J. Reed of Local 722, Chicago.

Moved by Golden, seconded by Grace, that the Board concur in the appointment of Brother Reed. A roll-call vote was requested by Vice-President Forkey. The following members voted Yes: Hoffman, Hughes, Burke, Grace and Golden—5. No: Forkey and Jennings—2. Vice-President Silva did not vote.

Vice-President Forkey appealed from the action of the General President in the matter of appointing Brother Reed as Trustee.

Moved by Vice-President Grace, seconded by Burke, that the appeal take the same course as the preceding appeals. A roll-call vote on the motion was demanded by Forkey on the grounds that he had a right to appeal from the action of the majority in making such appointment. The following members voted Yes: Hoffman, Hughes, Burke, Grace and Golden—5. No: Forkey and Jennings—2; Vice-President Silva would not vote. The motion was declared carried by a vote of 5 in favor to 2 against.

Brother Reed was called into the Board room and acquainted with the action of the President in appointing him to the office of International Trustee, and the subsequent confirmation of such appointment by the Board. He signified his willingness to accept and was formally obligated in accordance with the constitution.

Brother Reed thanked the members of the Board for the honor conferred upon him in the matter of the appointment and assured the members of the Board that he would administer the duties of his office to the best of his ability and to the interests of the I. B. of T. at all times. He further stated that from his experience with the U. T. of A. he was firmly convinced that there was not room in this country for two organizations of teamsters and that he would endeavor at all times to uphold his obligation

as an International Trustee of the I. B. of T.

President Tobin also called attention to the fact that he held the resignation of another Trustee in the person of Brother Sheehan of Local No. 68, Boston, Mass. It was moved by Golden, seconded by Grace, that the resignation be accepted. The motion was put to vote and carried.

President Tobin stated that in his opinion it would be just as well not to appoint any one to the vacancy at this time, as he felt that the present trustees, constituting a majority of the Board, could transact all business that might come before them.

President Tobin also called attention to the resignation of Edward Coleman of Chicago, which was laid on the table at the October, 1908, meeting of the Board, and asked for the pleasure of the Board on the subject.

Vice-President Silva stated that in his opinion before the Board considered any more business, it would be no more than right to fill the vacancy among the Trustees. The General President replied that he had decided not to fill the vacancy at this time for the reason that he wished to look around and decide on the member that would be best qualified to fill the position.

The resignation of Edward Coleman; also that of Thomas Barry, both of which were presented to the Board at the October meeting, and laid on the table at that time, were taken up.

Moved by Vice-President Grace, seconded by Burke, that the Board take the resignations from the table and act upon them at this time.

The motion was voted on and carried.

Moved by Vice-President Golden that the resignations of Barry and Coleman be accepted. The motion was seconded by Grace, and carried.

The General President announced that if the members of the Board had

no objections, he would like to fill the place of one of the delegates at the next convention of the A. F. of L. No objections being offered it was so ordered.

To fill the second vacancy the General President announced that he desired to appoint General Secretary-Treasurer Hughes. The General Secretary-Treasurer stated that while he appreciated the appointment, still, in his opinion, it would not be advisable to have the two resident General Officers away from the General Office at the same time, and therefore he suggested that some other member be selected, or the appointment laid over for the present. The General President then announced that under the circumstances he would withdraw the appointment tendered Brother Hughes and would take the matter under advisement and fill the vacancy later.

The General President next brought up the matter of the charges preferred against Brother Emmett Flood at the October meeting of the Board and acquainted the members of the Board with the present status of the case. In view of the fact that Local 715, in which Brother Flood holds membership, and to which local the charges in question were sent, has severed its connection with the I. B. of T. and is not a part of the independent movement in Chicago, it was moved by Vice-President Golden, seconded by Burke, that the charges be laid on the table. After general discussion of the question by Vice-Presidents Golden and Grace and President Tobin, Vice-President Golden asked permission, with the consent of Brother Burke and the members of the Board, to withdraw his motion. The necessary permission was granted, and it was moved by Jennings, seconded by Burke, that the charges be dismissed. The motion was put to vote and carried.

The General President brought up

the case of the I. B. of T. Commission Teamsters of Chicago, a local of about fifty members, that voted to go out of existence at their last meeting and go into the Commission Teamsters' local, affiliated with the former U. T. of A. The I. B. of T. local had in its treasury about \$100.00 and the General President asked for the opinion of the members of the Board as to whether or not the money in the treasury of the local should be consolidated with the funds in the treasury of the former U. T. of A. local, now affiliated with the I. B. of T.

The General President suggested that in this or similar cases, where a majority or unanimous vote of the members favored amalgamation or consolidation of the treasuries, that the General Office approve of same. There being no objection, that course was ordered pursued in the future.

The General President also informed the members of the board of the fact that while at the Denver convention of the A. F. of L. he had taken up with the officers of that body the question of adding to the charters of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters the words: "Helpers and Chauffeurs," which would make the title read as follows: "International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Helpers and Chauffeurs." The General President further stated that he had gone into the matter in detail with President Gompers and was informed that such application should be made to the Executive Council. Accordingly, he had written to Secretary Morrison on the subject, who had replied to the effect that it would be advisable if the I. B. of T. had a representative at the January meeting of the Executive Council to secure action on the application.

It was moved by Secretary-Treasurer Hughes, seconded by Golden, that the General President be instructed to attend the meeting of the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. in

Washington, D. C., Jan. 11, for the purpose of defending the position of our organization. The motion was put to vote and carried.

The reports of the delegates to the Denver convention of the American Federation of Labor were next taken up. After hearing the reports of Delegates Longstreet, McCormack and General President Tobin (all of which were published in the January issue of the magazine) it was moved, seconded and carried that they be accepted as read.

At the conclusion of the reading of the reports it was moved by Vice-President Grace, seconded by Burke, that the Board adjourn until Friday morning, December 18, at 9 o'clock. Motion carried.

Fourth Day—Morning Session.

Dec. 18, 1908.

The Board was called to order at 9:30 by President Tobin. All members present.

The General President submitted a communication from Fernie, B. C., Canada, requesting the services of an organizer in British Columbia. President Tobin explained that in his opinion it would not be advisable to grant the request at this time, in view of the fact that Auditor Briggs was scheduled to make a trip through that section shortly and would do organizing work in connection with his other duties. It was moved by Vice-President Golden, seconded by Grace, that the application be received and that Secretary-Treasurer Hughes send the Fernie local a letter explaining the position of the International and that it would be impossible to appoint an organizer in that district at this time.

General Secretary-Treasurer Hughes presented an appeal or protest from Vice-President Forkey against the issuance of a charter to Local 267, New York City. Vice-President Forkey explained the situ-

ation and stated that the members of that local were engaged in automobile driving and desired a charter by themselves.

The General Secretary-Treasurer also presented an application for charter from the United Auto and Horse Drivers of New York City, representing the coach industry, covering 1,400 members. After considerable discussion of the subject it was suggested by Brother Hughes that a charter should be issued in the name of the United Auto and Horse Cab Drivers of New York City. The suggestion was satisfactory to Brothers Forkey and Jennings, and Brother Forkey stated that if the name suggested was used on the charter he would withdraw his protest.

Moved and seconded that the charter be issued in the name of the United Auto and Horse Cab Drivers of New York City. Motion carried.

The General Secretary-Treasurer also brought up the application of L. U. 762, Cab and Funeral Drivers of Brooklyn, for a charter giving them jurisdiction over the borough of Queens. Vice-President Hoffman spoke in favor of the issuance of two charters, to be known as Branches 1 and 2. Vice-Presidents Forkey and Jennings opposed the issuance of any charter to L. U. 762. The matter was thoroughly discussed and it was moved and seconded that the question be referred to Vice-Presidents Hoffman and Jennings, to bring the Executive Boards of the two locals together and endeavor to effect a satisfactory settlement.

Vice-President Jennings moved as an amendment that a meeting of the two Executive Boards be called and that the three National Vice-Presidents in that district be instructed to attend that meeting and adjust the question if possible. Moved by Vice-President Hoffman as an amendment to the amendment that in addition to the Executive Boards of the two

locals, seven additional members from each local be included in the committee and the decision of such committee shall be mandatory on both locals.

The amendment to the amendment was accepted by the members of the Board and was voted on and carried.

The amendment was also voted on and carried, and the original motion as amended was also carried.

The General Secretary-Treasurer asked for instructions regarding the position of locals that applied for affiliation pending such amalgamation meetings, and suggested that when applications were received that he be allowed to forward all necessary stamps, books and other supplies immediately.

There being no objection, it was decided that that course should be pursued by the General Secretary-Treasurer.

General Secretary - Treasurer Hughes also brought up the application for charter from Local 643, Funeral Drivers. Moved by Vice-President Jennings, seconded by Golden, that the same course be pursued with the application of L. U. 643 as is recommended in the case of L. U. 762. Motion carried.

The General Secretary-Treasurer also submitted the application of Local 453, Beef, Small Stock and Provision Teamsters and Chauffeurs of New York City. Moved by Vice-President Golden, seconded by Burke, that the same course be pursued with this application as is recommended with the applications of L. U. Nos. 643 and 762. Motion carried.

Noon hour having arrived, it was moved by Vice-President Burke, seconded by Grace, that the Board adjourn until 1:30 p. m. Carried.

Fourth Day—Afternoon Session.

Dec. 18, 1908.

The Board was called to order at 1:30 p. m. by President Tobin. All members present.

General Secretary - Treasurer Hughes submitted the application of Local 654 for renewal of charter or reinstatement. It was ruled by President Tobin that if there are no objections the money accompanying the application would be retained, stamps and supplies sent and the course pursued in the other cases regarding amalgamation meeting be taken in this case also. No objections being offered, it was so ordered.

The General Secretary-Treasurer submitted communications from L. U. Nos. 499 and 553 relative to affiliation with the I. B. of T., and it was moved by Vice-President Grace, seconded by Vice-President Hoffman, that these applications take the same course as the preceding ones. Carried.

The General Secretary-Treasurer also submitted the application of the Truck Drivers' Local No. 708 of New York City and vicinity. Moved by Vice-President Silva, seconded by Grace, that the application take the same course as the preceding ones. Carried.

The General Secretary-Treasurer submitted a communication from Philadelphia, requesting assistance in reorganizing the Produce and Commission Teamsters of that city. The matter was referred to Vice-President Jennings, with the request that he stop off at Philadelphia on his way home to assist the men in question if possible. So ordered.

The General Secretary-Treasurer also submitted a communication from Kansas City, Mo., relative to placing the Barton Teaming Company of that city on the unfair list. Moved by Vice-President Golden, seconded by Grace, that the communication be received and filed, and that the General Secretary-Treasurer be instructed to write to the Kansas City Joint Council that this is particularly a local matter and should be handled by the

Joint Council and the Central Labor body of that locality. Motion carried.

General Secretary - Treasurer Hughes submitted a communication from John A. DeSilet, Providence, R. I., relative to presenting individual contracts to the employers. After discussion of the question by Vice-Presidents Grace and Golden, it was moved by General Secretary-Treasurer Hughes that the action of the local union relative to presenting individual contracts be endorsed by the Board, but that prior to bringing on any trouble likely to involve the International organization that the local act in accordance with the Constitution. The motion was seconded by Vice-President Jennings and carried.

The General Secretary-Treasurer submitted a letter from John Geary, St. Paul, Minn., relative to the actions of members of the Brewery Workers' organization against Beer Wagon Drivers affiliated with the I. B. of T. Moved by Vice-President Silva, seconded by Grace, that Auditor Briggs be instructed to stop off at St. Paul to see what can be done to straighten the matter out. Motion carried.

General Secretary - Treasurer Hughes presented a letter from L. U. 763, Brooklyn, N. Y., requesting that Organizer Dugan, whose commission expires January 1, be retained after that time. Moved by Vice-President Silva, seconded by Golden, that at the expiration of the present commission of Organizer Dugan that his services be discontinued. Carried.

The General Secretary-Treasurer called attention to an application received by him for Milk Wagon Drivers of Brooklyn and vicinity, and asked for instructions in the matter. Moved by Vice-President Jennings, seconded by Golden, that charter be granted to cover Brooklyn, N. Y., alone. Motion carried.

Vice-President Jennings brought up the question of jurisdiction over

the street cleaners of Jersey City and explained the duties of such men. Moved by Vice-President Silva, seconded by Forkey, that these men be taken into the organization as helpers. Motion carried.

President Tobin brought up the question of continuing the services of the half-pay organizer appointed to assist Local 708, New York City. Moved by Vice-President Golden, seconded by Vice-President Grace, that the services of the said organizer, Brother Scheer, be discontinued commencing January 1, 1909. Motion carried.

The General President stated that with the view of amalgamating the conflicting interests in Chicago, and to complete the work already started in that locality, he had decided to appoint as organizer Brother William H. Ashton of that city. Further, to look after similar work in New York City, he had decided to appoint First Vice-President Hoffman as an additional organizer in that city. Moved by Vice-President Golden, seconded by Grace, that the appointments be confirmed. Motion carried, Vice-President Forkey requesting permission to reserve his vote on the motion.

The General President brought up the question of moving the headquarters from the Unity Building to the new building of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, now being erected, and explained the proposition in detail. Moved by Vice-President Grace, seconded by Burke, that the General President and General Secretary-Treasurer be empowered to procure suitable quarters for the general offices in the new building of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. Motion carried.

General President Tobin called attention to the fact that the law governing the revocation of charters, in his opinion, is indistinct, and request-

ed that instructions be issued by the Board to the resident general officers for their guidance in handling local unions that disobeyed the Constitution and refused to pay per capita tax, and particularly cited the cases of Locals 191 and 631 of Boston, Mass., both of which organizations are in arrears. It was moved by Vice-President Golden that the charters of L. Us. 191 and 631, Boston, Mass., be revoked. Motion seconded. The General Secretary-Treasurer suggested that there should be a provision in the motion stating the time in which the local should comply with the law or suffer the revocation of its charter. Vice-President Golden asked permission to withdraw his former motion on the subject, and moved as a substitute that the charter of any local union six months or more in arrears for per capita tax be revoked. Vice-President Jennings moved as an amendment that Organizer Gillespie be instructed to visit the different local unions in Boston and demand their books, and any local found six months in arrears for per capita tax from April 1, 1908, should suffer the revocation of its charter. The amendment was seconded by Vice-President Burke. The General Secretary-Treasurer offered as a substitute that local unions in arrears and those not paying their lawful tax on full membership be notified to pay all arrearages and current tax on full membership, on or before the 15th day of January, and comply with the laws in section hereafter, or have their charter revoked on the date specified. The substitute was voted on and carried.

General President Tobin addressed the Board in detail with regard to the business transacted by the Board during the present session, to which replies were made by Vice-Presidents Forkey, Silva and Jennings, and on motion the Board finally adjourned at 6:05 p. m.

SOLVING THE LABOR QUESTION.

(By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.)

Shall we abolish the labor union, hoping thus to solve the labor question? Common sense and practical experience say no. The trades union has become a fixture in our industrial life. It has come to stay. It is simply a question as to whether it will be a good unionism or a bad unionism. If, in various ways, good workingmen are to be deprived of their membership in the trades union, it will result in a bad unionism, because the unscrupulous will thus be left in control. But if, on the other hand, the best employes are encouraged to identify themselves with this movement, it will result in a good unionism. It would seem to be the part of wisdom, then, to develop and not to attempt to destroy the trades union.

Furthermore, those who seek to destroy the trades union, hoping that thereby they will solve the labor question, forget that trades unionism is not the labor question. It is simply one of the expressions of the labor movement. It is not the cause of industrial agitation but the outcome of it. If every labor union were to be wiped out today, the labor question would still be with us, and probably in a more aggravated form. The trades union will not be destroyed until something better takes its place, and the better system will come as a further result of the evolution which produced the trades union.

It is supposed by some that Socialism will eventually supersede trades unionism. It is altogether likely that Socialism will play a prominent part in the world's industrial drama, but Socialists must not flatter themselves that because a change in our economic system is probable, therefore Socialism must necessarily become the prevailing system. In the end there will be not one answer to the social question, but many, but they will all agree in this: All of them will be religious.

The social question is fundamentally a moral and a religious problem. It will never be settled upon any other basis. Because this is true, the church will have an important part in its solution. The church must have a clear message with reference to the principles involved. The preacher need not discuss social theories, but he must present, in the spirit of the prophet, the supreme laws of love and justice and service, and apply them to present-day questions. He should speak with no uncertain sound concerning the evils of child labor, of the unsanitary conditions in sweatshop and home, of the curse of Sunday labor and everything else that is preventing the masses from living the abundant life which Christ came into the world to give them.

FALL IN LINE.

(By William J. Shields.)

The strength of the trade union movement cannot be measured by the size of its enrolled membership, any more than can the strength of the nation be sized up by its standing army, or by the number of armed cruisers bearing its flag. These may be the outward appearance, the visible signs of power, but they represent in both cases only the nucleus of real strength. The trade union movement, leaving out of consideration financial resources, must as an ultimate conclusion, place its dependency on the loyalty and patriotism of the membership, who are willing to respond to the society call for aid under any and all circumstances. The numbers of loyal members in the trade union movement are naturally large, men of broad intellect, giving the best they possess that not only the existence of the society may be perpetuated, but that the social changes hoped for may be realized. The time is with us now for all to show this same sense of concern, not because our cause is in danger of going down in defeat, but to

strengthen our trade union army in view of any possibly future adversities. The per cent. of members that are unable to see the great necessity of the movement from its many beneficial standpoints is altogether too large. Many are apt to forget in short order the privileges and blessings coming through the instrumentality of the movement. Our minds should be centered on the necessity of working in harmony with all the members, or permit those willing to work to do so as best they can. In all walks of life we see the pernicious results arising from antagonism on the part of those identified with a given understanding, on the other hand we see the successes of those who have marched shoulder to shoulder, elbows touching, towards the attainments of the end in view. Large enterprises have succeeded only when all connected with them have shown their unswerving devotion to the interests of the whole and when each individual has loyally performed the duty intrusted to him. The bundle of sticks has ever been and ever will be a forceable object lesson. The fundamental idea of trade union operation is that of advancing the interests of the individual, through his union with others. This cannot succeed if discordant or antagonistic elements are permitted. Such influences are opposed to the underlying principles of the system and bring confusion, chaos and ruin. Only when every member of our order has been in line have the greatest results been achieved. It moved forward, silently and resistlessly, it has forced to our attention the necessity of living within the principle of each for all and all for each.

To the narrow and selfish course pursued by those who would either rule or ruin can be traced more of the suffering and loss occasioned by individuals than to any other one source. Such a course accomplishes no useful purpose. Its ends are al-

ways of a destructive nature. It never builds up. It always pulls down. It is the occasion of more disquietude and loss than can ever be overcome and repaired by any amount of earnestness and co-operation.

Factional controversies have done more to retard progress than have all mistakes in judgment and all dishonesties on the part of individuals combined. They have wrenched and torn many beneficial propositions; brought to naught the efforts of those moved only by a desire to better conditions; created suspicions that have destroyed plans which would have come to a successful issue along harmonious and normal lines, and otherwise left in their wake a trail of devastation worthy of consideration as a landmark to be avoided by those hereafter tempted to pursue the same path.

The interests of the individual must always be subservient to the great majority which makes the existence and protection of the individual a possibility. The greatest good to the greatest number is a principle vitally interwoven with the continued existence of things. When one undertakes to profit unduly at the expense of others, it follows, if he succeeds, others must be occasioned a corresponding loss. This will right itself in time and the one who temporarily advances himself at the expense of others will be forced to an accounting in one form or another.

Our U. B. is a small democracy, every individual has a right to express himself upon every question touching its management. If he fails to do so he has no right to complain. If he does so and the majority is against him he has no moral right to object. He may be right and the majority may be wrong, but he knew when he became a member of the organization that he was merging his individual rights with many thousands of others for his own greater safety

and the better protection of his industrial rights.

I feel that I am safe in saying that this thought obtains generally with the membership. The evils of the character referred to in this article are disappearing and the trade union interests are going forward at an ever increasing ratio of progress. One of the strongest evidences of this is the condition of our organization in its contest with Citizens' Alliance influence. Even when that powerful antagonistic influence sought our destruction, appealing to the courts to restrain the force of motion, the organization has never ceased its forward movement. It possibly retarded for a time the onward march but the results are that labor has forced to the attention of the people of the country, through the recent political campaign, its grievance against abridging the workers' liberties, with the result that from this on fuller justice will be accorded the wage-earner. The experience has demonstrated the feeling toward labor of society as a whole, with the result that labor has a better understanding of its position than ever before. In the summing up we can justify our existence and qualify for the work to come.

For upward of a third of a century the great trade union movement has been growing naturally and conservatively. Many of the errors due to primitive conditions and environments have been removed and at this time we are pressing forward the interest of the system from a higher standpoint than ever before. This means that we must evidence a higher degree of efficiency in order that we keep pace with the institution of which we are exponents. We must do more than make converts, more than simply agitate; we need to gain and keep the confidence of all old converts and cater to the good will of society as a whole. We should ever keep on guard to diminish straying

of the membership through loss of faith. We must in our own person worthily represent the institution of which we are representatives. The trade union system is now passing through changes that herald a new era and we individually must do our part to speed the coming change, to spread the truth and to impress upon all people what is the real practicable value of trade union organization. With such a purpose this new era shall witness not the surrender of fields already won, nor the dismemberment of unions already enlisted. Rather it shall witness the irresistible forward march of the great trade union army in ever swelling numbers, with a constantly-increasing interest in the protection of home and union and in the development of all things that go to make each generation better and happier and wiser than the one that preceded it.—The Carpenter.

JUDGE WRIGHT'S DECISION.

The decision of Judge Wright in the contempt cases sentencing Mr. Gompers, Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Morrison has made some pages in history which will be looked upon and regarded by future generations with the same amazement and feeling as we now read the decisions of the courts and kings during the dark ages when a man who was compelled to work for a living to support himself and his family was looked upon as a serf and only fit to serve the behests of those in affluence and power. Men suffered in those days and died for the principles they thought were right, they being moved by aspirations similar to those which animate us in our movement of today. Future generations will also have the fight of their time on their hands, only with a greater enlightenment than we now have.

The effort of the employing class has always been to keep the workers

under their control so that wages may be kept down and their profit kept up to the highest possible tide. Every foot of progress made by the workers has been fought for inch by inch with the attendant suffering and bloodshed.

Go as far back as you may into the mazes of history where we find injunctions and other prohibitive and coercive measures brought into play, none of them had a deterring effect; the workers kept on, ever pressing forward for the light of liberty and freedom. It has always been obtained despite all opposition, and righteously so, because equity, right and justice were on the workers' side.

The attempts of our present day judiciary to narrow the limits and scope of the hopes and aspirations of this day and time will avail little for themselves or for unscrupulous employers who would have their employees ground to serfdom and state of servility.

To admit of such a possibility would be tantamount to retrogression, and such a thing is unthinkable, much less admissible.

We have fought and shed our blood for the right of freedom and liberty we now have, and no decision from Judge Wright, or any other decision based upon judges-made law, will deprive us of them even if we have all got to go to jail in defense of what we conscientiously believe to be our legal rights before the law.

We respect the laws of the land (nobody does more than the workers do), and will abide by all constitutional law; constitutional law has respect for the rights of our American citizenship, but we cannot respect a prostituted substitute, and when in the course of human events the constitutional laws get so that we cannot abide under it, we will change it. Our forefathers were compelled to take a stand on this very same proposition, and should such a condition of

affairs arise again, it will be found that those of the present day will not be lacking in the same American spirit of freedom and liberty.

The freedom of speech, freedom of press, and the right of organization and assemblage must be maintained at all hazards. The right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness was contested for once in this country of ours at a terrible cost, and will be again, if cause is given for it.

A PROTEST.

Mt. Olive, Ill., Jan. 8, 1909.

A general mass meeting on the above date by unanimous vote concurred in the following resolutions:

We, your committee on resolutions, appointed by a body of organized workingmen and sympathizers, having met and adopted the following resolutions, recommend that they be published in the different trade journals and in the local papers of the city:

Whereas, Through the encroachments of the wealthy corporations, it is necessary that the toilers of their industries for self-preservation be organized, and

Whereas, Through such organization it is only meant that fair, competitive relations be maintained among the laborers of the varied industries of our country, and

Whereas, In order to educate our craftsmen it is necessary that our constitutional right of free speech be upheld to the extent of using our moral persuasion to concentrate ourselves, and

Whereas, Through a recent decision of one of the highest tribunals of our land we feel that our guaranteed rights as Americans has been shamefully abused in not giving the defendants a trial by their peers and for enjoining the officers of labor unions from advising their constituency where their interest is at stake; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we appeal to those in a position to prevent, to use their influence for the enactment of laws and re-establishing our constitution as our forefathers intended it to be, and be it

Resolved, To appeal to the courts and his excellency, the President of the United States, to liberate President Gompers, Vice-President Mitchell and Secretary Morrison of the American Federation of Labor, martyrs of the laborers' cause with no intent for evil, but with the high purpose of obtaining life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness for the toiling masses, in which we pledge them our every support.

HY. JACKSON,
FRANK S. HELMBOLD,
A. E. LOESCHER,
SAM JOHNSON,
HENRY BUSKOHL,
F. W. HAENNY,
Resolution Committee.
F. W. DINGERSEN,
Chairman of Meeting.
H. F. SCHUETTE,
Secretary.

BIG HAT STRIKE ON.

Twenty-five thousand persons went out on strike Friday and seventy-five hat factories in New England and the North Atlantic States have been tied up as a result of a decision of the Associated Hat Manufacturers to discontinue the use of the union label. Samuel Mundheim, president of the association, said that the order followed the refusal of union employees of the Guyer Hat Company in Philadelphia to keep a working agreement. Under this agreement, he said, the men were to continue work until a settlement of pending questions was reached, but the men quit work in that factory three weeks ago and have since refused to return.

Martin Lawlor, secretary of the United Hatters of North America,

said: "The cause of the trouble was the refusal of the Guyer company to live up to their contract with us, not any refusal of ours to live up to our contract with them. The statement that the men in the Philadelphia factory 'quit work' is misleading."

The chief factories affected are in New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Newark and Orange, N. J., and in Danbury, South Norwalk, and New Milford, Conn.

DOOLEY DEFINES THE OPEN SHOP.

"Whut is all this talk that's in the papers about the open shop?" asked Mr. Hennessey.

"Why, don't ye know," said Mr. Dooley. "Ra-ally, I'm surprised at yer ignerence, Hennessey. Shure, 'tis started be sich patriots as Dave Parry, Fred Job an' Presidint El-yut of Harrvard t' burst up th' labor unions. They are afraid, Hennessey, that th' la-labor unions will overrun this grand an' glorious country of ours, an' there wud be no wan left t' organize into citizens' alliances, an' business men's associashuns. An' so they boost th' open shopopen shop. Whut is th' open shop? Shure, 'tis a shop where they keep th' dure open t' accomodate th' constant sthream of min comin' in t' take jobs cheaper thin th' min whut has th' jobs. 'Tis like this, Hennessey—suppose wan of these free-born American citizens Dave M. tells us about is wurkin' in an open shop for th' princely wages of wan large iron dollar a day of tin hours. Along comes another free-born son-of-a-gun, an' he sez t' th' boss: 'I think I cud handle th' job fer ninety cints.' 'Shure,' sez th' boss, an' th' wandal-dollar man gets th' merry jinglin' can an' goes out into th' cold, cold wurrlid."

"Yis, th' open shop is a great institution," said Hennessey.

- IN MEMORIAM.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 30, 1909.

Whereas, The All-Wise Ruler of the Universe, in His divine wisdom, has removed from our midst by death our beloved brother, Thomas P. Trott, and

Whereas, By his death the Hack and Cab Drivers' Local No. 405 has lost a faithful, loyal member, the community an upright, honest citizen; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Hack and Cab Drivers' Local No. 405 extend to the friends and relatives of our deceased brother our heart-felt sympathy for them in their hour of sorrow and bereavement, and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days and that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family, a copy spread on the minutes and a copy sent to the Teamsters' Magazine.

ROBERT T. MOORE,

President.

PETER A. STRATMANN,

Secretary-Treasurer.

Local Union No. 405.

Cincinnati, O., Jan. 3, 1909.

To the Officers and Members of Local No. 96, I. B. of T.:

Brothers:—Once more we are called upon to take notice of the fact that the great Grim Reaper has again silently entered our ranks and taken therefrom another of our beloved brothers.

One of those to whom we owe gratitude for the very birth of our organization; one of those whom in the past has at all times and under all circumstances stood loyally by our union and the principles upon which it is founded. On Saturday, December 26, 1908, at his home, 1422 Mansfield street, this city, our beloved brother, Frank C. Roskopf, passed peacefully from this life to the one so far beyond.

As a token of the deepness of our

appreciation of this, our untimely loss, be it

Resolved, That the charter of our union be draped in black for a period of thirty days, and be it further

Resolved, That we extend to the grief-stricken family of our deceased brother the right hand of sympathy. Let us unite with them in mourning the loss of a brother; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be made a part of the records of this meeting, and that a copy of the same be forwarded to the bereaved family of our departed brother, one to our official journal, and the same to the local labor press, for publication.

Fraternally submitted by

J. W. GLORE,

HENRY ELFRING,

J. E. LONGSTREET,

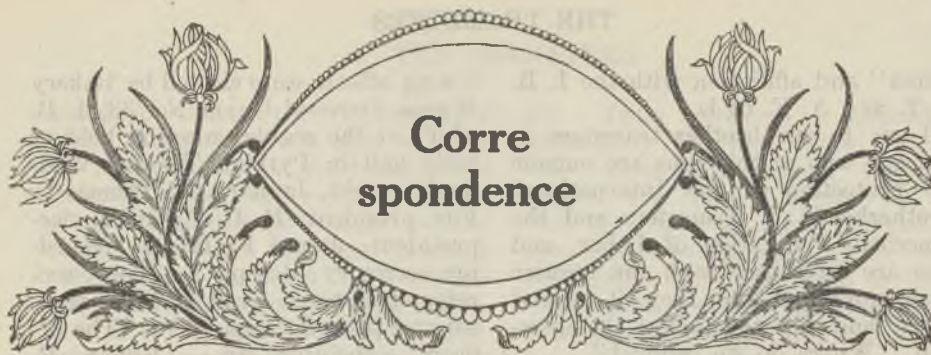
Members Relief Committee.

Concurred in by unanimous vote,

FRANK ONETTA,

Secretary.

Little boys and girls, mostly children of pauper foreign immigrants, go about the streets of all the large cities gathering up cigar "butts," "stumps," or "snipes." They carry small tin pails, about the size of a "growler," and when filled carry it "home." In Newark, N. J., recently, a member of the Trades Council of that city accosted one of these children and wanted to learn what the discarded cigar butts were used for. The child tried to escape, but finally admitted that he sold them to a factory which makes cigars and cigarettes. Moral: If you smoke cigars or cigarettes at all, buy the kind that bear the union label of the cigarmakers and the tobacco workers. That guarantees them. No union man would use that sort of material. Cigars and cigarettes made from such tobacco are a detriment to the health of every citizen of any city. Call for the label.—Labor News, Greensboro, N. C.



Correspondence

NEWARK, N. J

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother:—Wishing to inform you, but before continuing, I would like to state that the members would like to see this letter inserted in the Magazine.

On December 16, 1908, Teamsters' Union No. 475 had a very trying experience. It involved eight of the largest stables in the City of Newark. The employers of seven of the stables were members of a strong Master Truckman's Association. At one of their meetings it was decided not to recognize the emblem which floated on hats of members of the I. B. of T. Therefore, a general lockout was ordered by the bosses' organization. Our men reported for work on the morning of December 16 and were told they were not needed; in fact, were told they were locked out. Upon being notified of this action, the men at once headed for headquarters hall, at Newark and Orange streets. Arriving at the hall they at once notified our worthy business agent, Walter Weeks, a man no organization need be ashamed of, and he at once proceeded to have contracts drawn, after which he, together with Brother Holland and Brother Tindle, who formed the committee, advanced in the spirit of victory to the men who so readily locked out our men. At 7:30 o'clock the men were ordered to leave; at 8:30 Brother Weeks drafted the contracts, and at 11:30 a. m. the committee appeared before the Mas-

ter Teamsters' Association, but received no satisfaction from them for our organization.

Leaving there, they came back to the hall and Brother Weeks stated, "Boys, we are in for it, but stick. No man must go back to work this noon, and we will win out with both hands down in six hours or I am not right in mind." Then after a brief conversation with the men, Brother Weeks again visited the Master Truckmen's Association, where he was told he would not be admitted. He was determined that he would enter, and did so. He and the other committeemen spoke to the Master Truckmen's Association and finally secured their decision to have the men go back to work the next morning at the union rate of wages and recognition of their button.

With best wishes, I am,

Fraternally yours,

FRANK J. KRAFT.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother:—Immediately upon my return from Indianapolis I took up my duties and have worked assiduously and conscientiously in the interests of our International, and despite the opposition to retard our progress, I am happy to report satisfactory accomplishments, and believe eventually the rank and file will awake to the fact that the only hope for success is in "united

action" and affiliation with the I. B. of T. and A. F. of L.

I say to our brother teamsters in Chicago who at this time are outside the protection of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and the American Federation of Labor, and who are ostracized from the regular labor movement, that they sit up and think, and ask themselves the question, "Where do we belong?"

Two years and three months of wasted energy and bitter experience as General Secretary-Treasurer of the U. T. of A. has convinced me that no independent teamsters' organization can be a success, with no guarantee of strike benefits in times of strife and trouble and an utter disregard for the welfare of the teamsters in other parts of the country. How can such an organization exist? How can they ever hope to command the respect and support of fellow trade unionists, when they refuse to stand shoulder to shoulder with their fellow teamsters and present a solid front to the employers' associations in the presentation and enforcement of wage agreements to better the conditions of the man who pays his dues and makes it possible for a teamsters' union to live and be progressive?

I implore the teamsters of Chicago to forget all real or imaginary grievances, let all petty jealousies of officers be eradicated, annihilated and banished from future thought; let personalities and internal dissension be a thing of the past, and the future success of the Teamsters' International will be an assured fact, and a happy reunion, a glorious future and a banner year will be the result for our grand organization.

With best wishes, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

W. H. ASHTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother:—The fol-

lowing officers were elected by Bakery Wagon Drivers' Union No. 33, I. B. of T., at the regular meeting held at their hall in Pythian Temple, Wednesday night, January 6: Thomas C. Fox, president; H. H. Hummer, vice-president; James F. Hagan, recording secretary; Joseph E. Toone, secretary-treasurer; Fred W. Fox, trustee and press correspondent. The officers appointed are: Edwin R. Acher, conductor; J. F. Ege, warden, and T. C. Hill, outside guard. James L. Considine and Thomas Holmes, together with the vice-president, secretary-treasurer and press correspondent, compose the delegation elected to the Central Labor Union.

As one who has always believed that the magazine should be a journal of information and of criticism, too, when indulged in in the proper spirit, I desire to express my appreciation of the fact that we have at last a National President and official editor who is disposed to let the rank and file know something about what is being done by the Executive Board or what they are striving to do; something of the successes of the Brotherhood, aye, and occasionally something of its failures, too, lest we be blinded by over-confidence. Particularly appropriate and absolutely true are your remarks, Mr. Editor, that the small locals which loyally support the International and demand little in return are the backbone of the movement. Whenever the teamsters of the largest cities have forsaken the parent body, the small locals have continued proudly to float its banner to the breeze and have steadfastly remained loyal and true, notwithstanding the fact that for the very reason that for years they had neither asked nor received assistance from headquarters might have led them to believe (with much more assurance than the large locals which are constantly receiving large sums) that they could safely

withdraw from the International fold. All good union men welcome the large locals, and the teamsters of all large cities, and are willing to grant extraordinary benefits to them occasionally when they may unavoidably become involved in a conflict with combined capital of such magnitude as to warrant it, but if the affiliation of large cities and large locals must continue to be contingent upon their domination and control of the I. B. of T., then the latter were better off without them.

FRED W. FOX,

Press Correspondent.

Local Union No. 33.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother:—Local Union No. 96, Cincinnati, Ohio, hails with delight the good news that we find in the January issue of our journal.

We are glad indeed to note that with the new year begins a new era in the history of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, and that the men of our craft throughout the country have at last seen the folly of quibbling among ourselves and arrived at the conclusion that in order to accomplish that for which we are organized there can be but one organization.

The time is quite at hand when if we would make the International Brotherhood of Teamsters the organization that it should be we can no longer afford to be found quarreling among ourselves, or following the knockers or disgruntled would-be leaders.

Now that we are again one grand brotherhood, united under one banner, let us resolve that never again will we make it possible for our enemies to say: "A-ha, A-ha, we have got the Teamsters fighting themselves again," as they have in the past.

Let us not lose sight of the fact that

the Team Owners' Association, backed by the Employers' National Association, representing unlimited capital, are arrayed against us, and that they have at their command a new and powerful machine, by which they grind out a new kind of law—court-made law, any old kind of law best calculated to bring about the results that they seek.

In view of these facts it is necessary that we be up and doing, that we act before it be too late, extend to our unorganized brother the hand of fellowship, show the non-union teamster wherein he stands in his own light. Let us remember that there is no such thing in this life as standing still. If we do not go forward, we must of necessity go backward. Now it's up to us. Which way will we go?

Local No. 96 is having a fight because of the extreme dullness of trade, but she is in good spirits, and wishes her sister locals everywhere a successful new year.

Fraternally yours,

J. E. LONGSTREET,

Business Agent.

LOYAL HEARTS.

There are loyal hearts, there are spirits brave,

There are souls that are pure and true;
Then give to the world the best you have
And the best will come back to you.

Give love, and love to your life will flow
A strength in your utmost need;

Have faith, and a score of hearts will show
Their faith in your word and deed.

Give truth, and your gifts will be paid in kind,

And honor will honor meet;
And a smile that is sweet will surely find
A smile that is just as sweet!

Give pity and sorrow to those who mourn;

You will gather, in flowers again,
The scattered seed from your thoughts out-
borne,

Though the sowing seemed but vain.

For life is the mirror of king and slave,

'Tis just what we are and do,
Then give to the world the best you have
And the best will come back to you.

—Madeline S. Bridges.



DON'T COUNT WORRIES UNTIL THEY'RE HATCHED.

Don't count your worries until they're hatched—there'll be time enough to greet them when you meet them. If you squander all your power of resistance before you need it, you won't have the grappling strength to get the best of circumstances when danger calls for courage.

Learn how to use hope. It is the best tool in the chest of emergency—as constructive as fretting is destructive.

The brain can't be simultaneously stimulated with ambition and drugged with despair. You can't mope and enthuse at the same time.

Worriers are never warriors. Contest requires grit and no man in a blue funk ever put up a good fight.

Worry is like all other bullies. Whenever you turn round and advance with clenched fist and determination to give battle, it gives ground every time.

Imagination is the architect of fright. The average ghost story simmers down, upon investigation, to a flapping sheet.

Every time a cloud appears in the sky rain doesn't follow by a long sight, but the worrier always raises his umbrella and chooses to believe that he is going to be thoroughly drenched with misfortune. He constantly cheats himself by believing in the worst. He wastes lots of valuable calmness by continually discounting good fortune.

Worry is, after all, no less than cowardice. It's a moral disease—a mental malaria—a brain jaundice—a self-distilled acid which turns into energy and corrodes enterprise.

It is a fever which no man can keep to himself. It menaces his fellows. Whenever you walk around with your face so long that your chin bumps the pavement you are bound to collide with somebody's good nature and bruise it. Your black mood eclipses the sun of happiness in which the average citizen prefers to bask.

If you haven't consideration enough for yourself to fight away from selfish, morbid, frowning emotions, at least have the decency to keep to yourself. No one is glad to see you in your ugly hours. You are an unpleasant addition to every gathering. We all have our own troubles, and you impose on us and take advantage of our good nature whenever you come mourning into our midst.

If you have suffered misfortune, the quicker you forget about it the better for you and for us. What is gone out of life can't come back. Yesterday is in time's graveyard—tomorrow is still unborn.

If you must insist on guessing at the future take a cheerful squint at it and wait until you are hit before you holler.

When you feel depression sneaking in through the door, grab hold of a grin and throw it at it.

Don't be afraid to laugh. There isn't a finer exercise in the world. It

makes every nerve and fiber of you get up and go. It spurs your blood and sends it sprinting at such a pace that the sluggish corpuses which are poisoning your mind and being have to stop loafing, give themselves a good shake, and settle down to honest, healthy work. That's what you've got to do as well. You need more to occupy your attention. GET BUSY. —Herbert Kaufman in Chicago Sunday Tribune.

WHAT IS A LABOR TRUST?

The other day in public meeting three trade unionists bitterly denounced trade unions.

One of the speakers was a preacher, another a lawyer, and the third a physician.

They said trade unions were trusts which violated the precious liberty of a man to do what work he pleased.

It was rather astonishing to hear such sentiments expressed by men who have won for themselves the closed shop.

The clergyman wears the uniform of his union. A small executive board passes upon candidates for his trade, and one is not allowed to preach until he has received a certain education, undergone a long apprenticeship and acquired a series of certificates and diplomas.

The lawyer belongs to a union which is so strong that it has forced the legislatures to pass laws prescribing its rules and regulations. It has the power to expel members, and from among its own number it chooses even the judges that try its cases.

The physician also has a closed shop, rigidly restricted and legalized. The powers of the physicians' union is well illustrated by the following:

A short time ago in Denver an eminent professor of medicine, Dr. Cesare Chillini, was visiting an old friend. He had performed such miracles in surgery that his name is known

throughout Europe, and crowned heads had sought his services.

One day in the Western city he saw a crippled child. Touched with pity, he straightened out the crooked limbs and sent it back to its mother strong and beautiful again. Other little crippled children were then sent to him and he performed other surgical miracles.

This was carrying the matter too far, and the Medical Union of Denver met and decided that this renowned physician would have to take out a card in the local union if he continued to practice.

He sighed when he heard the news, bowed to the inevitable and left other little crippled children to their sad fate.

Now, the clergyman combats the heretic; the lawyer, the shyster; the physician, the quack as fiercely as union men combat the scab.

It is rather amusing, therefore, to hear these well-fed professionals in their bottle-closed shops hypocritically protesting against the millions of wage earners who try to win the closed shop for themselves. For the wage worker the closed shop is often a matter of life or death. Most of the accidents in mines result from the carelessness and inefficiency of non-unionists.

It would not have endangered the life of a single physician in Denver to have had crippled children made well again, but a scab running an engine, working at a switch or taking his lamp and pick into a mine might cost the lives of thousands.

But despite this indisputable fact, these professionals denounce trade unions and demand the closed shop for themselves.

No one doubts that on the whole unions of professional men have been of value to the world. No one seriously objects to their unionism. But one does object when they demand rights

for themselves which they wish to deny to others.

The trade union dignifies labor. While struggling for a decent existence, for proper food, clothing and shelter, for leisure, peace of mind, and security in life, the trade unionists do not seek to injure the scab. They desire only that the scab shall not come in and reduce them to starvation.

In trying to eliminate inter-fraternal warfare, in trying to establish a brotherhood in which men shall not drag each other down, but lift each other up, they are working for the scab as well as for themselves.

Trade unions are the greatest force in the modern world for uplifting the mass of mankind, for making factories and homes sanitary, for making possible stronger and healthier children, and for assuring in the future nobler generations of intelligent and capable workers.

But like a few highly skilled trade unionists, these professional closed-shoppers draw themselves away from their fellows, and claim for themselves rights and privileges which they would like to see denied to millions of other human beings.—Robert Hunter in the *Mine Worker*.

WHEN NOT TO STRIKE.

Possibly the most important lesson for the trade unions to learn is when not to strike. It is of vastly more importance than the other phase of the strike question when to strike. If every Local Union of every craft and calling in North America could solve this question with absolute accuracy, there would be no such thing as defeats for the trade union movement. The Local Unions that best learn the lesson are the ones that are most highly successful. The main reason that my observation has convinced me stands in the way of locals learning when not to strike is the general narrowness of their vision from an in-

dustrial standpoint. They look at the situation in their own cities and are governed thereby, when in reality, while this is a matter of some importance, it is not of any greater importance than is the situation outside of their city. Industrially, distance has been removed so that New York and San Francisco are next door to each other; and New Orleans and Winnipeg are neighbors. Geographically, of course, they are as far apart as they have ever been, but that is an entirely different proposition. Industrially, I say they are close together and it is a full realization of this in all it means that trade unions need to learn in order that they shall know when not to strike. When they study the general industrial situation of the whole continent and govern themselves accordingly, I think it is safe to prophesy that from 50 to 75 per cent. of the mistakes that are made in calling strikes will be eliminated. And, as this general feature is becoming more and more important every day, if our intelligence upon it does not improve, the losses from the mistakes will materially increase and our unions, all of our trades, will suffer more in the future than they have in the past and we trust in so far as our own trade is concerned, that before they become enthusiastic about strikes, that they inform themselves as to whether it is a time that a strike should take place, or whether it is a time that a strike should not take place; in other words—that they learn the lesson effectually when not to strike.—Journeyman Barber.

The Alabama house passed the infant labor bill, which is in line with the views of the Governor, making the minimum age twelve for both sexes, sixty hours a week's work and providing for rigid inspection of factories. The senate has passed a similar bill.—The Labor Advocate.

HAIL TO KING LABOR.

What is the Manufacturers' Association if it is not a trust? Is it not a big organization formed solely for raising prices and lowering wages? Of course it is, and Post or his tribe cannot—dare not deny it. Labor, it must be admitted, stands in their way—from their own narrow view of matters. Labor was not organized to be tramped on. Neither was it organized to tramp on anyone. It was gotten together to fight the battles of the loyal working men and women of this great continent, and it will fight for its rights to the bitter end. The very fact that the manufacturers deemed it necessary to form a fund such as the one they have, is an open admission that labor is becoming stronger than the employers ever dreamed it would. Are the employers any stronger than they were? They may possibly be, but it is certain that they have not increased their strength in the proportion that the working classes have.

The Manufacturers' Association may as well have thrown their ill-gotten wealth into a nearby sewer as to have put it to the use they now are doing and intend to continue doing. The toilers are here to stay, and the sooner the employers get the fact safely stowed away in their reasoning (if they have any) apartments, the better it will be for everybody—particularly the capitalists. With labor and capital working in unison this would be a grand, sweet dream of bliss. Work would be plentiful at all times, and millions that are wasted in useless warfare would be saved and put to better purposes.

Hail to King Labor!—Bridgemen's Magazine.

When the workmen through their organizations, collectively and individually, refuse to patronize the products of non-union labor, they are bitterly attacked by the leaders of some

of the employers' associations, and a number of our courts, both State and federal, charge them with illegal and un-American practices, and yet there is scarcely a business association which is not based largely upon the principle of the boycott.

The insurance companies organize underwriters' associations, and these operate a boycott against non-board agents, the clearing house associations organized by the banks enforce their rules by a form of boycott, and so it is with the passenger agents and their associations, the contractors and their associations. And what can be a more effective boycott than the announcement by a railroad corporation, that it will not give employment to any union workmen. Yet we have it upon the word of the United States Supreme Court that the railroads are well within their rights in enforcing this boycott against the union workmen.—The Molder.

The men who fight the battles for labor, who make enemies of capitalists and corporations by what they do and say, have trials enough to encounter without feeling that they must also be on their guard against enemies in the very ranks of labor, who ought to be their friends and supporters. But while it is discouraging to know that there are creatures so despicable as to seek to blight the good work of loyal men, it must never be forgotten that the sound sense and good judgment of the great majority of the laboring people can be relied upon to scorn the work of gossips and render futile the efforts of the falsifier who would willingly wreck every hope of labor's future, that in the ruins they might find some petty hate or malice gratified.—Journeyman Barber.

Although but a few miles from the mouth of the river Thames, noted for its fogs, the atmosphere of Horne bay, England, is rarely obscured.

A DISTURBER.

Post of Battle Creek has just issued a diatribe against union leaders as disturbers of the peace. It is not as bitter as his previous spasms, yet some papers have refused to print it, even as a paid advertisement. As a trouble maker Post is a king pin. Whenever a strike of any proportion takes place he sends out to the press one of his curses against organized labor to further aggravate the situation.

When the Garment Workers were out on strike in Chicago some years ago, in which the Teamsters became involved, Post sent a couple of paid advertisement "roasts" against unionism, which appeared in some of the papers, but not in the News and Record Herald. Post then publicly charged the proprietors of these papers with cowardice in refraining from printing the articles. This charge was answered in a statement by Business Manager Noyes to the effect that: "The refusal to print the articles was that they were calculated to stir up passion and cause greater trouble."—Bulletin.

VOICE OF LINCOLN.

There is one point with its connections, not so hackneyed as most others, to which I ask a brief attention. It is the effort to place capital on an equal footing with, if not above, labor in the structure of government. It is assumed that labor is available only in connection with capital; that nobody labors unless somebody else, owning capital, somehow, by the use of it, induce him to labor.

This assumed, it is next considered whether it is best that capital shall hire laborers, and thus induce them to work by their own consent or buy them and drive them to it without their consent. Having proceeded thus far, it is naturally concluded that all laborers are either hired laborers

or what we call slaves. Labor is prior to and independent of capital. Capital is only the fruit of labor and could never have existed if labor had not first existed. Labor is the superior of capital and deserves much the higher consideration.—Message to Congress, December, 1861.

"No wage-earner is doing his full duty if he fails to identify his own interests with those of his fellow-workmen. The obvious way to make common cause with them is to join a trade union, and thus secure a position from which to strengthen organized labor and influence it for the better."—Ernest Howard Crosby (president Social Reform Club, New York).

HER FATHER'S DINNER PAIL.

I see her every day at noon
Slip thro' the crowded street,
Like some sweet spirit clad in black,
So noiseless are her feet.
Her eyes of brown are soft and sweet,
Her pretty figure frail;
She carries in her little hand
Her father's dinner pail.

How serious is her gentle face,
How wise her woman's way;
For she has taken mother's place,
Who died the other day.
She 'tends the baby that was left
And stills its feeble wail,
Except when she must go abroad
With father's dinner pail.

She mends the children's dresses;
Her little brothers three,
They lisp their prayer at bed-time,
All clustered round her knee.
Each morning she prepares a lunch
For father without fail,
And dons her shawl and hood at noon
To take the dinner pail.

A blessing on your sweet young face,
True and faithful heart,
No heroine was e'er so true
Or fearless as thou art;
And I will wait and watch each day,
And I will never fail
To see thy pretty figure pass
With father's dinner pail.

—The Khan.

¶ IF EVERY MEMBER
would exert himself to
encourage those beside
him, day by day, to
become members of a
trade union, we could
stand together against
persecution, as one man
alone can do nothing.

¶ Let us start the
NEW YEAR by
pledging ourselves
to do everything
in our power to
strengthen our
organization.

MARCH, 1909

THE TEAMSTERS

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF
THOSE ENGAGED IN THE
TEAMING INDUSTRY



OFFICIAL MAGAZINE

OF THE
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD
OF TEAMSTERS

190 PER YEAR

10 CENTS PER COPY



HORSALENE SALVE

AN ABSOLUTE CURE
for Cuts, Scratches and
all Wounds on Horses
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FOR SALE AT

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NEW YORK CITY

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Have You?

These Labels in Your Clothing



For Ready Made Clothing

THESE ARE THE
UNITED
GARMENT WORKERS'
UNION LABELS



For Clothing Made to Order

If Not You are Employing Non-Union Labor

ALL GENUINE LABELS ARE SEWED IN BY MACHINE
STITCHING IN THE POCKETS of PANTS, COATS and VESTS



THE FRAZER AXLE GREASE

Always Uniform Often Imitated Never Equaled

No well-equipped stable should be without
 Frazer Harness Oil - Frazer Harness Soap
 Frazer Axle Grease - Frazer Stock Food
 Frazer Axle Oil - - Frazer Hoof Oil

Frazer White Castile Harness Soap—"Fine as Silk"

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CHICAGO NEW YORK ST. LOUIS

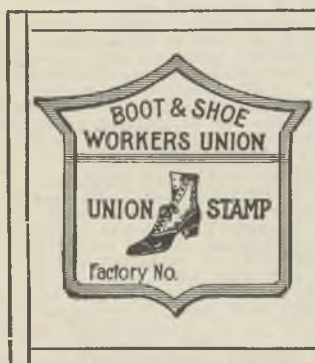


HIGHEST AWARD

World's Fair, Chicago, Ills., 1893
 World's Fair, St. Louis, Mo., 1904

EVERY TEAMSTER should try this Polish. You will be surprised how quick it works. Once used always used. Sold by the leading harness houses the world over.

10c A BOX



By Insisting Upon Purchasing Union Stamp Shoes

You help better shoemaking conditions.
 You get better shoes for the money.
 You help your own labor position.
 You abolish child labor.

DO NOT BE MISLED by retailers who say: "This shoe does not bear the stamp, but is made under union conditions." **THIS IS FALSE** — No shoe is union made unless it bears the union stamp.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union

246 Summer Street

Boston, Massachusetts

JOHN F. TOBIN, President.

CHAS. L. BAINE, Sec'y-Treas.

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HIGHEST AWARD

World's Fair, Chicago, Ill., 1893
World's Fair, St. Louis, Mo., 1904

EVERY TEA-MASTER SHOULD
Use the Poller. You will be
satisfied with the quality of work.
Green used always fresh. Sold
by the leading business houses
the world over.



DO NOT BE WORN BY ANY OTHER
This is a fact - the only one that is true.
You can't have it any other way.
You can't have it any other way.
You can't have it any other way.

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200 South Street
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THE TEAMSTERS

Official Organ of the International
Brotherhood of Teamsters

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THE TEAMSTERS

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ED, THE MACHINIST.

(By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.)

He had no particular talent. He was just an ordinary machinist. But Ed. Douglas was more highly respected by the two thousand men in the shop than any other chap in the place. His was one of the names that were familiar to pretty nearly every fellow working in that big plant. Ed. was not popular with the men because he set out to make himself popular by always agreeing with his shopmates. Indeed, he frequently went full tilt against their opinions, and, principally, against their actions. Often I have seen him approach the fellow who had just ripped out a string of oaths and rebuke him, although never with a suggestion of pharisaical supremacy. He was simply trying to show the blasphemer that it would pay him to cut out his foolish, senseless swearing.

He did not belong to any of the fraternal organizations, but I have known him to spend many a night with a sick shopmate. Frequently he left in the home part of the not over-abundant cash in his pocket, but, bet-

ism. Never was there a suspicion of patronage or paternalism. Ed. was just a sane, healthy-minded, strong-hearted Christian workman, who felt that there was a place for Christian living outside of the church building and away from the Sunday services.

May his kind increase. We need them. The sympathetic touch of a shopmate counts for more than most of us imagine. Every morning brings its weight of woe, and every evening its burden. No matter what the cause, the need is ever the same, and relief is usually found in the simple, manly message of love and sympathy manifested in the life of the fellow workers by our side. At least, it will help, for it is doing just what the Great Carpenter did and what He would continue to do were He upon earth. That's what made Douglas, the machinist, a bigger factor in the lives of those two thousand working-men than any other single individual. It paid him, too. Anyway, you'd think so, if you could see his face while he worked—worked for men and for God—just as a machinist.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this local and a copy to our journal for publication, and also mail a copy to the relatives of our deceased brother, and our charter be draped for a period of thirty days. Fraternally yours,
COMMITTEE OF L. U. NO. 567, OF
DUBUQUE, IOWA.



AN injunction has been applied for in New York City against the International Executive Board by a few local unions who are dissatisfied with the return to our ranks of the United Teamsters of America on the basis on which they became a part of the International organization. They also pray in the petition to the Supreme Court that the General Executive Board be restrained from revoking any of the charters of the local unions whose presidents have signed the petition. The first signature on the application for the injunction is that of Mr. Moran, president of Local No. 654.

The result of the hearing cannot be predicted at this time. They pray that the International be restrained from issuing charters to certain local unions formerly of the United Teamsters of America in New York City.

We cannot dwell much on this question at this time, but in our next issue we will clearly state the result of the findings of the court. The hearing is set for Friday, February 26, but may be postponed until a later date.

While the law allows any individual, or individuals, to apply for an injunction against a labor organization, at the same time we believe that it is not in itself any credit to a local union to participate in such an affair. The policy of the American Federation now, and for some years past, is opposed to the present form of injunction. The American Federation of Labor is trying to have the system of injunction now in existence amended or abolished, and is bitterly opposed to labor organizations applying for injunctions against their membership or against other labor organizations. We take it that the rank and file are not very favorably impressed with court proceedings of this nature. Those who claim to be working in the interest of the general movement on this application for an injunction restraining the International from issuing charters to union teamsters and helpers have certainly got to stretch their imagination if they believe they can convince the rank and file of our Brotherhood of their honesty of purpose in this matter. Besides, the employing teaming interest in New York City are proud and feel happy to find the rank and file of the organization fighting among themselves, but whether the injunction is granted or not, right must prevail in the end, and a party with justice on its side must overcome those who are not willing to be governed by the actions of the General Executive Board, which is the body to govern the organization between conventions. The Executive Board did what it thought was for the best interest of the rank and file to make a settlement with the former organization—the United Teamsters of America. They have tried to cement the breach and were successful, but certain individuals being afraid of losing their power are now bitter and are trying to prevent a thorough and complete organization. If the Executive Board did wrong there should not have been an appeal to the courts. The good and true

union men could well afford to wait and appeal to the next convention—the highest court of our organization—where surely justice would be meted out, but we know the cause for this action and we have no fear for the results. The injunction formerly issued under the administration of ex-President Shea, in my opinion, did more to keep the rival organization away from the International than anything else that occurred at that time.

Let us hope that men will realize that we can disagree, but not disrupt; that we can differ in opinions without having recourse to something which will injure the general organization.

This is all we can safely say at this time. Our members will be informed as to the final action of the court.

OUR last issue of the Magazine contained no editorial owing to the fact that the General President was ill in the hospital suffering from injuries received by being brutally assaulted in New York City while attending a meeting of Local No. 708, Truck Drivers, in that city. We refer to Local No. 708 of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, not to local union formerly of the United Teamsters of America, of which Vice-President Hoffman is a member. The assault was led by Harry McCormack, business agent of Local No. 449, who first struck the president over the head with a chair. We did not intend to discuss this matter in our journal, as our journal becomes the property of every class of men in this country; even the Employers' Associations are well versed with everything contained in same, and it is such a disgrace to organized labor that we feel that we had better not discuss it in this publication. However, we cannot refrain from saying that it was the most cowardly and contemptible affair that has ever disgraced organized labor. Regardless of the fact that some persons did not like the General President personally, his position as head of the organization should protect him in every local union in this country. Aside from that he was a stranger in a strange city, where humanity, unless it has lowered itself lower than the dog, should assert at least the principle attached to the rudest hospitality, treating a stranger as a person would expect to be treated himself. The General President had his glasses broken to pieces on his face, which in itself is a criminal offense, received a compound fracture of the nose and had his ribs injured. This is not a pleasant subject and we would not discuss it were it not for the fact that the papers throughout the country have already published glaring accounts of the disgraceful affair. The President has, however, recovered partially, and would have recovered entirely were it not for the fact that blood poisoning set in, which almost caused his death, and which made specialists in the city of Boston at one time give up all hopes. However, the affair is now ended, for the time being, and with this brief account of the occurrence we will close the matter.

Our organization throughout the country has been made to suffer for this act of a few individuals, as the general public believe that the rank and file of our members all belong to this class, and they take it for granted no one is safe in the organization that has for members persons who would commit such a crime. We trust that some day we will be rid of such criminals. We cannot hope to succeed while such people are in our organization, and we desire to say to the public that 98 per cent. of our membership are bitterly opposed to such ruffianism as this, and that we have honest, decent, law-abiding

citizens in our organization and feel that the few that are willing to commit crimes have no place in the rank and file of our membership. The time has come when labor organizations must drive out men who are unfit for membership. The labor movement today has no room or place for a thug or for men who are dishonest in the movement.

I TAKE this opportunity of thanking our correspondents who have written such valuable letters for our Magazine each month. Any one might be proud to read the letter from our member, Fred Fox of Washington, D. C. We trust that many other of our members will send in monthly a letter describing conditions in their district. Read carefully the letters from our organizers in this month's issue.

WE are glad to announce that the Hatters have won out in the district of Boston. Let us hope that they will be successful in every other section throughout the country, as they are one of the organizations that deserve the support of every true trade unionist. During the teamsters' strike in Boston no one could work any harder in their interest than did Brother Morris, organizer in New England for the United Hatters of America. We in turn anxiously hope and pray that the Hatters, who are just in their demands, who have never violated a contract, will be victorious in this battle.

When purchasing a hat in the future be sure that you examine it closely and see that it has the label. If not, ask for the label, and if you cannot get a hat with a label, save your money and wear your old hat.

This reminder can also be applied to everything that you purchase with your hard earnings.

THE situation in the city of Chicago remains about the same. The individuals who compose the independent movement are still active but not gaining any ground. We are satisfied with present conditions. The rival organization claims a membership of six or seven thousand, but we have no real account or any way of knowing the actual membership. Our per capita tax remains about the same in that city. Our quarterly report issued during the month of January, and which was sworn to before a notary public, will show our financial standing and our membership. We trust that our members will not be deluded by false statements made by either John Sheridan, whom you will all remember made all kinds of statements during his term as President of the United Teamsters of America, or any statements issued from the other side. This office will render any information at hand to any member desiring the same. The situation in Chicago has a tendency to clean out our organization, but it will take some few months to make the cleaning out a complete success. Our organization today is better than it has been for a number of years. We have in our organization the honest thinking people working at our craft throughout the country. We never want back some of those who have left us. While we are anxious to have the rank and file, there

are certain individuals who were with this organization in the past whom we do not care to have come back and who are with the other side now. We only hope that a few more of the corrupt element will also go.

Those who understand the situation for the past three or four years will know our meaning.

FROM now on until the first of May this office will be kept busy approving wage scales from local unions throughout the country. We desire to impress firmly on the minds of our membership that the approval of a wage scale does not mean the sanction of a strike, and that the wage scale must first be indorsed by the local union and the joint council before it is sent to the General Office. Then, after all negotiations have failed with the employer and all possible efforts have been made to arbitrate the difficulty, it should then be sent to the General President, who in turn will submit the question to the members of the General Executive Board for their approval and for permission for the local union to strike.

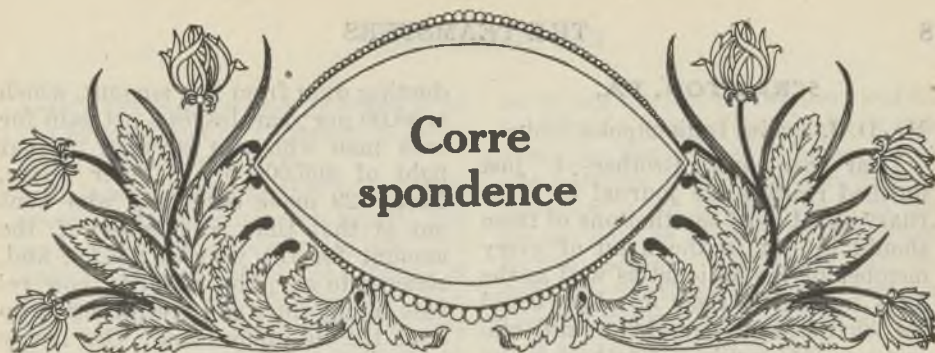
Let it be distinctly understood that when your local union requests permission to strike that the number of men that will be involved be stated and all particulars dealing with the question, and also the difference between the demands made and those offered by the employers. Let it also be borne in mind that unless a local union is in good standing for three months prior to becoming involved in a strike, that they are not entitled to any strike benefits. For instance, if the General Auditor finds a local union indebted to the International, that they are not entitled to any benefits for three months after all indebtedness is paid. These matters have been inserted in the constitution to protect the honest local unions throughout the country who always live up to our laws and pay per capita on their actual membership, and if a local union does not study and live up to the constitution, it is only just that they be given no consideration in time of strike by the General Executive Board.

THE TRUE KING

Ah! little they know of true happiness,
 they whom satiety fills;
 Who, flung on the rich breast of luxury,
 eat the rankness that kills.
 Ah! little they know of the blessedness
 toil-purchased slumber enjoys,
 Who, stretched on the hard rock of indolence,
 taste of the sleep that destroys;
 Nothing to hope for, or labor for; nothing
 to sigh for or gain;
 Nothing to light in its vividness, lightning-
 like, bosom and brain;
 Nothing to break life's monotony, rippling
 it o'er with its breath;
 Nothing but dullness and lethargy, weariness,
 sorrow and death!

But blessed that child of humanity, happiest
 man among men,
 Who, with hammer or chisel or pencil, with
 rudder or ploughshare or pen,
 Laboreth ever and ever with hope through
 the morning of life,
 Winning home and its darling divinities,
 love-worshiped children and wife.
 Round swings the hammer of industry,
 quickly the sharp chisel rings,
 And the heart of the toiler of kings—
 He the true ruler and conqueror, he the
 true king of his race,
 Who nerveth his arm for life's combat,
 and who looks the strong world in
 the face.

—Denis Florence McCarthy.



CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Some time ago I wrote a piece about sick benefits and you had it in the journal. I want to tell you what happened in our local about sick benefits. One of our members had always given excuses of all kinds since we installed the sick benefit feature to our local that he was short and that he would pay next time, but when that time came around he would say again, next time; but I got tired listening to his song, so at our last meeting I refused to accept his dues unless he paid his sick benefit assessments. He did not like it very well, but I told him that if he did not have his dues and assessments paid in three months we would suspend him and put him off his job. I had known this man for a number of years and his actions surprised me, and I came to the conclusion that he had never given the sick benefit a thought. About two hours after the meeting I met him again and he was still pretty angry. He said myself and a couple of others ran the local and I told him I was glad he thought so and that all I did I thought was for the benefit of the rank and file. I made him sit down and have a talk with me. He is a good fellow and I asked him if he was married, and he answered yes. Then I said, "If you are you do not care much for your wife and family," and he wanted to know who said so. I told him no one, but that from his actions anyone would think that he did not

care for his wife and family or his fellow workman. He asked me what I meant and I said, "I will make you a proposition. If you will give me 2 cents a day I will guarantee you \$10.00 a week for five weeks in one year, providing you get sick or become disabled. Just think a moment what that would do. I will give you a private room in a hospital (if your wife is so she cannot care for you), but if she can care for you, then think what ten dollars will do for you. It will help pay rent, buy necessities of life for yourself, wife and family." He said, "Why did you not propose that at the meeting? It would be a grand thing." I said, "We are doing better than that. We are only about one hundred strong, and when any of our members get sick we levy an assessment of 50 cents per member to help our unfortunate brother, and that is only about $1\frac{3}{4}$ cents a day." He said, "Forgive me; I never thought that way about it before."

Now, if there are any members of the I. B. of T. that thinks he is not worth $1\frac{3}{4}$ cents a day to know that when you get over your sickness and are able to return to work that you are not in debt, as you would be if you did not get the sick benefit, and when you are well it is a good thing to know that should you become sick or an accident befall you, that you are thus protected.

Fraternally yours,

JOHN MULCONREY,
Sec.-Treas. L. U. No. 735.

SCRANTON, PA.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—I just finished reading the journal for February and I must say that one of them should be put in the hand of every member of the national as well as the local unions, so their members could see what honest, straightforward officers our International Brotherhood of Teamsters has to conduct their business for them. Allow me to compliment the officers on the way they handled such a delicate question, and one which under other circumstances might have caused a rupture in our International as well as leaving a bad impression on our locals. I must say when one starts to read the proceedings of the Executive Board one might look on the whole matter with distrust, but when you have finished you cannot help but compliment our officers for the fine executive power displayed by them. Local 229 joins the writer in expressing those sentiments of our officers.

The officers of 229 are all elected, and we pride ourselves with a good set of officers, although no better than our retiring ones. Brother Frank Jacoby, our secretary-treasurer, could be found in his place for the past two years. He has resigned from the office of secretary-treasurer, but not from the local. He just wants a rest for a while. He can point to the office with pride. He has the good wishes of the rank and file of the members of Local 229. Our president-elect, Eugene Myers, is one of the old school of trade unionists and one of the cab drivers who went through the cab strike which was fought and won by Local 229 of this city. He was always found at the meetings of his local when it was possible for him to be there. By the way, it may not be amiss to tell just what was gained by that small strike. Each man gained \$6.00 a month, or \$72.00 for the year. De-

ducting dues from this amount, which is \$6.00 per year, leaves a net gain for each man who was engaged in that fight of \$66.00; or, in other words, Local 229 made each man who went out at that time a present of the amount for the year of \$66.00, and, strange to say, the majority now refuse to pay dues and are falling away from the old union bank. Our newly elected president was one of the men who stood by all the time.

Well, our local is making some headway in getting better conditions for its members. We have just signed up six new agreements for the ensuing year and got a resolution passed in the city council giving our members a substantial raise in wages and eight hours to constitute a day's work for all city teamsters. This goes to prove that the men who work can drive a better bargain with the employer for the sale of their labor if they act together than they can if they act separately. This has resulted in the system of collective bargaining and trade agreements which aims to raise wages and shorten hours and to improve the conditions of the men who drive horses for a living. My advice to those who are not members of the respective unions in their localities is to join at once and assist in making better conditions for all.

W. E. KANE, Bus. Agent.

SHREVEPORT, LA.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—It is with great pleasure that I write these few words to the journal to let the sister locals know that we have just been organized, thanks to the efforts of General Organizer McGill of New Orleans. I for one wish that the International had sent a man like Brother McGill in here before, as we now have two locals here and prospects are good for more in the near future.

Brothers, No. 12 has been organized

nearly two months and promises to be the banner local of teamsters in Louisiana in the near future.

It is with pleasure that I await the issue of the journal each month, but wake up, brother secretaries, and let's hear from you through the columns of the journal, as that is what our journal is published for, so that we may become better acquainted with the labor movement throughout the country.

I am certainly glad that the difficulty between the Brotherhood and the United Teamsters has been settled, as I, for one, am not in favor of two organizations representing the same craft.

I must close for this time, as my harness is broken.

Fraternally yours,

A. E. REICK,

Sec.-Treas. L. U. No. 12.

FERNIE, B. C.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—I would like to ask for a small space in our paper to let the boys know that No. 141 is to be found with their heads on top of the snow, although there is four feet of it on the ground. If the death of a general auditor is reported do not be alarmed, for as the password comes along the line that he is on the road you can see a band of Wild West men ready to meet the enemy with the regular salute. Well, you are two months behind time or else he is three months too soon, for what do you think you can do in four feet of snow?

Well, that is all right, you guys, but I will get some of your change just the same, is the answer you will hear from the boy that gets the money. Well, boys, when George comes around just whisper in his ear and ask him how he likes to talk to a B. C. teamster about reorganizing. It is too good to keep, so make him tell it when you see him. He was pretty well tamed when we got our whirl at him,

as we are the last on the row, and the further up you go the harder it gets. Well, he has crossed the line to see our brothers of No. 202, and we hope the snow is not so deep there, so that he can get the boys in line. Success to you, George. Call again, but call when the weather is warm, so that you can get more of the boys in line, for it is easy at the proper time.

Well, it's live horse till the green grass comes with a lot of our boys just now, but the good old summer time will change it and we can all go to work then except the business agent, who never works nor never can, so the master says, if he stays in Fernie.

Fraternally,

J. E. GRAVETT.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—I feel that I would be unjust to my own feelings if I did not express to you my admiration for the position you and other members of our General Executive Board have taken in the fight you are making for justice and honest dealings in our International Union.

The earnest support of every trade unionist is with you, and your fearless attitude and determination to do what is right, honorable and just will be quickly realized and appreciated by the masses of teamsters, and will in the near future result in victory and triumph for your administration, and the vast multitude of our craft in this country will rally to the defense of principle and fundamental truths. The weak, unsubstantial and superficial arguments presented by the officials of some of the organizations in Chicago which are not affiliated with our International are untruthful, unworthy and discreditable, and should not be given credence by the rank and file.

The last report of our General Secretary-Treasurer and Trustees shows the splendid financial standing of the

I. B. of T., and should prove a boom-erang to the "agitators" and "calamity howlers" in Chicago who are shouting, "Down with all other teamsters except the select few," and who are misleading their members into paying dues into an organization that is not affiliated with anybody or anything and is in no position to support its members.

A brief glance at conditions as they actually exist in the Chicago teamsters' independent movement should convince the most critical observer that the policy of dividing the strength of the organized teamsters can only result in ruin, lack of discipline, destruction and demoralization.

At the present time one-half of their membership is greatly dissatisfied, and if given a fair opportunity to express their sentiments, would vote to return to the fold of the I. B. of T. The "secessionists" claim 7,000 members in Chicago, and their per capita at 5 cents per member would be \$350 per month, while their expenses are: John Sheridan, \$150 per month; John Haley, \$130 per month; J. Sagerstrom, \$50 per month, and rent and telephone, \$35 per month; receipts per month, \$350; expenses per month, \$360.

How can such an organization protect the teamster? What will happen the first strike or lockout that takes place? Why, the unfortunate member who has paid dues to the dual union will be left unprovided for and his home and family will suffer.

The teamsters of the United States are organized under the banner of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters for the mutual protection and advancement of its members, and the amalgamation of the United Teamsters and the International Brotherhood closed a bitter struggle, and today all over this great country both parties are working side by side for the uplifting of our craft.

The U. T. of A. "went back home,"

shook hands with their brother teamsters, and from practical knowledge and personal observation, I am fully convinced that no independent teamsters' movement can be a lasting and permanent success.

The I. B. of T., with its 56,000 members, through its General Executive Board, welcomed the U. T. of A. back, and the only unfortunate division in the teamsters' ranks today is in Chicago.

I ask the question, What is keeping the coal teamster and the lumber teamster wearing an imitation union button?

Why does the ice teamster want to be different from any other union teamster?

Why don't the rank and file attend their meetings and use their full strength and influence to bring about a settlement and reunion of all teamsters in Chicago so in case of difficulties every teamster and union man in the country would be supporting them?

Who is watching and smiling while the teamsters are divided?

Why, the employer.

Who is the one who suffers while the division lasts?

Why, the teamster.

During the last twenty years the cost of living and necessities have increased 44 per cent.

How can the teamster combat the enormous increase in his living expenses?

We must keep pace with the trusts, who are organized and control everything we wear, use, or eat, and we must likewise unite and get together under one banner, so we can demand a fair remuneration for our labor.

The teamsters' differences must be settled, and settled right, and we must get together and have the sympathy and co-operation of the American Federation of Labor.

I am pleased to report that the twenty-five local unions of the I. B. of

T. in Chicago and vicinity, with their 18,000 members, are at peace with their employers and all working under union conditions, and the several unions who were formerly with the U. T. of A. in this city are equally successful and are glad and proud to be once more under the protecting wing of the parent body, and similar communications from St. Louis, Aurora, Rochester, Brooklyn and New York City tell of prosperous and satisfied locals, glad to be back in the I. B. of T.

Let our Chicago brothers who are temporarily estranged from the great body of teamsters throughout the United States throw off the yoke of selfishness and go to their local unions and say, "Brothers, we are with you." Then we will all profit by "unity of action." Fraternally submitted,

W. H. ASHTON, Local 722.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Wishing to place before the general membership of our organization the conditions of the teamsters in Chicago since the amalgamation of the International and the U. T. of A., also the split which is in effect at the present time, I take pleasure in writing to you, as editor of the teamsters' journal, so that the conditions here may be explained through the medium of the journal.

The teamsters belonging to the I. B. of T. here are enjoying fairly good conditions and wages and are having no trouble with anyone, while those who have been foolish enough to allow themselves to be led away from the I. B. of T. are in a demoralized condition—nothing but dissension and complaint from the rank and file, who are clamoring for a true statement from their officers for the reason of their withdrawal. But they are not and never will receive anything, either in the form of a statement or the truth in any shape from the men who have

sold them out. Every day members of the "Fence Builders" who are not satisfied are returning to the I. B. of T., because they see our men going along with plenty of work, honest reports from their officers, and a fairly well-filled envelope for each driver on pay day. The only way, and the way which has been pointed out to the teamsters time and again for them to receive all the benefits which are in store for them through their local unions, is for every man to attend every meeting it is possible for them to be at and take part in the business as it may come up and see that their union is run by the teamsters and for the teamsters all the time and not for some few individuals. No local union which was ever led away from the International was led away at a meeting which comprised a majority of its members. But with all of the false excuses for the split as it exists here in Chicago now, the International is, as it always was, in the lead and gaining ground, and I also find from reports received from all over the country that it has gained a few hundred more members, which shows everyone concerned that the teamsters of this country realize the good received from thorough organization which they have in the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

In closing I wish to state that, regardless of the continual fight carried on in this city by the agents of the different employers' associations, it will never be possible for anyone to make the International anything but a benefit to its members. With best wishes and a hope that all the success that may be crowded into a year of prosperity to all the members of our organization throughout the United States and Canada, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

L. T. McARTHUR.

It is not all gold that glistens.—
Cervantes.

WHY SHOULD TEAMSTERS ORGANIZE?

In answer to this question, which I have been so often called upon to answer, both for the benefit of teamsters and employers, I have the following to say:

The very team that we drive is organized, isn't it? Each is made to pull his share, isn't he? Isn't a man as good as a horse? To be sure he is. But here is voluntary organization, not by the whip. Hasn't the driver as much right to get together with his fellow drivers as he has to force his horses to do likewise?

Animals have their rights in which they are jointly interested. And who would deprive man of that same right? Those interests are to get a fair wage for our labor—to have decent conditions under which to work, and to help each other when misfortune overtakes us, when sickness or accident prevent the bread-winner from providing his family with what they absolutely need.

Public sentiment has already agreed that our demands are right and perfectly legitimate; and that men have the right to organize for these purposes. Public sentiment will go further, and say, that it is the duty of workingmen to mutually assist each other in this struggle. All public sentiment asks is, that workingmen go about the matter of securing these their inherent rights in the right manner, with due regard for the rights of others, including the general public, at all times.

This we are doing, and have done always as the Teamsters' Union. Our first purpose in life is not to strike, or tie up employers, or in any way interfere with the progress of another's business, or to discommode anyone, but to bring together the men of our craft, as that is the only way we can work together, with the necessary unity demanded by the interests of each and all. We are succeeding. We are convincing the teamsters of our

country that the I. B. of T. is just what we claim it to be—helpful, not harmful. It is beneficial. We are banded together as brothers. Here the driver on one team comes in touch with the driver of another team, and our mutual interests become the interests of both, and are taken care of.

The good book says, "No man liveth to himself." The more this is applied to the teamster the truer it is proven. If there is any man who can't live to himself it is the teamster. Can't we all verify the truthfulness of that?

We find that by our coming together our very life becomes bigger, don't we? Our minds broaden, don't they? We begin to lighten each others' burdens and thus fulfil the laws of humanity, do we not?

My unorganized fellow teamster, you need our organization, and we need you. Now is your opportune time to put on the harness. Don't wait until necessity forces you into service. Be a volunteer. Our cause is your cause if you will but consider.

J. E. LONGSTREET,

Member of Teamsters' Union 96.

WELL SAID.

The men who fight the battles for labor, who make enemies of capitalists and corporations by what they do and say, have trials enough to encounter without feeling that they must also be on their guard against enemies in the very ranks of labor who ought to be their friends and supporters. But while it is discouraging to know that there are creatures so despicable as to seek to blight the good work of loyal men, it must never be forgotten that the sound sense and good judgment of the great majority of the laboring people can be relied upon to scorn the work of gossips and render futile the efforts of the falsifier who would willingly wreck every hope of labor's future that in the ruins they might find some petty hate or malice gratified.—
Ex.

WHAT UNIONISM STANDS FOR.

The trade union tends to increase the efficiency of labor:

1. Because it is educational. The interchange of ideas and information between the members is an evolutionary force making always for higher intelligence.

There they discuss the best methods of doing work, and the poorest—the best of management, and the meanest, naturally favoring the best methods and conditions of work and management.

2. Because it safeguards health. All legislation regarding sanitary conditions and protection to employes is due primarily to union effort. All measures tending to protect the health or body of the workers tend to promote efficiency.

3. Because it is opposed to the substitution of female or child labor for adult male labor. This not only makes for efficiency in the present by giving the work to those able to work, but tends to promote the efficiency of the coming generations by keeping the wives in the homes and the children in the schools where they belong.

4. Because it stands for living wages. A worker who does not earn enough to maintain his strength must deteriorate. A workman who is misused and who becomes more and more dissatisfied with his job, takes less and less interest in his work, and becomes more and more inefficient. A man will generally do the right thing by his job if the job is good enough so he desires to keep it.

5. Because it stands for shorter hours of labor. The shorter the day the more fit the workman for his daily task, and the better it will be performed. More recreation. More study. Greater intelligence. Greater efficiency.

6. Because it is opposed to the lowering of the efficiency of labor, the confusion of industry, and the restriction of output, by the wholesale em-

ployment of child labor and apprentices. Let the men support the families, not the families support the men.

7. Because it is opposed to and will levy a tax upon incompetent employers.

Be it known that some employers are too lazy or incompetent to make conditions so the workmen can do a day's work. These frequently accuse unions of restricting output.

The trade union does not believe in restricting the output, neither will it allow the average man to be overworked by pace makers.

Undue strain, long continued, must result in decreased efficiency, if for no other reason than by loss of health.

The trade union is in favor of every proposition that tends to increase the knowledge, ability, skill or efficiency of labor and is unalterably opposed to every deteriorating influence.

Certain political officeholders, manufacturers, capitalists and union haters have recently had considerable to say concerning the integrity of the courts and judges and have loudly protested against injunction legislation on the grounds that it would be a reflection on the aforesaid integrity of our courts. But when the so-called Grosscup decision in the \$29,000,000 Standard Oil case came down the pike there was a whole lot of secret cussing and some pretty loud whispers not at all complimentary to the much-vaunted and broadly heralded integrity of the hereinbefore mentioned courts.—Cigarmaker.

Metal polishers throughout the country are elated because of their Montreal local's victory over the Grand Trunk Railroad. A wage dispute, which at one time threatened to assume serious aspects, was finally referred to a board of arbitration, which has just published its award, recommending that the company grant the increase, and also that the union be recognized in future controversies.

MAN AND NATURE.

The course of history is a struggle against nature, against need, ignorance and impotence, and, therefore against bondage of every kind in which we were held under the law of nature at the beginning of history. The progressive overcoming of this impotence—this is the evolution of liberty, whereof history is an account. In this struggle we should never have made one step in advance, and we should never take a further step, if we had gone into the struggle singly, each for himself.

Now, the state is precisely this contemplated unity and co-operation of individuals in a moral whole, whose function it is to carry on this struggle, a combination which multiplies a million-fold the force of all the individuals comprised in it, which heightens a million-fold the powers which each individual singly would be able to exert.

The end of the state, therefore, is not simply to secure to each individual that personal freedom and that property with which the bourgeois principle assumes that the individual enters the state organization at the outset, but which in point of fact are first afforded him in and by the state. On the contrary, the end of the state can be no other than to accomplish that which in the nature of things, is and always has been the function of the state—by combining individuals into a state organization, to enable them to achieve such ends and to attain such a level of existence as they could not achieve as isolated individuals.

The ultimate and intrinsic end of the state, therefore, is to further the positive unfolding, the progressive development of human life. In other words, its function is to work out in actual achievement the true end of man; that is to say, the full degree of culture of which human nature is capable. It is the education and evo-

lution of mankind into freedom.—Lassalle, "Science and the Working-man."

WERE FEW STRIKES.

The industries of the United States suffered less from strikes during 1905 than in any other year since 1892, if the number of employes thrown out of work by strikes and the duration of the strikes be taken as a measure. According to the twenty-first annual report of the bureau of labor of the department of commerce and labor in 1905 there were 221,686 employes thrown out of work by 2,077 strikes undertaken by 176,337 strikers in 8,299 establishments, lasting an average of twenty-three days in each establishment involved.

The greatest number of strikes in any one industry was in the building trades. The employes who struck succeeded oftener than they failed and employers were similarly successful in lockouts. The employes succeeded in winning all demands for which strikes were undertaken in 48 per cent. of the establishments and succeeded partly in over 15 per cent. In only 36 per cent. of the establishments did they fail entirely to win any of their demands.

Organized labor is necessary to man. It is necessary to peace and the prosperity of the country. Labor is a commodity. It is merchandise that will not keep. In its individual capacity it is helpless and must take what it can get. It cannot go to another market, for when it leaves home, the wife and children are in need. Individually, labor is subject to the laws of supply and demand, because it can't wait. In its united capacity it is strong—not strong in wrong, because labor has no desire to do wrong to capital or to conditions. It has too much brains.—Governor Frazier of Tennessee.

Cast aside all petty jealousies in your Union. Pull together and build. Any person can find fault. Only the true union man can overcome the small things in others, and become, by doing so, the bulwark of our organization.

Organized labor is now passing through a crisis which will tend to strengthen it forever. The true union man will exert himself more than ever before to build up his union. Only in time of war is the true soldier proven.

APRIL, 1909

THE TEAMSTERS

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF
THOSE ENGAGED IN THE
TEAMING INDUSTRY



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OF THE
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OF TEAMSTERS

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LEADERS WANTED.

(By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.)



It is said that every soldier in Napoleon's army carried a marshal's baton in his knapsack. This statement may be an exaggeration, but it is a suggestion which may well become an inspiration to every worker.

I have no sympathy with the idea that the workingman must of necessity always remain in the position which he now occupies. Of course, it is true that most workingmen have come to the conclusion that they will always work for wages, and that whatever reward comes to them must come in that form. But even if that is true, it does not follow that there is nothing better ahead. To be satisfied with one's position in life, with no ambition to advance, is the blight which curses many a toiler. "Meat, Malt and Mattress" seems to be the motto of many a workingman.

I can hear the professional agitator or even the humble worker himself insist that it is impossible to advance under the present social system. I think that I know something about this and other difficulties that stand in the way of progress. The present social system is not ideal, but if one is to wait until we reach the millennium before seeking better conditions, the millennium will never come.

The millennium will be ushered in very largely because some enthusiastic individuals forged ahead in spite of every obstacle, carrying with them even those who were dismally howling that the thing could not be done.

Something like four hundred years ago a man became convinced that there was undiscovered land beyond the bounds of his country, although they had erected a monument on the shore and stamped their coins with a motto which indicated that their country was the end of the earth. But Columbus found upon the shore strange things which must have come from an unfamiliar land. In spite of the ridicule of scientists, philosophers, and nearly everybody else that was supposed to amount to anything in those days, he began his search for the unknown shore, and the result is America.

There is many an apprentice in the shop and many a journeyman, too, who may become a Columbus. Not alone may he carve out for himself a name that will bring honor and fame, but in advancing himself, he may prepare the way for those who are bound to him by the ties of brotherhood. For the best type of manhood is not that which seeks power for power's sake, but that which uses it for the good of others.

There is no greater field today for the exercise of real talent than in the labor movement. There are few men outside the movement who can ever become the leaders of labor. They may study out for us the significance of certain phenomena and offer suggestions which may be helpful, but the actual leaders must come from the people. The workingman who has a vision of what his people are, and, principally, what his people may become, has a future which no one can

take from him, for neither capitalist nor social system nor prejudice nor power of any other kind can deny him the right to win and lead to better things those who believe in him.

REPORT OF PAT MCGILL.

New Orleans, Feb. 28.

Mr. Daniel J. Tobin, Gen. Pres.,
International Brotherhood
of Teamsters,

Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Shortly after returning from our international convention I proceeded after Local Union No. 89, which organization had been in arrears for a period of ten months and had practically gone out of business. I succeeded in having the members settle up their indebtedness, thereby putting this organization in good standing with our international.

On September 10 I succeeded in having Local Union No. 248 pay up all of its arrears to our international body, and they are again in good standing.

On October 6 I succeeded in bringing about harmony between the two unions of brewery teamsters by having the members of Brewery Workers' Local No. 215 amalgamate with our Local No. 701, thereby restoring harmony between these contending unions and putting a stop to the jurisdiction fight that had raged for nearly sixteen months and had split the entire labor movement in twain.

On October 15 I organized a union of coal teamsters and helpers of this city.

On October 20 I organized a local of oyster wagon drivers and helpers, also of this city.

On October 24, by order of the general office, I proceeded to Mobile to see what could be done with the teamsters of that city. I was successful in organizing the carriage

drivers of Mobile. While engaged in this work I received a dispatch from New Orleans stating that the brewery bosses were contemplating a fight on our local of Brewery Wagon Drivers No. 701, which local had presented a wage scale. I immediately returned to New Orleans, and after quite a struggle I succeeded in having an agreement signed fixing the minimum rate of wages at \$21.00 per week, with other features, that give entire satisfaction to all parties concerned.

On November 3 I installed the officers of the coal teamsters and helpers. On November 6 I installed the officers in the oyster wagon drivers and helpers. I believe that both of these unions will grow to large proportions in the near future.

On November 17 I returned to Mobile and installed the officers of the carriage drivers, and succeeded in adding nine new members to their roster. They have purchased a full line of supplies and are now in a position to go right ahead. After finishing this work I spent some time in looking over the situation and came to the conclusion that it was a waste of time and money to remain in this city any longer, so on the 24th of November I returned to New Orleans, where there is always plenty of work to do.

On my return to New Orleans I got busy with Local No. 254, cotton teamsters, and succeeded in having them pay up a portion of their arrearages for per capita tax.

The two locals of carriage drivers, Nos. 63 and 479, were getting ready to present their demands to the undertakers, and on November 30, the demands being in shape, were presented, and the employers were given 30 days in which to reply, which date will determine as to what steps will be necessary in the future.

Early in December, by orders of the General Secretary-Treasurer, I went to Shreveport, La., to see what could be done with the teamsters of that

city. On December 28 I succeeded in organizing a local of teamsters, after which I returned to New Orleans to settle up some trouble that Locals 605 and 691 were having with their employers, a tie-up being threatened. I succeeded in smoothing out matters and restoring harmony between all parties to the controversy and this peace will, I believe, be lasting.

On January 4, under orders of the General Secretary-Treasurer, I returned to Shreveport, and on the 8th of that month I installed the officers of the newly organized union of teamsters and helpers known as Local Union No. 12. On this visit I discovered that the laundry drivers were organized and had a charter from the Shirt Waist and Laundry Workers' International body. I at once held a conference with them and after making the proper explanations succeeded in having them take out a charter from our International Brotherhood of Teamsters, which gives us two good locals in this city.

On January 28 I returned to New Orleans and learned that one of the coal firms had discharged fifteen members of Local Union No. 136 for becoming members of a union. I immediately took this matter before the central body and got a strong committee to act in conjunction with me. We succeeded in having all of the discharged men reinstated to their former working positions.

During February I have been kept busy visiting our various locals and urging the members to take greater interest in our organization, and I believe that I have succeeded in creating renewed interest amongst a great number of our brothers. The effects of the recent industrial and financial panic are fast passing away and I am of the opinion that in the near future business will be as prosperous as ever in this section of our country. As I have often said, this is a great city for teamsters, and I propose to agitate

for our organization until I have every man who handles a team in the folds of our unions. There are also several southern cities and towns of considerable size where an effort on the part of an organizer would accomplish much good. I have talked with a large number of international officers and organizers coming this way and they all agree that an effort in some of these cities would undoubtedly bring good results. I have been advised that good work could be done in Monroe and Morgan City, La., Memphis and Nashville, Tenn., Atlanta, Ga., Birmingham, Ala., Pensacola and Jacksonville, Fla., and in many of the large cities of Texas.

In closing this report I desire to thank yourself and our worthy Secretary-Treasurer for the many acts of kindness and encouragement in the past, and I shall continue to use all the energy of which I am possessed in the future for the advancement of our brotherhood. I am happy to state that the labor movement of this section is fast getting together again; that the bitterness of the great jurisdictional fight waged against our brotherhood by the brewery workers is passing away and a more harmonious relation is now in evidence. Our central body is growing stronger every day. Nearly all of the unions who withdrew are coming back into the fold and bending their energies to the general advancement of the labor cause.

Yours fraternally,

PAT MCGILL,
General Organizer, International
Brotherhood of Teamsters.

UNION MANAGEMENT.

The unsuccessful business agent is one who conceives it his duty to pick up and magnify trivial matters, stirring up trouble instead of trying to keep the peace, says the Shoe Workers' Journal. Under his administration grievances multiply and accumu-

late on the desk of the employer until he becomes sore on the business agent, who calls often and stays long, consuming much time with useless words. He has no regard for the opportune time, but "butts in" at any time in blustering ill humor, talks loudly and offensively, and the employer hates the sight of him and gives him nothing without fighting. This business agent then reports to his board that he "talked Jones blind for two hours and beat him, but he would not give in," and by telling his board that Jones is bad, bad, bad, spurs them on to avenge his wrongs.

Some of this type have been known to claim that they could do a better job with the employer when they had "a few beers under their belt."

Their lack of success causes them to become more ugly and more radical, and with badgering their members and baiting the employers they soon get both sides fighting mad, and then ensues one of those costly labor wars in which both sides get whipped.

Such a man will always try to make it appear that some one else was responsible for all their failures.

There are some men who aspire to leadership who have yet to learn that any fool can get a lot of people out on strike, but it takes a man of some ability to get them back with honor and a man of still greater ability to maintain such relations as would prevent any necessity for a strike.

The first duty of the members is to select their brainiest and ablest man as business agent and then to back him up. If he is the brainiest and ablest he will be developed by the opportunity he will have of coming into contact with the employers and others. Every month he serves will broaden his field of vision, add to his experience and increase his usefulness. If his honesty is unquestioned his advice should be given most careful consideration.

Unjust criticism and senseless kick-

ing have sometimes caused a good man to retire from a position where long hours and hard battles are paid for with factory wages and abuse.

Those who clamor loudest for the place are often least fitted for it, but usually pound the good man the hardest.

There is much routine work of the union falling upon the business agent, and some members act as if they did not care if he never sleeps. The result is that he sometimes works fifteen or sixteen hours a day and has neither time nor strength to carefully plan his most important work, which is as mediator between the employes and the employer.

Members should see to it that such routine work is not allowed to overload a man whom they hire because they suppose he has brains until he is too tired to use his brains for their best advantage.

And don't hamper him in his work by disparaging remarks. If he is faithful to your cause there will be those opposed to you who will seek to injure your cause by slandering him.

If you want your union to be well thought of, speak well of it yourself. If you want your business agent to be successful, encourage him and speak well of him to others.

If at the end of his term you are dissatisfied with his work, put a better man in his place if you can find one, but during his term of office, for the union's sake and for your own sake, give him every possible encouragement and support.

Sharp practices, whether by business agents, members or employers, can only have the effect of disturbing the peace.

If a business agent or employer conceals a "joker" in a price list, knowing that it is foreign to the understanding of the other party, he must surely expect it to be

found out some time, and when that time comes one or the other will not be able to look the other squarely in the eye.

IN MEMORIAM.

Taunton, Mass., March 1.

Mr. D. J. Tobin,

Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—The following resolution on the death of one of our brother members was adopted by this local union:

Whereas, The Heavenly Father has seen fit to call from our little band of workers, Brother John Faulkner, on the 22d day of February, 1909. Brother Faulkner was always willing and with a ready hand to assist all true trade unionists like himself; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local No. 344 of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, extend our most sincere sympathy to the grief stricken family in their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes, a copy sent to the family and a copy published in our magazine, also that our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days.

Fraternally yours,

JOSEPH BRIMICOMBE,

Sec. L. U. No. 344.

It cannot be too often called to the minds of people who are prone to talk of our "prosperity" that careful statistical examinations have shown that we have in America, in good times like these, some ten million people who are in poverty, who have not enough food, clothing and shelter to keep them in good physical condition such as men keep their horses in. Besides, try to estimate how many millions are mentally and spiritually starving in order that they may not have to starve physically.—Dallas (Texas) Laborer.

EDITORIAL



THE General Secretary-Treasurer's report will be issued the first week in April, a copy of which will be sent to each local secretary-treasurer throughout the country, in accordance with our law. We desire to have our members inquire as to the financial condition of our organization from the local secretary-treasurer, as the report shows the healthy condition of our organization inasmuch as our expenses have been very heavy during the past three months, caused by strike benefits, the assessment for the Hatters levied by the American Federation of Labor, and lawsuits we have been engaged in. However, the records will show that we are not receding, but that we are still holding a fairly decent treasury, which ought to be an inducement to our membership to continue trying to enlarge the membership of their local union and assist the International officers, who are trying, through honest administration, to build up the International and its treasury.

CONSIDERABLE noise seems to have been started in some of the locals in New York City and in New Jersey owing to the fact that Local No. 708 and Local No. 654 have been cut off of strike benefits some time in the commencement of the month of March. The story of those local unions and the reason for such action can be better explained by reading the following communications, a letter from the Joint Council of Jersey City and the answer of the General President:

"Joint Council of Teamsters, Jersey City, N. J., March 10, 1909.

"Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

"Dear Sir and Brother—A Joint Committee representing the Joint Councils of Jersey City, New York and Brooklyn, has been appointed and, as Secretary of the committee, I am delegated to demand from you an answer to those vital questions, why has Locals Nos. 708 and 654 not received their benefits in accordance with the International Constitution, also is it with your consent or advice, or by your orders that the two unfair firms who have locked out their men, namely, Rankin and Cunningham, have been notified by International representatives that the strikes would receive no more financial assistance?

JAMES J. DEGNAN,

"Secretary Joint Council of Teamsters of Jersey City, N. J."

"Indianapolis, Ind., March 13, 1909.

"Mr. James J. Degnan, 210 Fourth St., Jersey City, N. J.:

"Dear Sir and Brother—Your communication of March 10 at hand and I hasten to reply to same. In answer to your question, 'Why has Local No. 708 and Local No. 654 not received their strike benefits in accordance with the International Constitution, also is it with my consent?' I want to say that Local No. 708 and Local No. 654 strikes were represented to this office as lockouts, I believe, for the purpose of getting inside the Constitution, so that they could receive strike benefits. Secretary Hughes, being in New York, had special investigation made of the trouble and found to his satisfaction

that they were not lockouts, but strikes, and as such should have been referred to the International for approval by the General Executive Board before entering into same. On the report of Secretary Hughes this office decided, with my consent and approval, to cease payment of benefits to an unlawful strike.

"I desire to say further that we intend to be fair with everybody and every local union connected with our International office, and that we will pay strike benefits to those that are legally entitled to the same, but that in the past this office (and we have sufficient proof of the same in our possession at this time) has been robbed by local unions in New York City who claimed to have lockouts when we have direct proof that they were not lockouts, but strikes, and where they held up employers without sufficient notice, pulling out the men because the employers would not consent immediately to their demands, and then represented the case to this office as a lockout.

"We have also in this office sufficient proof of padded pay rolls; in other words, where money was paid out to unions in New York City for a certain number of men, and after investigating we find that only one-third of the number stated in the pay rolls were employed by the concerns, and this with the approval of officers in New York City.

"We ask our membership in New Jersey to consider whether or not this is justice to the general organization. We are and do intend to pay every dollar to any local union that is legally on strike, but we feel as though this system of so-called lockouts and padded pay rolls has gone far enough, and we believe that if the rank and file knew the exact conditions of the case in New York City, that they would not sanction the present system.

"It may be supposed or insinuated that strike benefits were cut off because Local No. 708 and Local 654 were seeking an injunction against the International, restraining them from doing certain things. This is not the reason that strike benefits were cut off, although we abhor and detest the union man that goes into court against his superior body or against the International, to whom they have pledged allegiance. Neither was Local No. 708 cut off of strike benefits because they allowed at one of their meetings to have the General President assaulted, almost murdered, while trying to bring about a settlement, or attempting to advise them, as he saw it, for their interest. This is not the cause of having them cut off of strike benefits, neither did the General President run into court and cry for warrants against the offending criminals, who were members of several organizations. No, he believed that airing the disgraceful actions of those individuals in the courts of the country was not for the best interest of the rank and file.

"The only reasons that Local No. 654 and Local No. 708 had their benefits cut off, as far as I know as General President, was because they were not lockouts, as represented, but unlawfully called strikes; or, in other words, strikes called without the sanction of the General Office.

"Trusting this explanation will be satisfactory, I am,

"Fraternally yours,

"DANIEL J. TOBIN, General President."

Local No. 708 received \$140.00, one week's strike benefits, and Local No. 654 received \$330.00, three weeks' strike benefits. Some of our local unions in New York City have thought for some two years past that they were bigger and stronger than the International and rushed into strikes without even consulting the General Office, and then called them lockouts. Sooner or later this thing should stop. We intend in the future to pay every dollar to every local union that lives within our laws and not one cent to any local union

that violates our laws, or that does not consider it worth their while to respect the General Office, and any officer or organizer that misrepresents strikes or lockouts to the International will not continue in such office in the future.

LOCAL No. 31 of Winnipeg some time in the month of January, during the visit of Auditor Briggs, showed signs of thoroughly arousing the teamsters in that city towards the need of organization, with the result that after thoroughly organizing one stable, the employers in this one stable discharged several of his men for belonging to the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, claiming that they had gotten along very nicely together for several years past without the labor union "butting in." Brother Dickinson, whom many will no doubt remember, as he attended the Boston convention of our organization, had full charge of this lockout. He made application to the government of Canada for arbitration. A board was appointed to handle this matter, and it is now working on the same. Immediately upon the appointment of the board the employers in question had to cease discharging men for belonging to the union. This is part of the law, and at the present writing we find every man in the employ of this concern members of Local No. 31 because the men hired to take the place of the discharged employes immediately made application and were admitted into the union. This is a better law than exists in the States, and we congratulate our Canadian brothers on their success, and we feel and hope that Local No. 31 will be successful in having a favorable decision rendered by the arbitration board.

MATTERS have quieted down considerably in Chicago between the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and the independent organization, known as the Chicago Teamsters' Union. We are of the opinion that if we cannot agree in one organization the best thing that can be done is to have both sides continue in Chicago treating for the members they represent, but not attempting to injure either the cause or the conditions of the members working on the wagons. Some day this quarrel that now exists in the Chicago district will come to an end just the same as the fight between the old T. D. I. U. and the National Teamsters' organization of Chicago and the fight between the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and the United Teamsters of America. The men who are now bitter enemies will some day be good friends and all this dirt and mud slinging will bring the blush of shame to the faces of the men who have participated in this disgraceful affair. We believe, as many others of our members in Chicago believe, that there are dishonest men in the rival organization; in fact, we have absolute proof of this, but what is the use of circulating it all over the country to become the property of the enemies of labor. Again, no one knows better than the followers of some of these dishonest leaders that they are bad people to trail after, and the time will come when those individuals will be set aside, but for the present, at least, common decency and manhood, which we believe our people in general to be possessed of, ought to prevent our people from conducting themselves the same as some of the individuals on the other side. Let the other fellow do the dirty work if he wants to. My advice to our members is to conduct themselves like men, like fathers of families who pride themselves on being law-abiding citizens, and not try to injure any individual in any way who is trying to maintain and properly conduct his home.

ALL international unions have been assessed three cents per member by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to aid the United Hatters of North America. This assessment is compulsory and must be paid by all international unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. The assessment of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters will be somewhere in the neighborhood of \$1,200.00, and we intend to send the same to the American Federation of Labor at once, because there is no organization connected with the labor movement that deserves the support, both morally and financially, of all the workers, more than the United Hatters of North America. We therefore request our members to be sure and see that they get union labeled hats.

THE Sand, Lime and Cement Employers' Association of Chicago have increased the wages of the members of Local No. 718. They have signed up a union shop agreement with the officers of that local union. They have gone further and caused to be placed in every one of their stables a large sign, measuring 5 by 4 feet, printed in large letters, bearing the following: "None but paid up members of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters can or will be employed in this stable or by any member of this association." This is certainly going the limit for our members in Chicago.

In a conversation recently in Chicago, in which the General President and Mr. Hock, chairman of the Employers' Association of that craft, discussed the general situation pertaining to conditions for the men, and also pertaining to the rival organization, Mr. Hock assured the General President that the association, of which he is an active member, is going to stand back of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters because they believe that honesty and fair dealings were manifested by the people representing our organization.

VICE-PRESIDENT HOFFMAN'S local union has thirty-seven men on strike at this writing, and we understand that a strike-breaking agency has been employed to man the wagons. This is too bad, as the hiring of men of this kind causes a great deal of the bitterness that exists in a struggle of this kind. If differences exist between the drivers and their employers it would be far better to submit it to arbitration than to bring on this great expense which is incurred by the hiring of those agents who are nothing better than leeches, and means more than the profit gained from a business for a long time after the battle is over. We hope and trust that the men of Local No. 708 will be successful in winning their strike, as they are undoubtedly the most conservative lot of men in our organization in New York City.

WE regret to say that Brother Gould of the New York Carriage Drivers' Local Union, for many years known as the great Liberty Dawn organization, has decided not to be a candidate for re-election to the office which he has held for so many years—secretary-treasurer of his local union. We hardly feel that mere empty words can express our feeling at the decision reached by Brother Gould. We are informed that when he made this announcement at the nomination of officers, that a more disappointed lot of men could not be found than those who attended the meeting on that Sunday. Without any opposition he could have been re-elected, for even though the local has had reverses lately, this cannot be laid

to his leadership, as some of the best organizers in the country, and men connected with the American Federation of Labor itself, have had several severe reverses during the past two years.

The kindly feeling in which Brother Gould is held by the teamsters and carriage drivers of New York City can be learned today by going among them and hearing their expressions of regret at his decision to go back on a cab again and work as he formerly did along the streets of New York.

Many persons will say that it is inappropriate for the editor of this Magazine to express himself thus and will attribute the above statements to the fact that the former United Teamsters of America, of which Brother Gould was a member, have returned to our organization, but this is not so. The writer at all times, and even during the split in the organization, believed absolutely in the sincerity, fairness and honesty of this individual. First meeting him at the Niagara Falls amalgamation convention, the impression made at that time that he was sincere, heart whole in the movement to better the condition of the teamsters in this country, has been lasting, and we wish every success to Brother Gould in whatever walk of life he is placed, and we trust, while not deciding to continue as an officer, that he will always remain an active member of the local union which gained so much since he became an officer of the same, and that by his counsel and advice he will continue to help them.

WE beg leave of our membership to apologize for the error made on Page 2 of last month's journal. Through some mistake, by some good union man in the printer's office, the first column of Page 2 had part of it turned upside down. We trust that our members will overlook this slight error, as mistakes are made in the best of families, but very seldom in a union office.

LOCAL No. 696, Carriage Drivers of Providence, R. I., had twenty men out on strike, and we have just received a telegram from Brother Grace that a settlement has been reached, and the difference between drivers and employers submitted to arbitration. The men were demanding no increase in wages, but were looking for or demanding a twelve-hour day with every third Sunday off. Their demands were reasonable and should be granted by the employers, and we trust that the arbitration board will award the slight and reasonable conditions asked for by the local union. The arbitration board is to consist of three members for the union, three for the employers and ex-Governor Higgins of Rhode Island has been chosen by both sides as the seventh man; or, in other words, the arbiter. A settlement was reached a few days ago satisfactory to both sides and an agreement has been signed for two years.

If the same conservatism was shown in other sections of the country as is shown in Providence we would have less strikes and better conditions for our people.

The difference existing between the Douglas Shoe Co. and the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union has not yet been settled. Help the Shoe Workers' Union by asking for the label on all goods purchased by you or any member of your family.

Do not forget to patronize, when possible, those firms and organizations that advertise in our monthly Magazine.

CORRESPONDENCE

NEW YORK AND VICINITY.

New York, March 8.

Mr. Daniel J. Tobin:

Dear Sir and Brother—During the past month I have visited every local union in New York City, Brooklyn, Yonkers, and several locals in Jersey City and rendered such assistance as lay in my power to build up the organization. The local unions, as a rule, are increasing in membership, and despite the dull times are in a fairly prosperous condition. The strike at Cunningham's has been a very serious drawback to Local Union No. 654. The men all remained loyal and the local union assisted them financially, and I am pleased to state that this morning, March 8, I had the pleasure of placing the men back to work under closed shop conditions, Cunningham and myself having reached an agreement last night. Local Union No. 654 was compelled to dispense with their business agents on February 28th, owing to there being no funds in the treasury, as they had paid the money out to support the strikers. I took entire charge of the strike on Monday morning, March 1st, and succeeded in getting a victory for the local union and placed its members back to work on that ground. I am also paying strict attention to the strike in Rankin's stable, in which local No. 708 is involved. The men are still out and remaining loyal. The local unions in New York City, Jersey and Brooklyn are contributing to their financial support and undoubtedly a victory will be achieved for Local No. 708. The struggle can be carried on indefinitely by the teamsters in this city, and we know that we can win in the long run. During the month those two strikes

have engaged my attention exclusively, except such minor duties as I performed for other local unions who called upon me for assistance.

Enclosed find my bill for the month of February.

Fraternally yours,

JOSEPH FORKEY,

Second Vice-Pres. I. B. of T.

HOFFMAN'S LETTER.

New York City, Feb. 28.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Many of my friends in the city of New York prompted me to send letter to our official magazine and convey expressed gratitude that the turmoil attending an internal quarrel is at an end. All former locals which were put out by injunctions or their sympathizers have accepted plan amalgamation and are paying per capita to International body, and I can safely guarantee that they will make as valuable an asset as our organization possesses in any other part of the country. Our truck drivers, comprising 2,500, are working under strictly union agreement, \$16.00 for two horses, \$14.00 for single, for workday of ten hours. Coal teamsters are in like condition, and although building operations have been at a standstill for over a year, our excavating and building material teamsters are still intact and getting along good. Now that we have experienced over a year of financial depression, longer than panics have been usually felt, we feel that we must be at the turning point and look forward to increased membership. The evidence has been very pronounced the past year that where no union conditions obtained men worked longer hours and for less wages. I wish to take this opportu-

nity of thanking the executive board for honors conferred in selecting me as first vice-president. I want to assure my colleagues and membership throughout the country that I will work faithfully in the interests of the man on the wagon. We deplore the use of the injunction for ulterior motives as practiced in this city, and particularly when such a fight is being waged against its use by organized labor in general throughout the country.

Wishing our organization still greater success, believe me, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

VAL HOFFMAN,

First Vice-President.

SUCCESS AT SCRANTON.

Scranton, Pa., March 24.

Daniel J. Tobin, Editor,

Indianapolis, Ind.:

Esteemed Sir and Brother—Local No. 229 has just been successful in getting another raise in wages for its members employed by the city in the street and sewer department. The raise amounts to 35 cents per day, or \$2.00 per day of eight hours, and in the face of this undisputable proof of the importance of men who are employed at driving teams should be members of the teamsters' union, they refuse, and yet they cannot deny that the union is not a benefit to them, but when it comes to a straight out and out proposition with reference to the members you can't find an organization that does more for its' members, and in fact all men employed at team driving, than Local No. 229, I. B. of T. There is a general impression that in our union we demand equal wages for all men employed at team driving, putting them on a dead level, but that is not at all true. We ask for a minimum or living wage, but we do not object to an employer paying as much more to any man as he thinks that man is worth. If the employer makes our min-

imum wage the maximum amount which he will pay, then it seems to me that he and not the union is doing the leveling. It has been said that if a superior man was paid more than the union rate, the rest of the men would hear of it and then they would all demand the same wages as the best man is receiving. If this is true it would be due not to the union but to the general feeling of the average man that he is just as good as any other man, if not a whole lot better. This feeling crops out not only among union men but among non-union men as well. But why shouldn't men employed at team driving have as much right as any other organized body to have a minimum rate of wages? When we look over the field of organizations we find almost all kinds of organizations having a minimum rate. Take the doctors—they get together and decide what shall be the least amount for which they will make a call, and no one seems to object to him or them having a minimum rate, and the lawyers have their organization as well as their minimum rate, and it seems that this class are exempt from criticism, but they have a just right to their minimum as long as they are in an organized body and looking out for their members. The coal operators agree on a uniform price, the same is true of practically every business in the country. Even some preachers' organizations will not install ministers unless the congregation promises to pay him their union rate of wages. Why does not somebody set up a howl about some of these folks? Why does everybody jump on the labor union, when it simply follows the examples of those who are supposed to know better? It has been said by some employers that when their men became members of the union that it limited their usefulness to a certain degree. This is not true, but rather on the other hand it makes better men of them. How often

are we not criticized on this question? Why does not the country jump on the coal operators who deliberately decide at the beginning of the season just how much coal is to be mined, so that they may regulate the price? What about the owners of the steel plants and other great corporations who do just as they choose about such matters? Nobody seems to care much about what these people do, but the whole crowd will complain of the workingman when he tries to make a fight for a decent living. The corporations do these things so that they may get a bigger profit. The workingman seeks to regulate his craft so that he can make both ends meet and support his family and keep the children in the school house instead of in the mines and mills.

M. E. KANE,
Local Union No. 229.

ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 25.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Wishing to let the men on the wagons throughout the country know the existing conditions on the Pacific coast, will state that the movement in general is going along very harmoniously, so far as the teamsters are concerned. With very few exceptions the principal part of the teamsters' organizations belong to the I. B. of T., with the exception of Local No. 85, and I firmly believe that in the near future Local No. 85 will be a part of our grand organization. If the men on the wagons through the middle west and in the far east would only stop and do a little thinking for themselves, things would soon change. The great trouble with our teamsters is they are compelled to work very long hours and they do not seem to have very much time at their leisure to take up those different labor controversies that are going on among the teamsters' or-

ganizations, and only give them a passing thought, and by so doing widen the avenues for insincere union men to operate and keep the men on the wagons in total darkness. But you men of honor and principle, who love your home and your dear family, and wish to see a bright and happy future in store for them all, I appeal to your bright intelligence to sever that chain of destruction that is binding you down to a future of slavery and oppression, a movement that is fathered by your employers and not for your future welfare. Union men, sever your connection forever from such degrading hypocrisy in the labor movement and work hand in hand with that organization of sincerity, of honor, and of justice, the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and the American Federation of Labor, and by so doing you will divorce and remove forever the disrupting element from our labor movement and their unlawful tactics will be a thing of the past.

With best wishes, I remain,

Faternally yours,

PETER BURKE.

NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, March 24.

Mr. D. J. Tobin,

General President I. B. of T.,

Indianapolis, Ind.:

My Dear Sir—After carefully reading the Teamster for the present month, permit me to congratulate you as president for keeping the membership throughout the U. S. posted with such an able journal. I sincerely hope by the time this reaches you you will have entirely recovered from the recent injuries received at the hands of "thugs" in New York City, and I feel safe in saying that the entire membership of the I. B. of T. cannot find words in which to condemn the cowardly ruffians who saw fit to attack you in such a brutal manner.

Now a few words in reference to General Organizer Pat McGill. You certainly did not make any mistake when you selected him as a general organizer, for I have seen him in action during the carriage drivers' and brewery strikes, the latter still hanging fire; and being opposed to him at the time of the latter strike, I can appreciate what he did and is still doing, although at the time he was badly handicapped with an injury to his leg which at times incapacitated him from performing his duties. I feel safe in saying once more that if the I. B. of T. had more Pat McGills the teamsters would be in a flourishing condition.

Hoping you will publish this in your next issue, I remain,

Yours respectfully,

THOS. GANNON,

Local 701, I. B. of T.

DEATH OF MEMBER.

Indiana Harbor, Ind., March 5.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

The funeral of Robert D. Andrews, who died Wednesday evening at 10:30 p. m., took place this morning from the family residence on Fir and One Hundred and Thirty-eighth streets. Local Lodge No. 520 of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, of which organization the deceased was a prominent member, had charge of the obsequies. Mr. Andrews, who 28 years old, was stricken with typhoid fever two weeks ago and almost from the start there appeared to be small hopes of his ever recovering. A magnificent floral tribute of carnations and lilies, made in the shape of a broken wheel, was presented by the members of his union, which was inlaid with the initials of the lodge. Mr. Andrews was a very popular young man and will be mourned not only by his family but by a large circle of friends.

Fraternally yours,

F. J. CLARK, Sec.

WISE VS. HOT HEADS.

To our mind, one of the strongest traits of Abraham Lincoln's remarkably strong character was the fact that he could not be moved by flattery or threat from doing that which he considered the best thing to be done for all concerned.

Many of the impetuous and enthusiastic abolitionists who were good and true and meant well, often abused Lincoln because he did not move fast enough to suit them in the abolition movement. Lincoln's reply was, "The first duty is the preservation of the Union."

The sentiment against slavery was not fully developed, even the pulpit and press of the north were not outspoken against chattel slavery. Lincoln's whole purpose was to wait until the sentiment against human slavery could be crystallized in a sufficient number of states and among a sufficient number of people to make it sure that a sufficient majority was safely of that opinion to at least save the Union.

Often well-meaning but impetuous and enthusiastic members of the unions became impatient for improving conditions and when some cool-headed and wiser member counsels moderation he is often hooted at and abused and referred to as a "sucker" and a traitor to the cause. It sometimes requires more courage to stand up for conservative action than it does to vote to fight.—Cigar Maker.

The trade unions are the natural growth of natural laws, and from the very nature of their being have stood the test of time and experience. The development of the trade unions, regarded both from the standpoint of numerical expansion and that of practical working, has been marvelously rapid. The trade unions have demonstrated their ability to cope with every emergency—economical or political—as it arises.

**REMEMBER THE ONLY PROTECTION
FOR THE WORKING MEN OF TODAY, OR
THE GENERATION TO COME, IS THE
LABOR UNION. CAPITALISTS ARE
BECOMING THOROUGHLY ORGANIZED.
THEIR PRINCIPAL OBJECT IS TO MAKE
MORE MONEY, BY REDUCING EX-
PENSES, AND THEY BELIEVE LABOR
UNIONS RETARD THEIR PROGRESS BY
DEMANDING BETTER CONDITIONS FOR
THE WORKING MAN.**

**BE UNION MEN IN ALL THINGS,
NOT MERELY IN NAME. HELP
TO BUILD UP THE ORGANIZA-
TION, ATTEND YOUR MEETINGS,
AND WHEN PURCHASING ANY-
THING LOOK FOR THE LABEL.**

MAY, 1909

THE TEAMSTERS

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF
THOSE ENGAGED IN THE
TEAMING INDUSTRY



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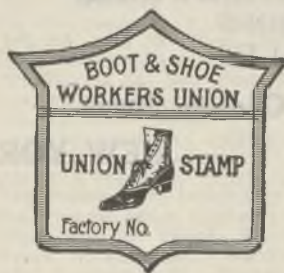
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THE BOYCOTT IN AMERICAN HISTORY.



SENATOR SPOONER, Presidents Hadley and Eliot, to say nothing of Post, Parry and Van Cleave and other gentlemen who wax eloquent or hysterical in denouncing the boycott as "hostile to the spirit of American institutions" presume to forget the American history they must have learned in grammar school, if not at their mothers' knees. In fact, one of the most striking episodes of the early struggle for American independence took the form of a boycott—a boycott which directly affected innocent persons in order that through them it might strike and injure the real enemy—a boycott, it may be added, which involved coercion of "the disinterested public" and was even accompanied by physical violence.

When the British government resolved to make the American colonists contribute to the public revenues by imposing a slight tax upon tea and certain other articles imported into America, and yet refused to allow the colonists the rights of representation and self-government which they desired, the advocates of independence—who were then but a minority of the population, but a very active and efficient minority as well as a growing one—did not confine themselves to

passive resistance or moral suasion. They did not at once appeal to arms, because they knew they had not yet the strength to make such an appeal successful, and because they believed their purpose might be accomplished without actual insurrection.

The word "boycott" was then unknown. But the thing, by whatever name it might be called, suggested itself to the patriots as the best means to defeat the government, either by compelling it to surrender its pretensions to tax the colonists without granting them representation or else by provoking it to more drastic measures which would incite the masses of the colonial population to demand and work and fight for national independence.

Without any sanction of law—nay, in plain defiance of the law—they organized societies whose members were pledged not to buy a pound of tea or any other article upon which duty had been paid. They carried on a vigorous agitation to extend the membership of these societies and enforce their pledge. They did not stop with this. They branded every man or woman who refused to accept the pledge and boycott duty-paying articles as an enemy of freedom and a traitor to colonial interests. They made the name "loyalist" as odious as "scab" or "blackleg" has ever since become. They ostracized those who bought duty-paying goods, refused to trade with them, to give them employment, to maintain social intercourse with them, published satires and lampoons against them, mocked and insulted them in public meetings, in the streets, even in the churches and by all means sought to compel those whom they could not persuade to join in the boycott.

In a double sense this policy worked injury to others than the British government, against which it was directly aimed. In so far as it succeeded in cutting off the sales of tea and

other dutiable articles it caused heavy loss to British and American merchants who had, in the ordinary course of their legitimate business, bought such goods and imported them and paid the duty on them as required by law. On a still larger scale did the boycott injure vast numbers of colonists who cared nothing about independence or representation, who did not mind paying a few pence a year in taxes, and only wanted to be let alone to live their lives in their own way without meddling in politics or being meddled with by politicians. These were, against their own will, forced to take sides and either to share the hardships and help bear the burdens of the struggle for independence or else to endure persecution at the hands of active patriots.

Nor did the boycotters stop even here. On more than one occasion they resorted to intimidation or violence against revenue officers, against merchants who submitted to the imposition of duties, or against citizens who sympathized with the government. One particular riot committed by these boycotters has been immortalized in our school histories and in patriotic song and story and has been held up before us in our childhood days as a splendid example of civic virtue on the part of our Puritan forefathers, under the name of the Boston Tea Party.

The Boston Tea Party was an unlawful and violent assembly, a riot in the strictest sense of the word. Its object was to destroy property—and not the property of the British government, but that of certain law-abiding business men who wanted to "carry on their own business in their own way." And its purpose was very effectually executed.

Far be it from us to decry the Boston Tea Party or to say a word in dispraise of those riotous boycotting ancestors of ours. We are as proud of them as any fourth-grade school

teacher or any frock-coated Fourth of July orator in the land. They adopted the necessary means to a desirable end—and they made a good job of it. That some personally innocent persons suffered loss or inconvenience was those innocent persons' misfortune and nobody's fault. As the French say, "You can't make an omelette without breaking eggs." And the omelette was worth what it cost.—The New York Call.

EUROPEAN versus AMERICAN TRADES UNION LEADERS.

(By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.)

Two months recently spent in the leading industrial centers in Europe gave me an opportunity of comparing the labor movement and its leaders abroad with the men and the movement in America. The trades unionists on the other side seem to have been developing a company of specialists who direct them in their efforts to secure specific legislation in Parliament, or in obtaining concessions from their employers. In such matters as child labor, old age pensions, woman's place in the state and in industry, in educational questions, and in temperance, the English workers in particular have a group of leaders who have no superior in any walk of life. They are the authorities on these subjects. While the American labor leader's knowledge of men and affairs is probably more general than his European brother's, the leaders in Great Britain have made a more careful study of economic subjects, and they are in a position to intelligently direct legislation with reference to these problems. No doubt this situation is due to the fact that European labor men have for a longer time been confronted with such questions, and they have been longer "on the job."

Another marked difference is the comparative interest in politics.

Every trades unionist in America knows the difficulty of enlisting the workers in this country in a political campaign. We seem to be opposed to anything that appears like a "workingman's political movement," probably because in the past such movements have often been complete failures, and because few of us believe in class distinctions. But the organized workingman abroad are in politics with enthusiasm and with most excellent results. The English Parliament has thirty-one labor members elected by the Labor party, and about twenty additional members elected by the miners, who co-operate on all matters that are of common interest. They are a force to be reckoned with. The government recognized the labor wing in Parliament in its appointment of John Burns to the Cabinet. While in a minority in the House of Commons, the Labor members are in a position to dictate favorable labor legislation to such a degree that they have brought about many reforms which will be of value to workingmen.

One of the remarkable features of the trades union movement in England is the strong temperance sentiment existing among the leaders. Fully two-thirds of the men in Parliament are total abstainers, and probably none could be said to be reckless drinkers. One such who was discovered to have imbibed too freely, making a spectacle of himself, publicly apologized to his constituents and promised ever after to abstain from all intoxicating liquor. There is an organization composed of trades unionists exclusively known as the "Trades Union Officials' Temperance Fellowship." Every member is committed to total abstinence and to the effort to have trades union meetings held in halls which are free from the influence of the saloon. One-half the delegates attending the annual convention of the British Trades Congress are members of this Temperance

Fellowship and each year they have a "tea," which is the occasion of a temperance propaganda among the delegates who are not yet identified with the movement. The best men in the English trades union movement are connected with the organization. While the sentiment in favor of temperance is not so strongly developed in the American Federation of Labor, it is gratifying to know that it is rapidly growing, and the time is not far distant when the American labor movement will be freed from the curse of strong drink.

When it is remembered that most of the labor leaders in Great Britain received their training as public speakers in the Church, many of them having been lay preachers, it is not surprising that over two-thirds of the Labor members in Parliament are actively interested in or affiliated with some church organization. Many of them frequently speak at the great Church Brotherhood conventions, which Brotherhood, by the way, has an active membership of half a million and is composed mostly of workmen. It is in these Church Brotherhoods that the Labor party has much of its strength and to them that it owes considerable of its success. It was my privilege to address a number of their mass meetings in London, Glasgow, Edinburgh and Manchester, and I discovered in them a strong trades union sentiment, as I referred more particularly to such matters. Our American labor men are just beginning to catch on to the value of having the Church with them, and they are beginning to realize that even the American Church is composed very largely of their own class.

Socialism is more strongly developed among leaders in Europe than it is in America, but the Socialism over there does not seem to have the bitterness and the malice that I have discovered in this country. It is more constructive and less destruc-

tive. It is not making the absurd mistake that the Church and religion must necessarily be opposed to Socialism because it may not unequivocally endorse it. I refer, of course, to the kind of Socialism which is free from the immoralities of the extremists. As a matter of fact, many of the leaders of Socialism in England are churchmen, particularly those who are members of Parliament. It is also true that many of the leading ministers are Socialists, so that it would seem that they have proven to their own satisfaction that there is a kind of Socialism and a kind of Church which are not necessarily antagonistic. The Socialist leaders in Germany, France and Belgium I found to be almost solidly opposed to and fighting the Church, but this opposition is due particularly in Germany to the attitude of the State Church, which must, of necessity, stand by the government, whether that government be good or bad, although it should be said that the government is not necessarily bad. In practically every country the people have just about the kind of a government that the people want.

The reception accorded me as a trades unionist was most hearty. This was especially true among the men who attended the annual conventions of the American Federation of Labor as fraternal delegates from the British Trades Union Congress. It was in this way that they showed their appreciation of "the many kindnesses" shown them while in America.

We stand on the place Today has given,
 To make or to mar our lot;
 We may fill it up to the brim with heaven,
 Or blur it with stain and blot.
 Bravely may toil for the good and true,
 Earnestly strive and pray;
 But the good or the ill we all may do
 Must be done in the span of today.
 —Margaret E. Sangster.

Let not the cobbler go beyond his last.—Cervantes.

EDITORIAL



HIS is the time of year when wage scales throughout the country are expiring and new scales are being presented by the several local unions, requesting better conditions for their membership from the employers, especially in the large industrial centers.

Up to the present time we have had very little difficulty and very few strikes. Very true, we have had some that could not possibly be avoided, but in every instance strikes that have been sanctioned by the International body have been forced on our people by unjust employers. Our membership are becoming more conservative each year and our people are bettering their conditions gradually by calm and cool judgment.

The strike is becoming practically a thing of the past in our organization. We find that while we never want to surrender our right to strike, at the same time we believe that honest dealing with our employers, through honest argument, has gained for our people conditions that we never could procure through the instrumentality of the strike. Last year, owing to conditions existing throughout the country, and the general depression in business circles, many of our organizations signed up the agreement under which they had been working the previous year. On account of that, this year, 90 per cent. of our local unions have tried to better their conditions in one way or another. They have been successful, and it is safe to say that the employers have also bettered their conditions by receiving increases for the work they have been doing for merchants and manufacturers.

We hope to see the day that honest arbitration and honorable conciliation will take the place of the strike. Workingmen today need better conditions. The conditions in life are changing and the conditions in the family of the workingman are also changing; therefore the salary of the individual worker must keep pace with the increased cost of living, and the only way that this can properly be done is by thorough organization.

The workingman detests a strike as much as the employer, but he has certain rights and unfortunately has to deal, many times, with unjust employers, where the strike becomes his only weapon, and even though the worker suffers, he is prepared to make the sacrifice that is demanded in order to protect the interests of his home and family.

Our people, at one time, allowed themselves to rush, without proper consideration, into strikes, at the suggestion of questionable leaders, on the mere pretense of an imaginary wrong. Every worker in this country well remembers the Chicago strike of 1905. Up to that time the teamster in Chicago had everything reasonable granted him by the employers that was demanded in the proper manner. That strike will never be forgotten. That strike did more to injure our Chicago organizations and our International organization, and, in fact, the labor movement in general, than anything else that could happen at that time, but it had its good results. We learned from that battle a lesson that will be of considerable benefit to us as long as we remain a labor organization.

The individual member is taught to investigate and weigh deeply in his mind the question as to whether or not a strike is the best thing to adjust the grievance, and as a result today, throughout the country, our most radical element at one time, have become the most conservative and have found that there are other means for adjusting grievances than rushing headlong into a strike regardless of the consequences.

At this writing we have not, throughout the country, many men on strike. We have several wage scales pending, and we say to our people, "Go slow—use the proper means of adjusting your difficulties; use every means to avoid a strike, but if you cannot honorably settle your differences, then we say to you that the International will render you every possible assistance to gain what we believe you are entitled to, with justice. But under no condition will we sanction any attempt made to 'hold up' employers, or make unjust or unreasonable demands."

A labor organization, to become beneficial to its membership, must act honestly, not only with its membership, but with the general public and with the employers. If, in the past, for want of thought, mistakes have been made, let us, in the future, be governed by the experience we have so bitterly purchased. Even though successful in winning a strike sometimes, it can safely be said that both sides engaged in the bitter conflict lose in the end. The bitterness created and established between employer and employe, as the consequence of a strike remains long after the conflict has been settled, and if the employer is a victor in vanquishing the men who are members of a labor union and in breaking their spirit, sometimes replacing many of his best employes, at the expense of thousands of dollars, he cannot consider himself the victor, because he has practically demoralized his business and it will take years to recover what he has lost.

On the other hand, if the employes win an increase in wages by a bitter strike and practically cripple their employers or drive them out of business, as is the case in many instances, they are not always the victor as much as if they had settled their difficulties by peaceful negotiation and honest arbitration, because the amount of wages lost in a strike lasting several weeks and the bitterness experienced in the family of the striker, also the bitterness which is engendered in the mind of the employer against the organization after it has defeated him and driven him to submission, is something that must be considered when the battle is over.

For these reasons the question of strike means a great deal to the working people, and especially to the members of our organization at this time. Even though we make these statements, we want it distinctly understood, as stated above, that our right to strike we never can surrender, but we advise our people throughout the country, if possible, to adjust their difficulties with their employers without having recourse to the strike.

LOCAL 727, Auto Livery Chauffeurs of Chicago, recently organized by Brother Farrell, have attained a membership of 300, and can safely be said to be one of the best local unions in the country. They have, within a week, signed up a union shop agreement with their employers, receiving a considerable increase in their wages. They work on a commission basis, but the average wage of the members of this local union is estimated at \$25.00 per week. They pay one dollar per month dues and have just started out a business agent at a salary of \$150.00 per month.

Within the near future this organization bids fair to have a membership of at least 800. It proves what can be done in this direction by organization. We wish this organization and its officers every success and bid them God-speed, hoping they will soon have within their fold every driver and chauffeur working on an automobile in the Chicago district.

THE headquarters of our organization have moved from 147 East Market street to 222 East Michigan street, Indianapolis, Ind.

All communications addressed to either the General President or the General Secretary-Treasurer should be sent to the address as changed—namely: 222 East Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

The building we now occupy has been erected by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America at an expense of one hundred thousand dollars. It is certainly a monument to organized labor. Everything done in the building was done by union men. The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America is the second largest organization connected with the American Federation of Labor and has a membership of two hundred thousand.

We trust that notice will be taken of this announcement by all our members throughout the country.

WE regret very much the situation of the striking truck teamsters in New York City. The General Executive Board has refused to sanction the payment of strike benefits to the men on strike against the Jackson Brother Company, because of the fact that the strike had taken place without any notice being given the General Office, and without the sanction of the General Executive Board.

Matters of this kind must be carefully considered by the officers in charge of our organization, and the laws must be adhered to by the several members of the Board. This strike was rushed into by the truck drivers in New York City without due consideration of our laws, and the individual members, pulled out on strike on the advice of others, unfortunately will be the sufferers.

For several years past this firm has been unfair to the Teamsters' organization, and the situation at the time of the strike was no worse than it has been for many years past, and there was no reason whatever why the matter could not have been laid before the Board in the proper manner before the strike was called. We cannot consent to allow individuals to take the law on their own shoulders, and then finance, with several thousand dollars, an affair of this kind, much as we deplore the condition of the individuals taking part in such a controversy.

THE Milk Wagon Drivers of Chicago, Local 753, have again signed up with their employers for three years, and have gained an increase of 50 cents per week for the first year and \$1.00 per week for the following two years. The average pay of the Milk Wagon Drivers of Chicago today is somewhere in the vicinity of \$20.00 per week. They have a splendid organization of almost 1,700 members, and through the fairness and con-

servatism of their officers they have gained conditions for their membership second to none in this country.

We wish them every success in the future. Unquestionably they are a credit to the International and to the American labor movement. After the unfortunate occurrence of three years ago, when their former secretary, Camp, robbed them of several thousand dollars, they rallied round their officers and today have in their treasury about \$14,000. This proves that with organization, good judgment and careful management that any set of men can go ahead, even though reverses sometimes befall them.

THE local unions in Chicago, affiliated with the International, have had their agreements signed up without any trouble—many of them receiving increases in wages—with the exception of Local 17, Carriage and Cab Drivers. This local union has voted to strike; the Joint Council has endorsed their strike, and the International Executive Board has also endorsed their strike and guaranteed financial assistance in accordance with our laws.

Whether or not the matter will yet be adjusted without having recourse to a strike we cannot say at this time, but we do say that we believe they are entitled to better conditions and that the International treasury is guaranteed to them by the action of the General Executive Board, because they have, in the proper manner, obeyed our laws and complied with the Constitution.

We wish them success and trust that they will still be able to settle their grievances without entering into unpleasant relations with their employers.

A COMMUNICATION has reached this office from President Gompers in which he states that President Wright of the Illinois Federation of Labor has communicated with him, informing him that the independent organization of teamsters in Chicago has applied for affiliation with the Illinois Federation of Labor.

Of course, under the constitution of the American Federation of Labor, no independent organization can become a part of the American labor movement under the banner of the A. F. of L. We regret very much that there is a rival organization of teamsters, but we are not responsible for the same, and we trust that in the near future those local unions who have decided to pull away from the International and ostracize themselves from the great American labor movement will see the evil of the false step taken and return to the International, thereby making themselves union men in the proper sense of the word.

A RESOLUTION presented by your General President at the Denver convention, and adopted unanimously by that convention of the American Federation of Labor, forbids any State or Central body to recognize, in any way, any dual or rival organization of teamsters, or of any other craft unaffiliated with their internationals.

Even if this resolution was never adopted, the spirit of the American Federation of Labor is to chastise and discountenance local unions that are

not subject to the pledges they have taken and to the internationals under which they are chartered.

The Beer Wagon Drivers of Chicago, since our last issue, have been unseated in the Chicago Federation of Labor and are today practically outside of the labor movement, and deserve no consideration from union men.

We request that our local unions throughout the country, especially in the State of Illinois, affiliate with the State Branch, and local unions in Chicago should also affiliate with the Chicago Federation of Labor and insist on their delegates attending each meeting. There is nothing that the officials of the American Federation of Labor can possibly do for the International Brotherhood of Teamsters that they are not doing, now and at all times within the last five years; therefore, it is our duty as local unions to affiliate with the several bodies representing the American Federation of Labor and insist on proper recognition of our people in every section of the country.

THE injunction in New York City sought against the International by a few local unions dissatisfied with the return of the former United Teamsters of America has been decided in favor of the International, and our attorneys have given us to understand that Justice O'Gorman of the Supreme Court of the State of New York plainly told the parties seeking the injunction against the International that they should be governed by the majority of the Executive Board as true trade unionists.

We trust that this will be the end of this disagreeable injunction business throughout the country in our organization. There is nothing more detestable than organizations fighting among themselves and exposing the inside workings of an organization in the courts, thereby violating their obligation and losing their manhood.

It is bad enough, and we are continually objecting, to the manner in which the employers who are unfair to labor seek and apply the injunction to labor organizations, but it is still worse when two or three local unions, at the direction of ill advisers, rush into court and attempt to tie up their International body, and we hope that in the future nothing of this nature will ever be attempted in our organization.

Now that the matter is settled, we trust that the local unions involved will submit to the judgment of the court and the will of the International body, and like good soldiers disciplined, will again prove themselves true union men, and if there is any grievance or any injustice that they feel has been done them by any International officer, appeal to the courts of our organization, which is the General Executive Board and the convention.

Our local union in Gary, Ind., was out on strike for one day and was successful in gaining the conditions demanded. All the members have returned to work with a union shop agreement and an increase in wages.

CORRESPONDENCE

CONGRATULATES McGILL.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—With your permission I desire to congratulate my old friend and brother, Pat McGill, down in the Sunny South on his success in bringing about the conditions as set forth in his report and published in the April issue of our magazine. It is indeed very encouraging to note what he has accomplished since the Detroit convention. It goes to prove the truth of that old adage, "In honesty and perseverance there is surely victory."

It is also very encouraging to note that harmony has once more been established among the great mass of teamsters of this country that were so recently divided against themselves into two antagonizing organizations, each trying to annihilate the other. All of which was to the benefit of the masters' association, whose sole aim is to put asunder our organization in its entirety, and would have been successful had it not been for the good judgment, conservatism and loyalty of the officers of our grand organization in bringing together the two great masses of organized teamsters under one banner, that of the I. B. of T., from under which I trust another will never depart.

Just as that dread insect, the tuberculosis germ, seems to sneak stealthfully into the bodies of our beloved ones and tear to pieces their very being, so there seems to me to be in existence a germ of discontent—a scheme germ if you choose to so name it—that finds its way into the minds of some of our people and has for its purpose the tearing down or disruption of our Brotherhood, in which lies our only salvation or possible chance

to ever demand even a part of those things that are rightfully ours under the constitution of this so-called land of liberty.

Now that we are once more united into one grand army, I trust that we will keep a diligent watch; that a constant lookout will be kept for the traitor; that we will be able, by reason of past experience, to distinguish the honest union man from the scheming grafter; that we will be able to keep the spy from within our camp, and, in the event that one succeeds in entering our midst, there will be men on the job brave enough to say, "Rouse mit him," and brand him as he deserves to be branded, and turn him loose.

As to the conditions in this city I have this to say. We have had to fight every inch of the ground over which we have passed. When we started to organize the teamsters in Cincinnati we were met by a thoroughly organized Team Owners' Association, comprising nearly every master teamster in the city. They immediately took a positive stand against us and issued to us this ultimatum: "We don't propose to allow the teamsters of the city to Chicagoize Cincinnati."

We said to them then that we had a desire to Chicagoize our city, if that was what they choose to call it, and we did desire to and proposed to continue to organize our brothers on the wagons of Cincinnati, which was our right, and one that we would be found fighting for in the future.

We have had our little troubles, such as we expected we would have. We have had a larger number of members upon our ledger than we have today, largely because of the condition of trade during the past year

or more. But we have never had a bunch of better union men than we have today. We feel confident that the day is coming when old Cincy will take her place among the best organized cities in this or any other country under the banner of the I. B. of T. We have at last been enabled to establish a benefit system by which we pay to our sick or disabled brothers a weekly benefit of \$5.00 per week and to the widows, mothers, or whomsoever the heirs may be, upon the death of a brother, the sum of \$100.00. This is one proof that we are here and on the job.

With the very best wishes for the I. B. of T. everywhere, I ask to remain,
Fraternally yours,

J. E. LONGSTREET.

GET TOGETHER.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Abraham Lincoln said: "A house divided against itself cannot stand." In the same spirit may the teamsters say that their forces divided against themselves portend and foreshadow disaster to the local unions outside of the I. B. of T. that are not supported by the powerful American Federation of Labor.

The conflicts, secession and division of the teamsters in the past, and at the present time, was and is largely due to separate and narrow points of view and to the misunderstandings that arise from time to time, and it is the obligatory and binding duty of the officials and members to arise in their might and incorporate into each other's mind a brotherly feeling of love for one another so the future will be one of auspicious happiness and prosperity for all concerned.

Many local unions of today are governed by the few and not by the many, and the few rule because the majority of the members neglect to attend their meetings, still I believe the rank and

file's conscience is being gradually aroused and their patriotism and aggressiveness becoming more apparent, that eventually the problem of good government in the teamsters' unions will be solved, and then unity and proper affiliation will prevail and dissension, disagreement and strife be eradicated to the benefit of all teamsters.

The greatest obstacle to the progress of righteousness in the trade union movement is the mistaken idea that it injures an organization to prosecute wrongdoing. Many trade unionists think that exposure of corruption and strict enforcement of the constitution and prosecution of officials who have betrayed the union's trust is not right. Such views are entirely erroneous and false, for no organization, be it local or international, can have a better reputation than to be known that they rule through their laws and that corruption is not countenanced.

Usually those who profit by abuses in the trade union are loudest in their denunciation of those who point out those abuses and endeavor by honest convictions to rectify them.

The corporations controlling the iron and steel industries have announced a cut in wages of 10 per cent., which means a loss of thousands of dollars to the workmen, and unless the teamsters of the country thoroughly organize and intrench themselves against the encroachments of organized capital, they will find themselves back to the intolerable conditions which prevailed previous to the formation of the teamsters' unions.

It is undoubtedly unfortunate that the cost of living, as exemplified in the cost of bread and meat and other necessities, also the advancement in rents, are not reduced in proportion when wage reductions are made, and it is up to each brother teamster who reads this article to work diligently for the future of our craft and be an

auxiliary toward amalgamating all teamsters under the banner of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

Fraternally,
W. H. ASHTON.

THE LAND OF SUNSHINE.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Just a few lines from the land of sunshine and the city of the angels, where the teamster is compelled to work fourteen hours a day for a low wage in order to enjoy our climate. Now, if any of the brothers are looking for climate I would advise them to come here, but if you are looking for work, with good wages and hours, don't come. But if you do come don't forget that card that you have carried so long and which has brought you so much in return for the amount paid for it. Bring the card with you and place it with our local here and give us a chance to show the unionists of this country that Los Angeles, the eyesore to the movement in this United States, can be organized and will be organized by the "King Bolt" of the labor movement, the teamsters. A good many men come here and forget to deposit their cards. Now, we are not trying to build a fence around this town, but we do want the teamster here to get a square deal.

It is with much pleasure that we note that the United Teamsters of America have come into the fold of the I. B. of T., for this country is not big enough for two internationals of any craft, and it is to be hoped that the great rank and file of the labor movement will, in the near future, rise in its might and put any man or set of men who attempt to disrupt the movement down and out, and keep them out. If half the energy spent in fighting one another was spent in the interest of the rank and file of our movement and against those who oppose us, we would soon have the coun-

try organized from coast to coast. We of the West hope that the few organizations that are out of the fold will get back into it and lend their energy towards building up the Brotherhood and that grand old parent body, the American Federation of Labor.

Brother Briggs paid us a flying visit last month, arriving here on the 17th and left on the 18th at 10 a. m. During that time he audited two sets of books, went over the situation here in all of its details, attended a special joint meeting and made a one-hour speech that filled those present so full of ginger that we can see that they have taken his advice and are going to boost the organization. He gave at least one secretary some good, sound advice and made many friends by his earnest manner and plain talk. Godspeed to you, Brother Briggs, and if you are a sample of our International officers—and we believe that you are, judging from the official reports—why, we are proud to belong to such an organization and urge all members to put their shoulders to the wheel and make our organization the best ever.

Fraternally yours,
L. W. BUTLER,
Sec.-Treas. Local No. 208.

A CALL FOR FUNDS.

January 18, 1909.

To Organized Labor, its Friends and Sympathizers—Greeting:

The American Federation of Labor, as its name signifies, is a voluntary body composed of national, international and local unions, each of which attends to its own trade business, financial and otherwise, and retains its complete and individual authority and autonomy, while the relationship and purpose of the Federation to the affiliated bodies is to assist them in carrying out trade betterment, to take the initiative in introducing and urging the passage of desirable legislation, and to promote the general wel-

fare. It is thus seen that the American Federation of Labor cannot be considered as holding or having funds in the ordinary routine of its business for unusual purposes. A most unusual and important event has occurred in which extra funds are essential, and an earnest appeal for financial aid is herewith made to you, which will no doubt meet with your prompt and liberal response.

You know that Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell and Frank Morrison have been declared guilty of violating an injunction issued by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, and that Justice Wright of that court has sentenced them to terms of imprisonment of twelve, nine and six months, respectively. Pending an appeal they are out on bail. The original injunction issued on the application of the Buck's Stove and Range Company has been appealed to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, and we have authorized our attorneys also to take an appeal against Justice Wright's decision.

We hold that Messrs. Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison have not violated the terms of the injunction, but instead have exercised their right of free press and free speech. These are cardinal principles guaranteed by the constitution of our country and by our states, and to the maintenance and perpetuity of which we pledge and will exert our every effort.

As stated, there are now two appeals pending. One upon the original injunction and the other from Justice Wright's decision. Should an adverse decision be reached in either, or both appeals, it will be essential to make further appeals to the Supreme Court of the United States. Surely no member of organized labor or other fair-minded man can rest content unless the principles involved in these cases are determined by the highest tribunal in our land.

We have already expended large

sums in these cases, and the plaintiff's attorneys have not only boasted of causing such large expenditures on our part, but have asserted "there are more to come."

We have exceptionally able attorneys in Honorable Alton B. Parker and Messrs. Ralston and Siddons, who will carry the cases to their logical and final conclusion, but ample funds must be provided to permit this to be done.

From the expressions of our fellow-workers and friends in all walks of life we find that they are in absolute accord with us in the determined stand taken by Messrs. Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison in the assertion of their and our inalienable rights of free press and free speech and the determination that these cases be pressed to final conclusion. Of course, we will fight for our rights through every legitimate and constitutional channel which our system of legislation and law procedure permits, to rectify the injustice of which we complain, and in the meantime, in having these cases appealed and determined, we are confident that we are pursuing the course which commends itself to the men of labor and other friends of human justice.

Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty. In order to permit of proper defense of liberty and freedom as guaranteed to all citizens, we appeal to all labor and to all friends, to make financial contributions for legal defense in these cases before the courts. President Gompers and his colleagues are on trial for your rights co-equally with their own, and every liberty-loving citizen in or out of the ranks of labor should consider this situation and appeal as their own personal concern, and response should be made accordingly.

Upon the injunction abuse the Denver convention of the American Federation of Labor declared, "That we will exercise all the rights and privi-

leges guaranteed to us by the constitution and laws of our country, and insist that it is our duty to defend ourselves at all hazards." This appeal for funds is issued in according with that declaration.

Send all contributions to Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, 423 G street northwest, Washington, D. C., who will acknowledge and receipt for the same and make due accounting thereof.

Sincerely and fraternally yours,

SAM'L GOMPERS, President.

Attest: FRANK MORRISON, Secretary,

JAMES DUNCAN,
First Vice-President,

JOHN MITCHELL,
Second Vice-President,

JAMES O'CONNELL,
Third Vice-President,

MAX MORRIS,
Fourth Vice-President,

D. A. HAYES,
Fifth Vice-President,

WM. D. HUBER,
Sixth Vice-President,

JOS. F. VALENTINE,
Seventh Vices-President,

JOHN R. ALPINE,
Eighth Vice-President,

JOHN B. LENNON,
Treasurer,

Executive Council, A. F. of L.

HELD FOR PERJURY.

Magistrate Higginbotham, in the Bedford Avenue Police Court, Brooklyn, held for the grand jury without bail on the charge of perjury, John L. Lyon of No. 459 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth street, a strike-breaking special officer, employed by the Sugar Trust in Williamsburg.

Lyon was in court to press a charge of felonious assault against Valentine Hoffman, Vice-President of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. He swore that Hoffman had come at

him with a knife eight inches long and had tried to kill him. He had Hoffman arrested on the day of the alleged assault, March 22. In court Lyon swore that Hoffman was the man.

Charles Laurie, another strike-breaking officer, was put on the stand. He swore that Lyon was wrong and that the man who had attacked him was certainly not Hoffman. Valentine Trice, a lawyer, of No. 150 Nassau street, swore that on the afternoon of the alleged assault Hoffman was with him in his office and in the Supreme Court before Justice Gerard in an injunction case.

"You have deliberately perjured yourself," Magistrate Higginbotham told Lyon.

"I will change my testimony, Judge," pleaded Lyon.

"You will not," the Judge snapped. "I hold you for the grand jury on a charge of perjury, and I will not accept bail. If it had not been for Laurie's testimony this innocent man might have been sent to the penitentiary for ten years."

"I have a wife and children," pleaded Lyon.

"You didn't think of the wife and children of this man you falsely accused," was the Judge's rejoinder.—New York Journal.

THE UNORGANIZED.

How does it stand with them? Bad, very bad! With hat in hand they seek the privilege to work, often with bent shoulders and submissive head, humble and plain. They oftentimes sink their manhood to the lowest depths for the sake of a chance to labor, and when they do get work, each strives to outstrip the other non-unionists working with them to keep in the boss' favor. Some grow so depraved under the conditions in which they have to work that they become toadies, lickspittle, and play the "sucker" act with the boss.—Journeyman Barber.

**REMEMBER THE ONLY PROTECTION
FOR THE WORKING MEN OF TODAY, OR
THE GENERATION TO COME, IS THE
LABOR UNION. CAPITALISTS ARE
BECOMING THOROUGHLY ORGANIZED.
THEIR PRINCIPAL OBJECT IS TO MAKE
MORE MONEY, BY REDUCING EX-
PENSES, AND THEY BELIEVE LABOR
UNIONS RETARD THEIR PROGRESS BY
DEMANDING BETTER CONDITIONS FOR
THE WORKING MAN.**

**BE UNION MEN IN ALL THINGS,
NOT MERELY IN NAME. HELP
TO BUILD UP THE ORGANIZA-
TION, ATTEND YOUR MEETINGS,
AND WHEN PURCHASING ANY-
THING LOOK FOR THE LABEL.**

JUNE, 1909

THE TEAMSTERS

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF
THOSE ENGAGED IN THE
TEAMING INDUSTRY



OFFICIAL MAGAZINE

OF THE
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD
OF TEAMSTERS

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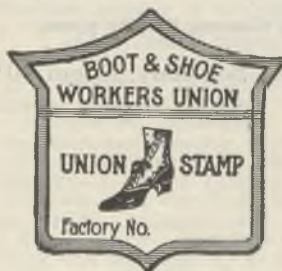
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THE TEAMSTERS

Official Organ of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters



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DUTY VERSUS RIGHTS.

(By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.)



SINCE the birth of the American Republic, we have accepted as supreme the doctrine of "the right of liberty and the pursuit of happiness." In our systems of jurisprudence, and in our treatises upon statecraft and sociology, the emphasis has been upon the "rights" of mankind. We have been hearing about the rights of the child, the rights of women, the rights of capital, the rights of labor, civil rights and political rights, until the doctrine of human rights has become a thing working endless confusion and hatred.

In sharp contrast with this method of securing better conditions for mankind and a more harmonious spirit among men, is the doctrine taught by God. In the sacred word there is practically no reference to the rights of man—the emphasis is upon the duty of man.

When the strong oppress the weak, we immediately cry out that there has been a transgression of rights. The New Testament declares that the law of love and brotherhood has been violated.

If the rich operator oppresses the wage-earner, reducing him to a starv-

ation plane; if he so manipulates the market and closes factories so as to prevent the laboring men from enjoying food and comfort, the remedy that the bible proposes is not in emphasizing the rights of the poor, but in thrusting in upon the employer the thought that in the treatment of his men he is to follow the law of love and of brotherhood.

Human rights will never suffer if human duties be performed. The time has come when duty must be emphasized. The duty of the mistress to the maid, of the maid to the mistress. The duty of the employer to the employee, of the employee to the employer.

Duty, then, and not rights, is the supreme need of the hour. For the doing of one's duty will carry one farther along than the mere granting of another's rights. Gradually, men are coming to learn this important truth. The growing spirit of altruism indicates it. The workingman demands justice, and he is right. But God demands more than justice. His Imperative is Love. For love is the fulfilling of the law.

MEETING OF THE BOARD.

Indianapolis, Ind., May 10, 1909.

The meeting of the Board was called to order at 10 a. m. by General President Tobin, who explained the objects for calling the members of the Board together.

Secretary-Treasurer Hughes called the roll and the following members answer present: Tobin, Hoffman, Silva, Burke, Grace, Golden and Hughes. Vice-Presidents Forkey and Jennings absent.

President Tobin announced that after issuing the call for the Board meeting, he had received the following telegram:

"New York May 5, 1909.

"D. J. Tobin, 222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind.:

"Fight with Jackson still on. Let me know if you can postpone Execu-

tive Board meeting one week. Got court cases on in New York and Jersey City.

"FORKEY, Second Vice-Pres.

"JENNINGS, Fourth Vice-Pres."

In reply, the following telegram was sent both vice-presidents:

"Indianapolis, Ind., May 6, 1909.

"Absolutely necessary to have Board meetings next week. Will expect you as per previous instructions.

"D. J. TOBIN."

President Tobin then informed the Board that this morning he had received the following telegram from the absent vice-presidents:

"New York, May 9, 1909.

"Subpœnaed court Monday. Failure, \$250 fine. Will ask adjournment. If granted, leave Monday evening.

"FORKEY AND JENNINGS."

After some discussion of the matter, it was moved by Vice-President Burke that the Board adjourn until Wednesday morning, in accordance with the request of Vice-Presidents Forkey and Jennings.

An amendment was offered by Secretary Hughes that the board adjourn to meet again at 1:30 p. m. today. Amendment seconded by Vice-President Hoffman.

On being put to vote, the amendment prevailed, all present voting in favor of the amendment, except Vice-President Golden, who voted, "No."

The Board adjourned at 11 a. m.

First Day—Afternoon Session.

May 10, 1909.

The Board was called to order at 1:30 p. m. by General President Tobin. All members present, except Vice-Presidents Forkey and Jennings.

The General President brought to the attention of the members of the Board the application of Local 31. Winnipeg, Manitoba, for \$245.00

lockout benefits for the employes of the Manitoba Cartage Company, payment of which had been refused by reason of the fact that the Local Union was not in good standing at the time of lockout.

After considerable discussion of the question by all the members of the Board, it was moved by Vice-President Silva, seconded by Vice-President Burke, that the claim of the union be allowed and the sum of \$245.00 be paid the locked-out men.

On being put to vote, the motion was lost: Hoffman, Golden, Grace and Hughes, voting "No;" Silva and Burke voting "Yes."

Moved by Vice-President Grace, seconded by Vice-President Silva, that the Board adjourn until Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock.

The motion carried, Vice-President Golden voting "No," and the Board adjourned at 3:30 p. m.

Second Day—Morning Session.

May 11, 1909.

The Board was called to order at 9 a. m. by General President Tobin—all members present except Vice-Presidents Forkey and Jennings.

Moved by Vice-President Golden, seconded by Vice-President Silva that General Auditor Briggs be called before the Board for the purpose of stating any matters that he wished to bring up.

Auditor Briggs called to the attention of the Board the action of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union in taking into their organization men engaged in driving bakery and similar wagons and cited instances in East St. Louis, San Francisco, and other places where this had been done. The matter was discussed at considerable length by the members of the Board and it was understood that General President Tobin should communicate with President Gompers of the American

Federation of Labor for a ruling and a settlement of the difficulty.

The position of Local 224, Hackmen's Union, San Francisco, Cal., was also brought to the attention of the Board, and after considerable discussion of this question, based on the recommendation of Auditor Briggs that Union 224 be taken in as a new local, it was moved by Vice-President Hoffman, seconded by Vice-President Grace, that the charter of Local 224 be revoked and the union be reorganized as soon as possible.

An amendment was offered by Secretary Hughes, seconded by Vice-President Burke that further action on the case be deferred until the Board meets Wednesday morning, May 12. The amendment was put to vote and carried, Vice-President Golden being recorded as voting "No."

The application of Local No. 31, Winnipeg, Man., for lockout benefits was again brought up, and Auditor Briggs furnished additional information as to the conditions that prevailed in that city prior to his visit to that city and the reorganization of the local by him, but the Board ruled that as the local was not in good standing at the time of the lockout of the employes of the Manitoba Cartage Company, they could not change the decision arrived at at the afternoon session, Monday, May 10.

General Auditor Briggs asked for information with regard to the course he should pursue where he found a local in arrears for more than six months' per capita tax, and opportunity presented to revive the local. It was the sense of the Board that the union should be reorganized the same as a new local, entitled to the benefits and privileges usually accorded such organizations.

Moved by Vice-President Grace, seconded by Vice-President Hoffman, that the Board adjourn to meet again

Wednesday morning, May 12, at 9 o'clock.—Carried.

The Board adjourned at 12:45 p. m.

Third Day—Morning Session.

May 12, 1909.

The Board was called to order at 9 a. m.; all members present.

The minutes of the sessions held Monday and Tuesday, May 10 and 11, were read and approved.

General President Tobin presented to the Board the applications of Locals 399 and 641 to strike against the Euvalde Carting Company. Vice-President Jennings explained the essential points of the application, and it was moved by Vice-President Forkey, seconded by Vice-President Grace, that the application be granted. The motion carried unanimously.

General Secretary-Treas. Hughes brought before the Board several communications received from the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, requesting the affiliation of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters with the said department. The proposition was generally discussed, after which it was moved by Vice-President Jennings, seconded by Vice-President Forkey, that the communication be received and referred to the next convention.—Motion carried.

The General Secretary-Treasurer also brought before the Board a resolution submitted by Local 749, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, protesting against certain alleged acts of jurisdiction infringement by the Milwaukee local of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, and calling on the General Executive Board to investigate the same in conjunction with representatives of the iron workers' organization. The subject was thoroughly discussed by all the members of the Board, and the jurisdiction claimed by Local 749 was explained, after which it was moved

by Vice-President Jennings, seconded by Vice-President Burke, that Local 749 be communicated with and instructed to keep their hands off the jurisdiction of the iron workers, which calls for a higher rate of wages than teamsters receive. The motion was carried unanimously.

General President Tobin brought up the question of approving the wage contracts of Local Unions not in good standing in the International. The matter was discussed by the members of the Board and it was decided that there was nothing in the constitution to debar the General President from approving the wage scale of any Local Union, but it should be understood by the Local Union not in good standing, that such approval of wage scale does not carry with it the promise of financial assistance in case a strike is necessary.

The General President also brought to the attention of the Board an appeal from the Strike Committee of Local 17, carriage drivers of Chicago, for a donation of \$1,000 to assist them in meeting current expenses. The condition of the strike and the appeal was discussed by the members of the Board and it was moved by Vice-President Grace that the appeal be rejected on the grounds that it is not consistent with the laws of our organization. The motion was seconded by Vice-President Hoffman and carried unanimously.

The General Secretary-Treasurer presented a communication from Local 280, White Plains, N. Y., asking for endorsement of its strike of twenty-four men, and explained that the Local Union had not waited to receive the sanction of the Board, but had gone on strike Monday morning, May 10—the morning that the Board assembled. After thorough consideration of the case, it was moved by Vice-President Grace, seconded by Vice-President Golden, that as Local 280 had not complied with the

constitution and obtained the sanction of the General Executive Board before going on strike, that it be notified that it is not entitled to strike benefits. The motion was put to vote and carried unanimously.

The General Secretary-Treasurer also presented a letter from Coal Teamsters' Local 553, New York City, asking that they be granted jurisdiction over the asphalt teamsters of New York. It was moved by Vice-President Jennings, seconded by Vice-President Silva, that the request of the Local Union be granted.—Carried unanimously.

The General Secretary-Treasurer also presented a communication and bill from Benjamin Tunney of New York City, for \$50.40, a balance alleged to be due him for salary and expenses as organizer in New York City. Vice-President Forkey stated that as Brother Tunney is indebted to Local 449 in the sum of approximately \$120.00 for moneys collected on behalf of that local, he would move that the matter be referred to Local 449 for the purpose of effecting a settlement. The motion was not seconded, and it was moved by Vice-President Jennings that the communication be laid over until such time as Local 449 is heard from. The motion was seconded by Vice-President Forkey and carried.

General Secretary-Treas. Hughes also brought before the Board the question of paying custom duties on stamps and supplies shipped to Canadian Locals of the I. B. of T. The question was discussed in detail and it was moved by Vice-President Silva, seconded by Vice-President Jennings, that Gen. Auditor Briggs, or the next representative sent to Canada by the International, be instructed to confer with the customs officials of that country and try and straighten out the difficulty. The motion carried unanimously.

General Secretary-Treas. Hughes

asked for instructions as to the course he should pursue with the bill of \$4.55 already received for customs duties paid by the Local Union in Fernie, B. C. It was moved by Vice-President Golden, seconded by Vice-President Hoffman, that the bill be referred back to the Fernie local with a letter of instructions as to what our representative will do in the matter and a statement to the effect that the Board does not feel like authorizing the payment of this bill. An amendment was offered by Vice-President Silva that the Board authorize payment of the bill for \$4.55 pending the visit to Canada of the representative previously authorized by the Board. Vice-Pres. Jennings moved as a substitute that the International pay any customs duties collected by the Canadian government from our Local Unions on per capita stamps or supplies, until such time as this revenue question can be satisfactorily settled. The substitute was seconded by Vice-President Forkey, and on being put to vote carried unanimously.

At this point, General President Tobin read the following communication:

"General Executive Board, International Brotherhood of Teamsters:

"Brothers—This is to certify that Cornelius P. Shea has been appointed by Local No. 449, I. B. of T., to discharge such functions and duties as he will explain personally to the General Executive Board.

"Yours fraternally,

"JOSEPH FORKEY, President.

"JAMES DOOLEY, Sec.-Treas.

"WM. J. WHELAN, Rec.-Sec."

It was moved by Vice-President Silva, that the communication be received and the request granted, and that Brother Shea be admitted immediately after dinner. The motion was seconded by Vice-President Forkey, and on being put to vote was car-

ried, Vice-President Golden being recorded as voting "No."

Moved by Vice-President Jennings, seconded by Vice-President Silva, that the Board adjourn until 1:30 p. m.—Carried.

The Board adjourned at 12:15 p. m.

Third Day—Afternoon Session.

May 12, 1909.

The Board was called to order at 1:30 p. m. by General President Tobin. All members present.

A general discussion of the condition of the strike of Local 17, Chicago, Ill., took place and the following communication was dictated by the General President and submitted to the Board for consideration:

"Indianapolis, Ind., May 12, 1909.

"This is to certify that General Auditor Briggs and Organizers Farrell and McArthur are instructed by the General Executive Board to take full charge of the strike of Local Union No. 17 and bring about a settlement, if possible, of the controversy existing between Carriage Drivers' Local No. 17 and its employers, in the interests of the general organization and the membership of said local. Fraternally yours,

"VALENTINE HOFFMAN,
"First Vice-President.

"JOSEPH FORKEY,
"Second Vice-President.

"A. A. SILVA,
"Third Vice-President.

"PETER BURKE,
"Fourth Vice-President.

"JOHN J. JENNINGS,
"Fifth Vice-President.

"LAWRENCE A. GRACE,
"Sixth Vice-President.

"GEORGE F. GOLDEN,
"Seventh Vice-President.

"Signed on behalf of the General Executive Board:

"DANIEL J. TOBIN,
"General President.

"THOMAS L. HUGHES,
"General Secretary-Treasurer."

The communication was approved by all the members of the General Executive Board and given to General Auditor Briggs, who was instructed to proceed to Chicago immediately and comply with its provisions.

In accordance with the action of the Board previous to adjournment of the morning session, Brother Cornelius P. Shea, the representative of Local No. 449, New York City, was admitted to the Board meeting and gave a synopsis of the causes leading up to the strike against Jackson Brothers, the difficulties that the local had encountered, the present condition of the strike, and concluded his remarks by an appeal to the members of the Board to furnish the necessary financial assistance to carry the strike to a successful conclusion. After answering a number of questions pertaining to the strike, that were propounded by the members of the Board, Brother Shea withdrew.

President Tobin stated that as the Board had voted not to finance the strike against Jackson Brothers on the grounds that the men went out without the sanction of the International, that if the Board wished to take action on the verbal appeal of Brother Shea, it would first be necessary to reconsider the former action. The question was discussed by Vice-Presidents Forkey and Jennings, and General President Tobin, and General Secretary-Treasurer Hughes, who introduced the correspondence that had passed between the General Office and Vice-President Forkey prior to the calling of the strike.

It was moved by Vice-President Silva that the Board reconsider its previous action in refusing to finance the Jackson strike. The motion was seconded by Vice-President Forkey, and voted on. The General President declaring the motion lost, Vice-President Forkey asked for roll-call vote. The following members voted against

re-consideration: Tobin, Hughes, Burke, Grace, Golden; total, 5. In favor of reconsideration: Hoffman, Forkey, Silva, Jennings; total, 4. The chair declared the motion lost.

It was moved by Vice-President Jennings that the General Executive Board make a donation or a loan of \$3,000 to Local 449, until such time as that local is able to repay the money. The motion was seconded by Vice-President Forkey, but on being put to vote was declared lost. A roll-call being demanded by Vice-President Forkey, the following members were recorded as voting against the motion: Tobin, Hughes, Burke, Grace and Golden; total, 5. In favor of the motion: Hoffman, Forkey, Silva and Jennings; total, 4.

General President Tobin reviewed the action of the Board in appointing, at its last meeting, Vice-Presidents Hoffman, Forkey and Jennings a committee to try and bring about a settlement of the differences existing between certain of the New York local unions, and called on the members of the committee for reports as to what had been accomplished.

Vice-President Forkey reported that he had practically no report to make; that he was ready and willing at all times to meet the other members of the committee, but was unable to make connection with Vice-President Hoffman.

Vice-President Jennings reported that he, in conjunction with Vice-Presidents Forkey and Hoffman, had brought together committees from Locals 762 and 763 of Brooklyn, but owing to the fact that neither union was inclined to concede anything to the other, nothing was accomplished. A second effort was made to get the same two locals together, but it was unsuccessful.

Vice-President Hoffman reported that on his return to New York from the last Board meeting he visited each and every local formerly affili-

ated with the United Teamsters of America, and informed them of the action of the General Executive Board; that he attended the meeting of the committees from Locals 762 and 763 of Brooklyn, in conjunction with Vice-Presidents Forkey and Jennings, but as Local 763 submitted an ultimatum to the effect that the members of Local 762 must become members of Local 763, and as Local 762 took a stand to the effect that they should have a separate charter, nothing could be accomplished.

General President Tobin made a report of the causes leading up to his visit to New York, his attendance at the meeting of Local 708, I. B. of T., where he met with his serious "accident" at the hands of certain New York members, and all details subsequent to that time, up to his return to the general office in February.

General Secretary-Treas. Hughes then submitted a report of his visit to New York with authority to settle the existing controversies between the various locals. He brought to the attention of the Board a copy of the letter sent to each one of the contending organizations and informed the Board that but one joint conference was held—at which were present three representatives of Local 762, three representatives of Local 763, the General Secretary-Treasurer and Vice-Presidents Hoffman and Forkey. Nothing was accomplished at that conference—the representatives of Local 763 demanding that the members of Local 762 affiliate with 763 as individuals; the members of Local 762 requesting that a separate charter be granted them. The General Secretary-Treasurer stated that he informed the respective committees that their demands would be taken under consideration and a decision would be rendered later.

All of the other contending locals had been notified to appear on ensuing nights, but none of the locals

known as I. B. of T. locals appeared. The representatives of the locals known as U. T. of A. organizations put in an appearance in each instance, however, prepared to go on with the conference, and a discussion of the conditions in each of the several crafts took place and a stenographic record was made of same.

The General Secretary-Treasurer further reported that on the morning of February 15 he was served with papers in an injunction suit restraining the organization from revoking any charters in the City of New York or issuing any new charters in the same district, and in detail covered everything that happened in the New York situation up to the time the restraining order was dissolved. After this, an amended complaint was applied for and the same is now pending.

The issuance of new charters in New York City, the jurisdiction of each, and the present standing of the various locals was thoroughly gone into and explained to the members of the Board by the General Secretary-Treasurer. The efforts exerted to amalgamate the two existing joint councils in New York City were also explained to the Board by Vice-Presidents Hoffman, Forkey and Jennings, and the questions of dissolving the councils in New York and Brooklyn and amalgamating the two, and having but one Council—to be located in New York City—was discussed.

On motion of Vice-President Silva, seconded by General Secretary-Treasurer Hughes, the reports of Vice-Presidents Hoffman, Forkey and Jennings were received and placed on file.—Motion carried.

Moved by General Secretary-Treasurer Hughes, seconded by Vice-President Burke, that the Board adjourn. Motion carried.

The Board adjourned at 6 p. m. to meet again Thursday morning, May 13, at 9 o'clock.

Fourth Day—Morning Session.

May 13, 1909.

The Board was called to order at 9 a. m. by President Tobin. All members present.

General President Tobin announced that he was ready to fill the vacancy existing on the Board of International Trustees, and presented the name of Nathaniel Lannan of Boston, Mass. Moved by Vice-President Grace, seconded by Vice-President Golden, that the appointment be confirmed. The motion carried unanimously.

The General Secretary-Treasurer brought to the attention of the Board the application of Local 259, newspaper drivers of Boston, Mass., requesting the word "Deliverers" be added to their charter. General President Tobin recommended that the local be notified that as soon as the joint council of Boston sanctions the application that the General Executive Board will grant the Local Union the right to have its charter changed. The application was discussed by General Secretary-Treasurer Hughes and Vice-President Silva, and it was moved by Vice-President Silva that on receipt of a favorable report from the Boston council that the request of Local 259 be granted. The motion was seconded by Vice-President Jennings and carried unanimously.

The General Secretary-Treasurer called attention to the report made by him relative to the New York situation at the session held on the previous afternoon, and requested that some action be taken upon same by the Board. It was moved by Vice-President Burke, seconded by Vice-President Grace, that the report made by the General Secretary-Treasurer be accepted and his actions endorsed. An amendment was offered by Vice-President Silva that the verbal report of the General Secretary-Treasurer be typewritten and placed on

record. The amendment was not seconded. The original motion was then put to vote and carried unanimously.

For a point of information, Vice-President Silva asked, if a local union wished to bring any matter to the attention of the General Executive Board, would such local necessarily have to secure the consent of the joint council with which it might be affiliated, before the Board could consider the proposition so brought before it. The General President ruled that questions pertaining to per capita tax, law, etc., would not necessarily have to be approved by the joint council, but that requests for permission to strike are required by law to be approved by the council, where the local affected has such affiliation. Requests for change of charter, jurisdiction, etc., should also be approved by councils for the protection of the other locals in the district.

The General Secretary-Treasurer submitted two letters from Kansas City, Mo., relative to the strike of Local Union No. 1, which had been entered into without the sanction of the General Executive Board. After discussion of the position of the local it was moved by Vice-President Golden, seconded by General Secretary-Treasurer Hughes, that the constitution be adhered to in the case of Local Union No. 1. The motion was put to vote and carried unanimously.

The General Secretary-Treasurer also brought up the question of approving contracts between Local Unions and employers' associations, containing a provision to the effect that union drivers shall not be allowed to work for employers not affiliated with the bosses' organization. A general discussion of the question was indulged in by all the members of the Board.

The General Secretary-Treasurer also brought up the question of Local 224, San Francisco, Cal., action upon which was postponed on the second

day, morning session. After discussion of the position of the Local Union, it was moved by Vice-President Hoffman that the Board concur in the recommendation of the General Auditor; that the charter be revoked and that Vice-President Burke be instructed to reorganize the local. The motion was seconded by Vice President Silva, and carried unanimously.

The General President called the attention of the Board to the financial condition of certain locals in Massachusetts, particularly Local 42 of Lynn and Locals 112, 191, 242 and 631 of Boston. The recommendation was offered by the General Secretary-Treasurer that the General Auditor be instructed by the Board to visit the affected locality as a final resort, and make report of his findings, and if nothing could be done, that he notify the general office to revoke the charters of the Local Unions that would not comply with the law. The recommendation was discussed and it was moved by Vice-President Grace that the same course be pursued with Locals 42, 112, 191, 242 and 631 that was taken by the Board with Local 224 of San Francisco. The motion was seconded by Vice-Pres. Burke. An amendment was offered by Vice-President Jennings, seconded by Vice-President Forkey, that the locals be taken up *seriatim*. The amendment was taken by consent, and a recommendation was offered by the General President that the charter of Local 42 of Lynn, be revoked. Moved by Vice-President Grace, seconded by Vice-President Burke, that the recommendation of the General President be concurred in.—Motion carried unanimously.

General President Tobin also recommended that the charter of Local 112 be revoked for non-payment of per capita tax. Moved by Vice-President Burke, seconded by Vice-President Golden, that the recommendation of the General Presi-

dent be concurred in. On the request of Vice-President Jennings, the standing of Local 112 was explained, and it was moved as an amendment by Vice-President Jennings that when General Auditor Briggs visits Boston that he make a special report on Locals 112, 191, 242 and 631, and any other local or locals in the district, with a recommendation, and that the recommendation of the General Auditor be concurred in by the Board. The motion was seconded by Vice-President Forkey. During discussion of the amendment the hour for adjournment arrived and the Board adjourned at 12 o'clock, to meet again at 1:30 p. m.

Fourth Day—Afternoon Session.

May 13, 1909.

The board was called to order at 1:30 p. m. by General President Tobin. All members present.

The amendment under discussion at the adjournment of the morning session was stated by the chair, and on being put to vote was carried unanimously.

On a question of information, General Secretary-Treasurer Hughes stated that it was his interpretation of the amendment that if General Auditor Briggs recommended the revocation of the charters of Locals 112, 191, 242 and 631, or any other local or locals in the district that the General Executive Board, by its action, approved his recommendation without further consideration of the matter. This interpretation was endorsed by the General President and the members of the General Executive Board.

In further consideration of the revocation of charters, the General President submitted the following communication:

"Indianapolis, Ind., May 13, 1909.

"I, as General President, in conjunction with the General Secretary-Treasurer, hereby request your sanc-

tion, in accordance with the power vested in us by Section 43 of the General Constitution, to revoke the charters of the following Local Unions: Nos. 164, 424, 453, 654 and 708, all located in the city of New York. This action is necessitated because of the fact that these locals have failed to obey the constitution and laws of the International and have failed to exhaust the remedies given them within the organization before bringing court proceedings.

"I further recommend that the General Executive Board revoke the charter or charters of any Local Union or unions that may enter, or has entered into court proceedings against the International or its officers for any supposed or imaginary grievance, until they may have exhausted all their remedies within the organization. No such local shall be reinstated until all court proceedings so instituted are withdrawn and the Local Union so affected indicates a willingness to abide by the constitution of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and Helpers and the mandates of the General Officers and the General Executive Board of that body.

(Signed)

"DANIEL J. TOBIN,

"General President.

"THOMAS L. HUGHES,

"General Secretary-Treasurer."

Moved by Vice-President Golden that the recommendation of the General President and General Secretary-Treasurer be concurred in. The motion was seconded by Vice-President Burke. Considerable discussion of the recommendation ensued—Vice-Presidents Silva, Jennings and Forkey opposing the same. Vice-President Forkey said in part that the Local Unions applying for the injunction considered that they had certain property rights to protect and on receipt of a certain communication

from the General Secretary-Treasurer that he proposed taking "drastic" measures, they believed their only redress was in a court of law.

The General President explained the motive that prompted him to submit the recommendation and spoke in favor of its adoption. General Secretary-Treasurer Hughes, in his statement, explained that the sole and only reason advanced by the New York locals that sued for the injunction, for taking the course they did, was on account of the use by him of the word "drastic" in the letter sent out by him. He maintained that their interpretation of the word was not correct, nor in the sense that he had used it, and stated further that his interpretation of the word had been accepted by the trial judge at New York City in dissolving the restraining order.

Vice-Presidents Grace, Golden, Burke and Hoffman spoke in favor of the recommendation, and in conclusion General President Tobin stated that in his opinion the injunction had been agitated by a certain International ex-officer now located in the city of New York and by certain people influential in the teamsters' movement in Manhattan; that were it not for this unfair influence, the settlement effected by the General Executive Board with the former United Teamsters of America, would have been accepted by the rank and file in New York City, the same as it had in every other section of the country, and peace and harmony would have prevailed.

Question on the motion being called for, the motion was put to vote and declared carried. Roll call being asked for by Vice-President Forkey, the following members voted in favor of the recommendation: Hughes, Hoffman, Burke, Grace and Golden; total, 5. Against the recommendation: Forkey and Jennings; total, 2. Vice-President Silva reserved his vote. The

motion was declared carried by a vote of 5 to 2.

The General President announced that as a result of the action of the Board, the charters of the Local Unions mentioned stood revoked, but that immediately on the withdrawal of the court proceedings the charters of such locals would be restored.

The question of the Joint Council in New York City was then taken up and General President Tobin read the following communication:

"Indianapolis, Ind., May 13, 1909.

"I recommend that the joint council in New York City and the Joint council in Brooklyn, N. Y., be dissolved, and that all Local Unions in New York City and Brooklyn, N. Y., regularly chartered by the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and Helpers, be notified by registered letter to appear within thirty (30) days of the date of this action by the Board, at a time and place to be named by the General Secretary-Treasurer, for the purpose of forming a new joint council. Each Local Union duly chartered under the International to be entitled to seven (7) representatives, who shall be the elective officers of the local; no proxy votes to be allowed. Further, an organizer of the American Federation will be requested by the general office to preside over said meeting until an election of officers has taken place.

(Signed) "DANIEL J. TOBIN,

"General President."

The question of dissolving the joint councils in New York City and Brooklyn was opposed by Vice-Presidents Forkey, Silva and Jennings, and it was moved by Vice-President Jennings, seconded by Vice-President Silva, that the Local Unions chartered under the International Brotherhood of Teamsters be instructed to affiliate with the joint councils chartered in the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Manhattan respectively, accord-

ing to the location of the local. The motion was discussed in detail, and on being put to vote was carried.

General Secretary-Treas. Hughes submitted a communication from Newburg, N. Y., relative to men owning more than one team being admitted to the local. The communication was referred to Vice-President Jennings, with instructions to visit the local, or have a committee from the local visit him, and effect a settlement.

The General President reported as to the present status of his efforts to secure from the American Federation of Labor an extension of the jurisdiction of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and Helpers to cover chauffeurs. The report was received as progress.

General Secretary-Treas. Hughes submitted an application for charter received from the cloth sponging teamsters of New York City, formerly known as Local 330, which local surrendered its charter and affiliated with Dry Goods Teamsters' Local 708. The application was discussed, and it was moved by Vice-President Golden that the application be referred to the Joint Council of New York City. The motion was seconded by Vice-President Silva and carried unanimously.

There being no further business to come before the Board it was moved by Vice-President Golden, seconded by General Secretary-Treas. Hughes, that the Board adjourn.

The motion unanimously carried and the Board adjourned at 6 p. m.

"OUT OF HEALTH."

"Out of Health" was the subject in the Kennedy series in the United Charities Building. Dr. Edward T. Devine, general secretary of Charity Organization Society, spoke in eloquent terms on the misery of the working class. He said in part:

"Misery, springing from disease,

which is essentially economic, will continue among us until workingmen will be able to have a reasonable amount of light and air in their homes, until they are able to restrict the household to its natural members, to withhold children from gainful occupations, until they have been prepared and have the necessary strength and maturity, until they are able to take a reasonable amount of recreation and to enjoy their holidays. Misery will continue among us until the workingman will be able to work without overwork and to consult a dentist and a physician, and, if necessary, a specialist, in time, and to have an income sufficient to provide for all these things, as every workingman under American conditions should have and may have.

"During 1908 251 persons were killed by accidents in factories, quarries and tunnel construction in the State of New York; at least 1,663 were permanently injured and 10,474 temporarily disabled.

"Furthermore," added the lecturer, "444 persons were killed in accidents in the steam, subway, elevated and surface roads subject to the jurisdiction of the Public Service Commission of New York City, and, in addition, 2,147 were seriously injured and 32,469 other persons injured in a less degree. And on the railroads of the United States for the year ended June 30, 1907, 111,016 persons were injured and 11,839 persons were killed in consequence of railroad accidents.

"The loss to the family of the wage earner who is killed," continued Dr. Devine, "is of two kinds, personal and economic. These things are part of that misery which I attribute to maladjustment. A careful investigation has shown that wages do not cover the risks of industrial accidents, whatever the legal assumption to the contrary is. It is a serious question whether the employers' liability laws in New York and in Pennsylvania are not really worse than no law at all."

EDITORIAL



WITHIN the last few days we notice that Van Cleave has given up his position as head of the Manufacturers' Association. We have nothing to say about this, other than to say that some other poor, foolish individual will lend himself as a tool to fill this office, which has been filled so disgracefully by Van Cleave. Parry was head of this organization before Van Cleave, and from what we learn, he regretted ever holding this office. Van Cleave, as near as we can find out, has not satisfied the majority of the members of the Manufacturers' Association. Many fair-minded and honest employers were opposed to the bitter personal attacks that this man made on honest laboring men and the manufacturers believed, with some truth, that Van Cleave was using the Association to fight the case of his company—the Buck Stove and Range Company of St. Louis—with the result that not only did he become disgusting in the eyes of labor, on account of his mean tactics, but even his close personal associates in the Manufacturers' organization were glad to get rid of him.

Mr. Kirby succeeds Van Cleave, and as near as I can find out, his administration will be carried out somewhat differently to that of his predecessors. I learn that the aggressiveness and personal bitterness of Van Cleave will be eliminated to some extent, but whether or not the Manufacturers' Association will continue to battle with the trade union movement makes very little difference, because results have shown that since the persecutions of Van Cleave and Parry, the labor movement has grown and almost doubled its membership, and will continue to grow as time goes by, because it is founded on an honest basis, attempting, and, to some extent, succeeding in bettering the conditions of the home of the working man. Van Cleave, or any other individual might just as well think of stopping the tide with a pitch-fork as trying to prevent the organization of the working people, because as time goes on the workers are becoming more educated, and from that education they are learning the one fact that as individuals they can do nothing, but as a body they can become the greatest power on this continent, with honest intentions and honest purposes in view, so that while sometimes employers may have some reason for finding fault with the actions of some individuals in the labor movement, the body, as a whole, by which we mean, the working masses, organized and unorganized, have intentions only of trying to live like honest men.

The struggle for existence is such that every means in the power of the working people must be used in order to keep up with the daily conditions of our American life, and the greatest and safest means of holding up the standard of wages and reducing the hours of labor, which means happiness in the home, is organization. There are none of us who cannot remember at some time during our lives, when in the employment of some individual, that we have had occasion to ask for a little better conditions—more pay or something of that sort, and how well we can remember the answer, which was, "If you do not like what you are getting you can seek employment some place else. I can get all the men I desire for what I am paying you." Almost invariably

this was the result of a conference with the boss. Very true there were a few exceptions to this rule, but when we went as a body demanding justice, every one determined to stick by the other, what was the result? Immediate relief granted by the employers.

Therefore, while we admit that there are hundreds of thousands of unorganized working people today, the movement is growing and as it grows it is becoming more perfect. The labor movement has no room for grafters and from the organizing power and brains of the leaders, we have the great, growing labor organizations, and it is safe to say that within the next twenty years every man that works for a living will be in some organization connected with the American Federation of Labor. Unless the people do this, there is absolutely no hope for keeping up with the times and bringing up families as they ought to be brought up in this land of freedom. It is nothing new to see conventions of school teachers, postoffice clerks, mechanical engineers and other different trades, that a few years ago were practically unheard of, as organizations; today they are banding together the same as the Teamsters, the carpenter, the cigar maker and the other trades, as they have brains enough to see what has been gained by those organizations for their people, and in order to better their conditions, many of those bodies are thinking seriously of affiliating with the American Federation of Labor.

A bricklayer working at his trade today receives a larger salary than many of our professional men. A hod-carrier, in New York City, is getting better wages than some of our Harvard graduates. Our milk wagon drivers in Chicago are doing better and have better homes, and take better care of their families than 50 per cent. of the doctors in the United States.

These conditions have been brought about by men banding themselves together and striking for that which they believed was right, and it is safe to say that the most important thought on the minds of all classes of people in this country today is organization of one kind or another, so that, as stated above, there is no chance whatever for the Manufacturers' Association, which should be called, if it received its proper name, the "Labor Wrecking Association of America," to break up the labor movement, and while men work, and while women toil, and endeavor to live as honest people, the labor movement is going to grow, and in time it will be the only key toward the proper preservation of American citizenship and the rights guaranteed under our Constitution.

The controversy now going on between the Buck Stove and Range Company and Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison, and which is a fight for freedom of speech and freedom of the press, will do more for the American people than anything that has been done since the civil war.

AT the present writing the strike of the carriage drivers, Local No. 17, Chicago, is still on with every indication of having a prolonged battle between the members of our Local Unions and the employer. In this case unquestionably our people are in the right. They are only seeking a wage scale of \$2.00 per day and they certainly are entitled to that.

On Saturday, May 22, the members were paid their strike benefits, amounting to \$3,200.00, by Auditor Briggs, who is looking after the pay rolls in behalf of the International. The men seem determined to continue the bat-

tle until victory is perched on their banner. Up to the present time there is no break in the ranks of the organization. The employers, on the other hand, refuse to consent to any kind of a proposition other than the old conditions which means \$12.00 a week for seven days.

We only hope that our people will be successful in this, the only strike we have had in Chicago, to amount to anything, since the big strike in 1905.

AS will be noticed by reading the minutes of the meeting of the General Executive Board, the board revoked the charters of several locals in New York City, because of the fact that those local unions absolutely refused to abide by the general constitution, and have gone so far as to apply to the courts for an injunction against the International organization. The situation is such that unless Local Unions consent to obey our laws and live to the same, we feel as though we are better off without them. The time for strife in the labor movement is past, and in order to make conditions for the working people, whom we believe are entitled to better conditions, a labor organization must show a solid front, and individual officers who seek, for personal motives, to injure the interests of the general organization, and if their local unions continue in office such persons, they must expect that they cannot conscientiously be held in the International organization.

THE daily papers throughout the country, within the last week, have given much prominence to this affair of ex-President Shea in New York City, as they do to anything which they believe will throw a slur on the labor movement, and some have gone so far as to say that the International Brotherhood of Teamsters are going to assist in his defense.

We desire to say to our members and to the public that while we regret the misfortune of this individual, that we intend to do nothing whatever in the matter. It is a case for the courts, and we regret that our organization has been given such prominence through this individual. If a crime has been committed we are not responsible for the same. We are opposed, as an organization, to committing crime of any kind, and we do not intend to have the impression conveyed that we are to take part, as an organization, in the defense of this individual, because he at one time held the position of President of this organization. We have the deepest sympathy for any of our members who happen to fall in the struggle of life, and we trust that ex-President Shea will be discharged, if he is not guilty of the crime with which he is charged, but this is something in his private life with which the organization is not connected.

WE have just received a communication from David E. McDonald, secretary-treasurer of Local No. 670 of Portland, Me., in which he says that the conditions there are improving for our organization and in the near future good results will be shown from the work of Organizer Gillespie, who has lately been in that district.

We only hope that Portland will become, in the near future, one of our best-organized cities in the East, and if the membership all take the same interest as Brother McDonald, we believe it will be. Wishing them success in the future we now await results.

SINCE our last issue the coal teamsters of Albany, N. Y., have been on strike, and we have just learned from Organizer Eddy, who had charge of the trouble, that the strike has been a complete victory for the men, they returning to work under union shop conditions and with an increase of \$1.00 per week in their wages.

THE hatters' strike is still on. Our membership should be extra careful about purchasing hats bearing the union label, in fact, looking for the label on everything they purchase with their hard earnings. The union label is the only guarantee that the articles are being manufactured by honest union men.

WE are continually receiving reports from our membership that they do not receive the monthly Magazine regularly. This is not the fault of this office. The fault is with the members or with the secretary-treasurer of the Local Union, and we desire to say that the Magazine can be procured by any member in good standing by sending to this office, through the secretary-treasurer of the local, the name and address of the member. Also, when a change is made in the address, notice of same should be sent to this office so that the list can be corrected.

A NEW Local Union of teamsters has been organized in Omaha by Brother Emmet Flood, organizer for the American Federation of Labor, starting out with a membership of over one hundred, which membership promises a substantial increase within a short time. Brother Flood, almost invariably, sends in an application for a new charter every week.

WITHIN a few days notice has appeared in the papers to the effect that the brokerage or banking company of Tracy & Co. of New York City has gone to the wall, crippled in business, and have caused severe losses to several large creditors. The principal reason given for the failure of this company, which was doing business all over the country, was that in the late strike of the chauffeurs in New York City this firm was backing the taxicab company and suffered a loss of almost one million dollars. Whether this is a fact or not, we know not, but the statement has been issued broadcast in the daily newspapers of the country.

AS our members will notice in reading the minutes of the Executive Board meeting, several Local Unions in New York City, who applied for the injunction against the International organization, had their charters revoked by the General Executive Board at the session just held.

In order to give our membership some idea of the actions of some of the Local Unions whose charters have been revoked, we submit the following extracts from a letter received from Larry Farnham who is secretary of Local No. 654, Building Material Drivers of New York City, in which he makes an open threat, and he claims he is speaking for the Local Union, to carry on the fight in the courts against our organization indefinitely. As we have not space for the entire letter we merely submit extracts from same.

Owing to the bitterness existing between the former United Teamsters of America and Local Union No. 654, formerly of the International Brotherhood, Charter No. 655 was issued giving jurisdiction to machinery drivers, and, as you will see, Local No. 654 claims jurisdiction over said teamsters and helpers, but in the judgment of the general office it is a distinct and separate craft.

Read carefully the following statement from the representative secretary of Local No. 654:

"Our charter, United Building Material Drivers' Union, Local No. 654, of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and Helpers, was issued for all crafts or sub-divisions of the entire craft of building material drivers. We respectfully call your attention to the word United and insist that any charter for any part of the craft or any sub-division of the craft conflicts with our charter, and we shall to the last insist upon protecting our property rights, either inside of the organization or in the courts, through the use of an injunction, regardless of the position that organized labor may take regarding the use of an injunction and regardless as to whether it shall be deemed advisable or not by any other party or parties.

"We also believe that the injunction to which an amended complaint has been served also will protect our rights—if not, we shall immediately pray for another and continue to pray for injunctions until such time as the machinery and iron drivers, so-called, become members of our Local Union to which they rightfully belong—the United Building Material Drivers' Union, Local 654.

"We also beg to inform you that we shall sue for all damages which may be caused by the delay and the expense of continuing this fight in the courts.

"Our Local Union is in good standing with the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and Helpers, and we shall demand, and if our demands are not conceded we shall sue for the specific performance of the duties of the General Executive Board of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and Helpers.

"The fact is, we shall leave no stone unturned to protect what we know to be our property rights in the matter now or at any time in the future."

The above is a sample of some of the threats and abuse the General Officers of this organization has to stand from individuals such as Farnham, and we see no prospect of success for any Local Union that continues in membership or in office any person who has such faith in injunctions and such little consideration for the American labor movement.

CORRESPONDENCE

CAMDEN, N. J.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—I am in receipt of your favor of May 20, and in reply will say, in reference to the membership, that I have figured on 40,000 that if we had a death benefit association attached to our organization at large that in case of a death we could give \$500.00 and in case of an accident, say a member was to lose his arm or leg or probably lose his eyesight, that the union could pay him \$250.00 and all it would cost the different locals is 5 cents per member that is in good standing. Now, say a local had only twenty members, it would pay to the death benefit Association \$1.00 and a local that had one hundred members would pay \$5.00, and on the 40,000 members it would amount to \$2,000.00. As there are locals that can pay a death benefit and some that cannot, I think that a death benefit association would be a great benefit to build up our organization and if you think it would be of any benefit to publish this in The Teamsters you can do so.

Trusting you will do this, and hoping to hear from you soon, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

WALTER T. SELAH,

Local No. 815.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir—Feeling sure you will allow us a little space in our magazine, and wishing to give to our brothers throughout the country a little insight into conditions as they exist in Chicago, I take this opportunity to write you a few lines.

All who read the magazine know

there is a secession movement on in our town. But that is nothing for this town, we always have something here. During the winter we have small-pox, in the spring we have pneumonia, and in the fall of 1908, there were a few officers of different locals, who, thinking they could make an "awful noise," called their men together, went into executive session and prevailed on the men to cease paying their tax to the International. They would let no one into their meeting to tell the members anything. They said they did not care for the Chicago Federation or the American Federation, but when it came to being unseated in the Chicago federation they made an awful protest. They have since made application to the Illinois State Federation. But we are assured by the president of the American Federation there is not a chance on earth for them to be seated. I hold only a few men responsible for the conditions here. I believe there are some of the officers in the ("fence builders") today who, if they followed their inclination, would be with the I. B. of T., but they are in bad company. I only hold the members of the locals who are with the so-called Chicago teamsters responsible in so far as they did not attend their meeting.

If the boys who compose the different locals had been present when the motion to leave the I. B. of T. was made and said to their officers, "We will lay this over until next meeting and have representatives of the I. B. of T. present," then there never would have been a secession. And right here I want to brand as a lie the statement that is being circulated among the members of the ice wagon drivers today, i. e., the statement that

if they go on strike, I. B. of T. men will take their places. To my mind there is not an organization today of more earnest men than the ice wagon drivers of Chicago, and they have demonstrated it by the way they have stuck to their local, and placed a blind confidence in officers, a part of whom are willing to gratify their own desires at the expense of the local.

I, for one, have all the respect in the world for the men who compose the ice wagon drivers, and if they were on strike, I would do anything in my power to help them, or any local who was out to better their conditions. Any feeling that might exist between myself and the officer or officers would make no difference with me, and should not with any honest trades unionist, and if you will permit me, I would like to give you an illustration of a local run by the members.

I do not wish to laud the milk wagon drivers, but I do not believe a little honest praise does any harm. The formation of our organization dates back to September 13, 1902, and the first year of our existence was devoted almost entirely to organizing. Prior to 1902, we worked from 1-2-3 a. m. to 4-5-6 p. m., and received \$40.00, \$45.00 and \$50.00 per month. I believe one of the troubles in many instances is that locals go out for conditions before they are thoroughly organized. At the time we asked for an increase for our men we had been organized a year, and we got an increase with better conditions. But let it be said to the credit of the members of our local, they are always present when there is anything of importance up, and to that fact is due, to a great extent, the conditions enjoyed by the M. W. D. today.

We went along nicely and built up a treasury (or we thought we did), when, like a thunder bolt from a clear sky, we discovered our secretary-treasurer, C. J. Camp had stolen \$19,-

500.00, all we had, and there was about \$1,000.00 in unpaid bills which we thought paid. And here is where the stuff of our men are made of was tested. Camp came into the hall when there was not standing room, told our men he had taken their money, but was sorry (?); made a proposition to settle, which he afterward broke, as he did every other obligation he was under to the men. When he came in, while he was there, and when he went out there was not a hiss or murmur, which demonstrated the caliber of our boys. We did not lose a man, not one quit paying dues. We borrowed \$300.00 and every man put his shoulder to the wheel, and the next spring we got another increase of one and two dollars per week for our men. And it was the earnestness of the men who got it, not the condition of the treasury or the eloquence of the committee.

When our wage agreement is pending, you will find from twelve to fourteen hundred at our meetings, and the largest labor hall in Chicago is none too large. This spring we signed a three-year agreement with another increase of 50 cents per week for 1909, \$1.00 per week for 1910 and 1911, so now our men get \$17.50 guarantee this year, \$18.00 for 1910 and 1911 with a commission of 60 cents per hundred on all over 1,333 points a week sold. One quart milk, one quart butter milk, one-half pint cream or two pints milk constitute a point. We have an agreement that if a man works his route up to where his making anything over the scale and his route is split, he gets the same salary for six months he was getting when split. We start any time in the morning that the route requires, but no deliveries must be made after twelve noon during the summer. In the winter, no deliveries must be made before 8 a. m. or after 5 p. m.

We owe no man a cent, have \$13,-000.00 in our treasury, "sport" two

corpulent business agents, namely, "Old Uncle Steve" and "Big Bob Fetchie," whom many of you have met at the conventions. And here our boys showed their generalship again. Knowing large bodies move slowly, they bought them each a motor cycle at a cost of \$300.00 each, and what must be the feeling of the non-union man who sees those mountains on wheels bearing down on him? It must look like a general landslide to him. To the members of our local, I want to give credit for our prosperous condition. To lack of interest, non-attendance of meetings, can be traced the downfall of many an organization.

Don't let this be said of you or yours. Get to your meeting, encourage your officers (who want to be right) by your presence and by word. When they want to take you away from the International and the banner of the American Federation of Labor, investigate, find their motive for it. Check up your secretary-treasurer. If he don't like it, put him out and get one who does. Dictate the policy of your own local, don't leave it to your officers, and the time will not be long until you will see the results in a betterment of conditions and wages. Very truly yours,

W. A. NEER,

Sec.-Treas., Milk Wagon Drivers No. 753.

ALBANY, N. Y.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—I desire to notify you that Brother Frederick Heidgner, a member of Local No. 104 of this city died on the 22d of this month.

He was a good member and his death will be a severe loss to this Local Union.

Fraternally yours,

RICHARD F. GOING,

Secretary Local No. 104.

CAMDEN, N. J.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Frequently we hear non-union men make the remark that the union is no benefit to them, and, be it to their shame, some of the men similarly assert that they never derive any benefits through the union. Evidently if one's purpose or idea of life is for self alone, and if one individual thinks he can better his condition without the aid of the union, he had better remain a non-union man. If on the other hand one not only desires to receive a blessing but that he himself be made a blessing, if he can see the needs of others and help bear their burden, and if he will live up to Scripture, which says: "Bear ye one another's burdens, friends." But is it not strange that the non-union man who says that he can see no benefit to be had from the labor union though unwilling to share the burden and sacrifices which fall on the members of the Local Union, he is willing to share the benefit and proceeds to help himself to the advantages obtained by virtue of organization, but when approached by members of the union and asked to join, what is his reply? It is, "What's the use," but he is willing to take the scale of wages that has been secured through the efforts and sacrifice of the organization. Note also only a few years ago in many of the large cities drivers were compelled to work from sixteen to eighteen hours a day for \$1.50 to \$2.00. Note the change and the reduction in the hours that has since taken place, also the increased wages drivers are receiving today and all has been secured for them by their organization. Another thing we must learn and that is to assist one another and not be selfish and why not every man share in the sacrifices necessary for the maintenance of the organization.

I desire to say a few words to the

members of the I. B. of T., that a great deal of personal feeling exists among our own membership, but let up, put that feeling aside and put all our strength of mind and body against the enemy instead of against our fellowmen and ourself. Let us bury the knife, quit quarreling, come together as brothers; follow no man; learn the laws and obey them; be a man and act and vote as your own judgment dictates, no matter what the other fellow says, and if every man sticks up for his rights we may win our battle.

Fraternally yours,
W. T. SELAH, Local No. 815.

SCRANTON, PA.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—The teamsters of this vicinity made a new departure by enjoying themselves at their first annual banquet, which was held at the hall of Local 229 on May 4. The banquet was attended by members from this city, Pittston and Wilkes-Barre. There were about 250 persons in attendance. The committee who had charge of the affair did itself proud, and was composed of the following persons: P. J. Dempsey, chairman; Wm. Woohuter, secretary; Frank Jacoby, Eugene Myers and the writer. Ex-President John Fisher acted as toastmaster for the evening. Considerable time was devoted to entertainment; and music, both vocal and instrumental, was rendered by members of the union. This is the first banquet ever held by team drivers of this city and vicinity, but I can assure you it won't be the last. I am told that at our next regular meeting some of the members will offer a resolution to have a standing entertainment committee appointed to look after the pleasure of the members and by this means become better acquainted with each other. The teamsters employed by the city rebelled against

unjust conditions, such as working four or five hours on Sundays for nothing. It seems the director of public works thought when the city teamster had his wages raised to \$2.00 for eight hours that the teamster should come around on Sunday morning and clean horses and harness, wash wagons and grease harness without pay. Here is where the union is O. K. for the man that drives teams. We had to get the assistance of our councilmen to aid us. About forty teamsters got together at the municipal barn on Saturday after working hours and agreed not to do the work on Sunday and to serve notice on the director that in the future the extra work of the first day of the week must be paid for. This is the statement given out by the director: "They did not do their work on Sunday, but they will do it next Sunday if they want to hold their jobs."

This afternoon the director is going out to the barn to deliver his ultimatum to the men. They are members of the Teamsters' Union and their interests are being looked after by the business agent. We have a committee composed of the following gentlemen: Common Councilman Isaac Seideman, Select Councilman M. H. Nolan, D. J. Thomas, N. P. Gooton, business agent of the Building Trades Council, and M. E. Kane of Teamsters' Union. This committee waited upon the director of public works yesterday and found the director perfectly willing to make Sunday work easier for the city teamsters. Hereafter the teamsters will only be required to clean their own horses and will have nothing to do with the harness or the stable work on Sundays, other men being employed for that purpose. Thus the union saved those men from harder conditions. Not only was that all that the union gained for the men employed by the city; hereafter they will be paid for hollidays. Teamsters as well as help-

ers will enjoy this benefit of pay for holidays. This proves to the men who think the union no good that it is O. K. for all classes of labor; so, boys, get into your union, it will help you if you will help yourselves.

Mineral Water and Beer Bottlers' Local No. 534 of Scranton and vicinity is rounded up again, and it held an important meeting last Friday night. The agreement under which it has worked for the past year will expire on June 1, 1909, and the members are about to present another agreement. Another meeting will be held next Wednesday to put the new agreement in the hands of a committee to present it to the employers. We think the boys will get the agreement signed without any trouble, and will stand by the organization in the future. The members of this local have enjoyed steady work for the past year with fair conditions and wages, and we hope they will continue.

M. E. KANE.

IN MEMORIAM.

Ottumwa, Ia., April 25, 1909.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Local Union No. 215, International Brotherhood of Teamsters passed, in regular session, the following resolutions:

Whereas, It has pleased God, the creator of all things and ruler of the universe, to call from our midst one of our best members and brothers, Johnny Marrianan, and

Whereas, His counsels and presence will be missed in our local and in his family; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the members of this local convey to the bereaved mother, sisters and brother their most sincere sympathy in the loss they have sustained, and we pray that the Giver of all things may support them in their hour of sorrow and grief because of the loss of their dear son and brother; and, be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days, a copy of these resolutions sent to the bereaved family and a copy sent our International magazine, and a copy spread on the minutes of this meeting.

JOHN H. BOYD,
THOS. F. CARSON,
JOHN HUGENS,
Committee.

* * *

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.

The following resolution was adopted at the meeting of the team drivers' union, Local No. 203 of Galesburg, Ill., on Wednesday, May 12, 1909:

Whereas, It has pleased the Almighty God in His infinite wisdom, to call from our midst our esteemed and beloved brother, W. L. Jordan, and

Whereas, Intimate relations long existed between the deceased and the members of this organization, Local 203, I. B. of T., and we deem it our duty to record our appreciation of his services as a loyal member and a good union man; therefore, be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for thirty days and a copy of this resolution be sent to his family and a copy be spread upon our minutes and a copy be published in the Labor News.

W. F. LIPSKY,
— GILBERT,
Committee.

To talk about the improvement of your job is union agitation. If you suggest to your fellow employes that the job should pay better wages you are making yourself obnoxious to the employing management. If you are working for an "open shop," or non-union management, you'll get fired. There will be no help for it. You won't even be told what you are discharged for, unless the management wishes to make an example of you before other employes.—Ex.

MISCELLANY

JUDGE WRIGHT'S DECISION.

Extracts from editorial by Samuel Gompers in reviewing decision of Justice Wright:

Our much-maligned labor movement is, in the language of Gladstone, "the bulwark of democracy." It has done more than any other agency to raise to a higher standard of life the working people of our country; it has protected the weak and the helpless against the strong and avaricious; it has taken the child from the mine and the mill and the factory; it has liberated the woman from the garret, the sweatshop, and the hovel; it stands for education, for religion, and for morality; it has restrained the impetuous and stayed the violent; it has given courage to the timid and hope to the despondent; it has stood for construction and improvement and against destruction and debasement; it reaches out the right hand of fellowship to the fair and humane employer; it has stood like a rock against the inconsiderate, the grasping, and the inhuman employer; it stands for law and order, it opposes anarchy and turbulence; it stands for progress, for moderation, and for liberty; it stands for self-respect, for decency and dignity. Its members have proved loyal and true to their country in times of peace and in times of war. From the guilds of New England came Paul Revere and the immortal minute men. The example set by the union ship caulkers in Boston harbor has been emulated by the trade union workmen in every crisis of the nation's history. We would be unworthy sons of a noble heritage if we should falter now in defending within the law the judicial usurpation of the priceless concepts of freedom which are guaran-

teed by our constitution to us and to our descendants and to all the people of our country.

Let us consider the position of a defendant who is charged with crime as contrasted with the position of a defendant who is charged with violating an injunction. The man who is charged with crime may have murdered his own mother, he may have strangled his own child, he may have outraged the chastity of a pure woman; and yet this monster is under the law entitled to the presumption of innocence until he has by due process of law, been adjudged guilty. He is guaranteed a trial by an impartial jury of his peers; if he believes and states that the judge of the court is prejudiced against him, he may demand and secure a change of venue and be tried before the judge of another court. Indeed, it is not unusual for a man of this character to have his trial in some other vicinity than the one in which the crime was committed; and even though he be guilty of the crime charged against him, every extenuating circumstance is counted in his favor. If he is without means the court will appoint counsel to defend him. He must, in the course of his trial, be confronted by his accusers, and upon them and upon the State rests the burden of proving the charge against him.

The man who is charged with violating an injunction may be and often is a peaceful, patriotic, law-abiding citizen whose life is devoted to the amelioration of the condition of the weak and the helpless. On the application of some unfair corporation which is oppressing its employes, an injunction is issued restraining this man from the performance of duties

that are not of themselves in violation of any constitutional or statutory law. This man is charged with violating some provision of the injunction. He is thereupon commanded to appear in court and show cause why he should not be adjudged guilty and punished. Unlike the murderer who is presumed to be innocent until he is proved guilty, this defendant is presumed to be guilty until he can prove his own innocence. He is denied a trial by a jury of his peers; he is not confronted by his accusers; he can not secure a change of venue; he must be tried by the judge whose dignity has been offended, or at the best by an associate judge of the same court; he has no protection against either the bias or the animus of the court; he is at the mercy of a judge who may or may not be disinterested, judicial, or dignified.

Says the law to the defendant: "You are presumed to be innocent until, after a fair and impartial trial, you are adjudged guilty by a jury of your fellow-citizens."

Says the injunction to the defendant: "You are presumed to be guilty until you can prove your own innocence. You are commanded to appear before the offended court to show cause why you should not be sent to jail."

FUTURE OF UNIONISM.

(By M. Grant Hamilton, General Organizer, American Federation of Labor.)

From the standpoint of age the organized labor movement is still garbed in its infantile raiment, and many of the conceptions of its champions conspicuously indicate the formative period of its existence. In all great efforts of the past these same characteristics had a prominent place, and when it is comprehended that our movement springs from the immediate necessities of the workers, whose environment precludes only limited opportunity as yet to attain helpful knowledge, the wonder is that

our activities have yielded such beneficent results.

The scheme of nature has not yet revealed a state of perfection, but there is an inherent something which accompanies every human endeavor that guides us in the improvement of our past methods. Radicalism, in its accepted sense, means a rapid transformation from the existing state to another, and rarely accomplishes the results predicted. This can be accounted for by the fact that changes in human affairs are controlled in large part by the characteristic human instinct, which is invariably sluggish in its operation. The shipwrights in the early part of the last century began an agitation for the ten-hour day, but forty years elapsed before the goal was reached—thus practically 110 years have elapsed in establishing partially the eight-hour day among the tradesmen of our country.

The present day necessities, however, are of equal concern with the achievements of the past, and we must predicate our future and present endeavors upon the experiences gleaned in our former efforts. It is not to be understood that antiquated methods are to be employed. On the other hand, it is urged that modern usages are to be utilized in the accomplishment of our aims. Conditions which surround us must be carefully scrutinized and take advantage of. The knowledge of the time when to act is as important a factor as the courage to act.

The successful labor official of the future must be fortified with a general knowledge of commercial conditions, with acumen sufficient to take advantage of favorable circumstances, as well as to be strong enough to check any tendency toward too much speed and radical action.

The present industrial outlook demands careful study by labor men. The tendency today in the commercial field is recessionary and no institution

formed by mankind can successfully change the course of the commercial tide when recession begins. Commercial laws are as immutable as natural laws. The commerce of this country has made giant strides in the last decade and the momentum attained was of such velocity and volume so great that reaction must come in pursuance of natural law. A horse driven at break-neck speed is unable to travel a great distance, but at a moderate pace will place many miles to his credit. Our commerce has traveled at high speed, and as a result the reaction is at hand. The entire force and ability of every labor official, as well as every member of our Local Unions, should be directed toward maintaining the conditions which now obtain in the various crafts. The time is not propitious for making advances, but the unions should be steadied by closer affiliation and internal development.

Our membership cannot be dismayed by adverse court decisions or attacks made by antagonistic associations, for its foundation is laid too deep and strong in the hearts of the workers. But by unintelligent methods we may be temporarily hampered. It is no sign of organic weakness to squarely face the present outlook and take precautionary measures. On the other hand, it is an omen of strength, for if the labor organization can acquire facility in adjusting itself to changing conditions its future is secure and greater strides can be made in the future than have been achieved in the past.

By a study of the commercial occurrences of the past it is noted that the laws governing trade are natural, a season of great activity always being followed by a season of sluggishness. The period of briskness has been experienced in recent years, and the operation of industrial enterprises will now slow down in conformity with reasons stated above. The price

of iron is the thermometer of commerce. When iron is high in price we invariably find an upward trend in all other commodities, with business enterprises expanding, but when iron begins to sag in price it will carry with it eventually all other commodities. This is not a theory, but is sustained by history.

During the past few months iron has fallen in price, which indicates that we are in a period of falling prices. It is quite true that reductions have not as yet appeared generally, but when it is stated that the reduced price of iron has not stimulated buying it is plain that commerce is declining. The transition from a period or cycle of high to low prices is not accomplished in an erratic manner. By reference to our former general industrial depression the acute stage was reached in 1893. Two or three years prior to this, however, the trend was downward, and when the bottom was reached in the year named and commerce commenced to take the upgrade it required a number of years to again reach normal conditions.

If the logic of events in the past can be depended on, and every indication points in that direction at this time, we are within two or three years of a general industrial depression. The government deficit; the falling price of iron; the large number of unemployed; a cessation of the expanding of enterprises and a general reduction of wages in the iron industry, with but few large undertakings being promoted, suggests that the slowing down process is upon us.

If labor organizations can but realize this important phase of the general situation and act in accordance therewith it will be possible to maintain in large part the conditions we have so valiantly fought for. But if we forget or refuse to take cognizance of prevailing conditions serious consequences will follow. From this

time on during the coming few years it should be the constant aim of every labor official to promote good fellowship in the movement, avoiding conflicts wherever possible, and by all means relegating jurisdictional questions. There are many questions, it is true, which require settlement—primarily that of two organizations in the same craft or where jurisdictions appear to naturally overlap. But if these crafts affected are receiving like wages, hours and conditions of employment, it would be a wise course to follow to formulate a working agreement and proceed harmoniously, providing, of course, that these crafts are recognized by the regular movement.

A tremendous impetus can be given the movement if our international officers were to inaugurate a campaign of education along craft lines, leaving for the time being the question of numbers. The effective organization is not necessarily the large one, and effectiveness counts for more than any other factor, and its strength in this direction will have more influence in attracting numbers than anything else.

"No reduction in wages." This should be our constant endeavor in the future, and our unions must exercise their best efforts to maintain conditions already existing and yield not to the desire to obtain further increases, unless they can be procured without jeopardizing the best interests of the organization.

THE WORKINGMAN'S WIFE.

Amid the hurly-burly of labor troubles and the tribulations of the trusts, the world has little time to recognize the merit of those gentle souls who are making the world better in the humble walks of life.

Among these the workingman's wife exerts an influence for good that is more far-reaching than that of

presidents and kings and legislators—of captains of industry and philanthropic millionaires and walking delegates.

In her keeping are the characters of the future citizens and the wives of the future citizens of the country.

From busy morn till weary night she looks after the comfort of the household—cheerfully if she has half a chance—and with anxious care strives to shield her sons and daughters from evil influences and perfect them in the ways of decent and honorable manhood and womanhood.

She has little time to worry about facial wrinkles and the arrival of the first gray hair. The vanity of woman becomes in her a self-sacrificing pride in the moral and mental growth of her children.

If she ever does wrong, loses control of her temper or has a dash of vinegar in her speech and actions, the chances are that the neglect of her helpmate is to blame. But even when she is soured by ill-usage and the cares of poverty, beneath the surface the current of womanly emotion still runs pure and deep and strong.

In time the hard conditions of life may cause her to shrink from disclosing the little vanities which soften the radiant charm of womanhood as the down softens the blush of the peach. Yet a kind act, the merest trifling bit of praise, may lure them forth again to give the lie to the wrinkles on the brow, the bitter word and the world-weary look.

The workingman who has always known these things or, having forgotten, has learned them again is blessed indeed. His lot may sometimes be hard and he may feel that he has good cause to envy those who revel in luxury, and yet he is continually thankful that he possesses a treasure which gold can never buy.

Heaven bless the workingman's wife.—Washington Trade Unionist.

THE BUSINESS AGENT.

The business agent! What a much-abused person he is—the hardest worked and the poorest paid of men! The employer hates him and the fool workingman does not love him! He must know the trade of his craft and also be a philosopher! He must be a business man and also be a student of history and economics! He must be honest and yet be a diplomat! He must be a fighter and yet be a strategist! He must be an organizer and an orator!

No one who knows him need envy him, for of all positions, his is the most thankless. He strives hard that all men may receive union wages and union hours, and yet he himself works sixteen hours a day! Every member of his union is his boss—every act of his is subject to their scrutiny. Few to boost him—many to “knock” him.

To be a “business agent” one must be ready to make all sacrifices—to undergo all hardships and undertake the cause of humanity; to lead men to a better way of living. He is the last to vote for a strike—the first to enter the fight. The first to give up his best energies to its success—the last to surrender. If the strike is won he gets no credit. If the strike is lost he is deposed. And yet some men are born to be “business agents.”

Every man that ever raised his voice against the oppression of his class was a “business agent.” Moses was a “business agent,” and so was Jesus! Thomas Paine was a “business agent,” and so was John Brown. Wendell Phillips, Lloyd Garrison and Lovejoy were “business agents” for the negroes in the fight against “chattel slavery”—and you soldiers on this jury were the union men who struck for its abolition.

The “business agent” of today may yet be the “hero” of tomorrow. Rare indeed is the man who was loved in his lifetime, who raised his voice

against existing things. The “business agent” raises his voice and makes protest against existing wage slavery, and is hated even by the very men for whom he fights. When wage slavery shall be abolished, then he shall be placed side by side with the great abolitionists of old—then justice shall be done him. His name shall embellish the pages of history. Shafts of honor shall be raised to his memory and he shall be crowned in glory by every workingman!—Molders’ Journal.

SHORTEN THE WORKDAY.

There is nothing, perhaps, more to be regretted than the fact that extraordinary commercial prosperity and an unprecedented accumulation of wealth have hitherto done so little to shorten the workman’s hours of labor. It is unreasonable to expect that the moral qualities in man’s nature can be duly developed if life is passed in one unvarying round of monotonous work. We are constantly being reminded of the ennobling and elevating influence produced by contemplating the beauties of nature, by reflecting upon the marvels which science unfolds, and by studying the triumphs of art and literature. Yet no inconsiderable portion of the toiling masses are reared in such ignorance and surrounded from early childhood to old age by so much squalor and misery that life could be to them scarcely more dreary and depressing if there were no literature, no science and no art, and if nature had no beauties to unfold. The undue length of time which men have been accustomed to work represents, so far as many branches of industry are concerned, a thoroughly mistaken policy. In many instances it is undeniable that men would not only get through more work, but would do it more efficiently if they had more opportunity for mental cultivation and for healthful

recreation. No small part of the intemperance which is laid to the charge of laborers is directly to be traced to excessive toil. When strength becomes exhausted and the body is over fatigued there often arises an almost uncontrollable desire to resort to stimulants.

KEEP UP THE AGITATION.

Just suppose that the 3,000,000 organized workmen of the country should resolve to purchase nothing but union made goods. Don't you know that the demand created for fair products would soon result in the unionizing of all industries throughout the country? Let our loyal trade unionists think this matter over, talk it in your weekly meetings, agitate it among the absentees, and make as much a demand for the label on all crafts as you do your own, and see what will be accomplished. Don't you know that if every union man asked for the label on everything he purchased the merchants would soon begin to sit up and take notice? Don't you believe that if this was kept up our merchants would soon begin to order nothing but union made goods? Just let the brothers create the demand, and it will surely be supplied. Keep up the agitation.—Ex.

PAY LIBERAL DUES.

One of the most vital questions to be considered by any trade union is that of its income; in other words, the amount of the dues paid, for the dues paid in any organization regulate and limit its activities. Low dues must of necessity limit the power of the association; benefits must be few and the amount of the relief received of a modest nature. The number of officers and organizers employed cannot be large, for no more can be paid out than is being received. Low dues must mean a cheap organization, one that can hardly hold its own when times

are normal, and that has to appeal to other organizations for assistance when any number of its members have been on strike for a month or so.
—Painter and Decorator.

THE ORGANIZED.

Take them as a whole, the organized man is an honest, upright, conscientious workman of ability. He realizes his own worth, but he seldom overrates himself. While he insists on receiving just remuneration for his services, he is ready and willing to exert himself and his organization with a sense of fairness to give his employer the best service there is in him.

The good union man is glad when the day's work begins and is happy when it is over. In every good union man there is a desire to do a fair day's work for a fair day's pay, and does not have to be growled at or driven to do it by the boss of the shop, although we sometimes find employers who have become so hardened to the sense of fairness that they cannot recognize the true worth and ability in a good union man when they have one.
—Journeyman Barber.

THE "CALL."

Hardly a day has passed since Mr. Taft's inauguration as President without bringing word of a wage reduction for some considerable body of workingmen. During these three weeks many thousands, especially in the iron and steel trades, have suffered cuts of from 5 to 15 per cent., and there is every reason to expect the paring-down process to go on for yet other thousands.

Meanwhile, the army of the unemployed is not reduced. In every trade and industry, and in every part of the country, large numbers of men are being forced by positive want to beg for employment at any wage that will enable them barely to keep body and soul together.

JAPS EVICT WHITE GIRLS.

Five thousand white girls in California have been robbed of their employment as waitresses and domestics by the incursions of the Japanese!

This declaration is made by no less an authority than the State commissioner of labor statistics.

From employment agencies making a specialty of furnishing female help, it is learned the situation is becoming a greater hardship upon the working girl every month.

"What becomes of the girls whose positions are filled by the Japanese?" was asked of an agent.

"They are simply driven into less desirable employment," was the answer. "Maybe you will find housemaids going into ill-smelling factories, or maybe they will find home work at some other place at lower salaries. Hundreds of girls are out of employment who would be glad of any position by which their needs can be decently provided."

There are more than 1,000 Japanese laundry workers in San Francisco, 24 employment offices, 85 lodging houses, 86 restaurants where meals can be secured as low as 10 cents a meal; 11 bath houses, 19 shooting galleries, 40 barber shops, 300 shoe repairing shops, 100 house-cleaning companies, brokers, bankers, doctors, dentists, express companies, and, in fact, all the industries necessary to carry on city life, without having to give any of the patronage to the whites.

The Japanese have a large number of tailoring, clothes-cleaning and repairing shops, which are making enormous inroads upon the business of the white tailors.

"The conditions under which the work is done are a menace to the health of those who purchase the articles made," says the State labor commissioner.

"You may find basements where as

many as forty Japanese work at sewing machines on the better class of ladies' dress goods, silk waists, etc. The machines are as close as space will allow, the walls are curtained off, and behind the curtains are tiers of bunks. In one corner—and I have a particular sweatshop in mind—is a large cook stove and all the kitchen paraphernalia.

"The workers eat, sleep and toil in the basement. They work from fourteen to sixteen hours a day, and make what they consider good wages, \$10 to \$15 a month and board, and they can be fed for \$3 or \$4 a month. Can we expect the white garment workers to compete with these people under such conditions and retain any spark of womanhood?"—Ex.

PRISON-MADE GOODS.

Products to the amount of \$35,000,000 annually are manufactured by the convicts of this country. In New York the furniture used in the public schools is made at the Sing-Sing and Auburn prisons, and other articles, such as whips, whip lashes, etc., are convict made. Missouri, however, furnished a greater output of convict-made goods than any other of the States, and in all the States about 50,000 convicts in 296 penal and reformatory institutions are employed at productive labor.

Quite one-half of the prison-made articles are manufactured under contract, a single contractor owning and controlling, it is claimed, the clothing output of eight prisons in six different States. In the States of Mississippi, Virginia, Alabama and Florida the convicts are a source of profit to the States, while the contractors pay for their prison labor about 57 per cent., a little over half what is paid free labor for the same class of work. Ninety per cent. of the frames or trees for riding saddles, practically all of the wood-bound cooperage used

by the great western meat packers and scrubbing and shoe brushes in great variety are supplied by prison contractors.

In some States, New York, for instance, convict-made products are not sold outside the State. The average annual cost of a convict's board is \$51.37, the average annual cost for guarding and attendance is \$56.55, and the average annual productivity under the contract system is \$984. To produce with free labor an equal output with that represented by convict labor would require an annual outlay in wages of \$14,925,429, and it has been estimated that in productive efficiency three free laborers, on an average, will equal that of five convict laborers.—Brooklyn Eagle.

BLACKLISTING.

Since the decision of Judge Gould has practically been reversed, some of the daily newspapers are finding out that the system of boycotting is not alone carried on by labor organizations, but that employers' organizations are guilty of a systematic method of blacklisting that far outweighs in evil those that are alleged to result from the boycott. The Brooklyn Eagle says:

"The system of blacklisting adopted by the Wholesale Tailors' National Protective Association is the most effective among the various employers' organizations which do that sort of thing. It is claimed that each member of the association is required to agree that on the discharge of an employe he must notify the other members, giving the name and a personal description of the discharged. If the employe is a member of a union the fact is noted, and his name and description go on the blacklist, with the result that thereafter employment is harder than ever to find."

After a storm comes a calm.—Cervantes.

A machinist applied to the examiner for a position in the naval service. After the usual routine questions being satisfactorily answered he was asked if he belonged to the union of his craft, to which he answered in the affirmative, and was told to report in a day or two and he would be informed what his chances were. As scheduled he again appeared before the examiner. As he entered another machinist entered, also looking for a position. He was asked the usual questions, but when it came to his membership in the union he stated he did not belong. He was immediately told that fact would probably put him out of the race, as he would, under the circumstances, be compelled to furnish innumerable references, whereas the union card would answer these requirements. — Minnesota Union Advocate.

Secretary Wilson of the Department of Agriculture has been investigating some of the products of the American Tobacco Company, known as the trust, and declares that Bull Durham is nothing but finely cut strawboard soaked in a liquid containing tobacco stems and tobacco refuse. Duke's Mixture is only 10 per cent tobacco, 90 per cent being alfalfa, a grass used in the West for fattening live stock. This report was published a few weeks ago, and as it comes from Uncle Sam himself we respectfully refer it to those trade unionists who really couldn't find any union tobacco that would equal their Duke's Mixture or Bull Durham.—Journal of Labor, Paducah, Ky.

Mexico is destined to become a prominent factor as a producer of refined petroleum. New wells are being constantly discovered.

In time of peace prepare for war. A good treasury, like a good navy, has done wonders in preventing wars.

THE SUCCESS OR FAILURE OF A
LOCAL UNION CAN ALMOST ALWAYS
BE LAID TO ITS OFFICERS. BAD OFFI-
CERS SHOULD BE REMOVED. GOOD
OFFICERS SHOULD BE SUPPORTED.
ALL MEMBERS SHOULD ATTEND THE
UNION MEETING. A MAN WHO ONLY
PAYS HIS DUES IS ONLY A HALF
MEMBER.

ANY ONE CAN GO ALONG WHEN THE
WAY IS SMOOTH AND CLEAR, BUT
ONLY WHEN THE WATERS ARE ROUGH
AND THE STORM IS RAGING IS THE
TRUE SAILOR PROVEN. THE SAME CAN
BE APPLIED TO THE LABOR MOVE-
MENT; ONLY THOSE WHO STICK TO
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JULY, 1909

THE TEAMSTERS

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THOSE ENGAGED IN THE
TEAMING INDUSTRY



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OF THE
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD
OF TEAMSTERS

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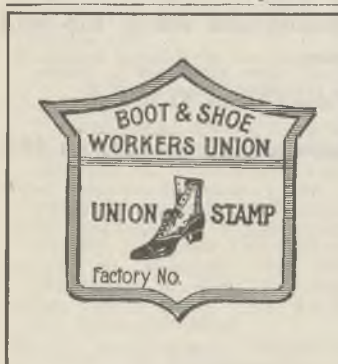


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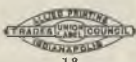
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THE TEAMSTERS

Official Organ of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters



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JULY, 1909

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LABOR LEADERS WANTED.

(By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.)



MEN with red blood: men of iron; men with brains; men with a vision; men who will dare do right though the heavens fall. No "boozers" need apply. The business is too serious and there are too many interests involved, both on the part of capital and labor, to entrust the workingman's side of the controversy to any but clear-headed advisors. It's all right to be a good fellow, and it's a good thing to be popular with the boys, but when a man is only that he soon loses his grip on his job, and those whom he is supposed to represent soon lose theirs. When booze interferes with such a leader's business, he is very apt to sacrifice his business.

Preference will be given to peace-makers instead of strike-makers. Not that a labor leader should never call a strike. God pity him if he hasn't the nerve when the time comes for him to do so. The right to protest should belong to every man. But the best labor leader is the man who calls the fewest strikes, because he has the tact and the sense to settle the trouble without an industrial conflict. If

war is hell, then strikes are "purgatory."

Four-flushers and bluffers will not be considered, and the chap who has only the gift of gab will not have a look-in. We need men who regard the labor leader's job as a proposition that requires the exercise of good gray matter. Only the brainy fellow who can make fully as much money at his trade can make good on this job. It is no cinch. It is easier to work in the shop at day's wages.

If the labor leader is honest he will nevertheless be slammed occasionally by both sides, but he will have the comfort of a clear conscience, and he will have the satisfaction of knowing that some day he will be given due credit for sincerity of purpose. If he is dishonest he will unquestionably be found out, and he will be held in contempt by all classes of men—including himself—to the end of day.

But while the job presents difficulties, there are in it great possibilities. There never was a greater chance for leadership. But the demands are more exacting, the qualifications more numerous, and the things to be obtained more varied than ever before. The labor leader must be a statesman—not merely a politician. He must be an educator—not simply an agitator. He must be a preacher of social righteousness and of justice for all men.

CHURCH AND LABOR MASS MEETING.

DENVER AUDITORIUM CROWDED BY WORKINGMEN AND CHURCHMEN.

The Auditorium at Denver was crowded on Sunday afternoon, May 23, upon the occasion of the annual labor mass meeting under the direction of the Presbyterian department of church and labor. It was undoubtedly the greatest labor meeting ever held in Denver. The audience was composed of the trades unionists and

their families, with hundreds of delegates who were attending the annual convention of the national Presbyterian church.

The Denver Trades and Labor Assembly had appointed a strong committee with Max Morris, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, as chairman, to visit the local bodies in order to secure their interest. Seventy-five of the locals appointed vice-presidents who were seated upon the platform. The local Musicians' Union volunteered a band of forty pieces under Satriano, the famous bandmaster of Denver, who rendered selections which were cheered by the immense audience. Governor John F. Shafroth presided, and the principle address was given by the Rev. Charles Stelzle, superintendent of the department of church and labor. Mr. Stelzle spoke on "A Square Deal" and said in part:

"The most important thing about the labor question is to give the other fellow a square deal. The average workingman is too close to the labor question to understand it; but what is true of the average workingman is probably just as true of the average employer. Thousands of men are being deluded by the vain hope that if they can abolish the labor union they will have solved the labor question. These men forget that the labor union is not the labor question. If every labor union in existence were abolished today, the labor question would still be present.

"The trades union is a symptom. It is the effect and not the cause of the industrial evolution through which we are passing. It has been accused of numerous indiscretions and there have been occasions when some employers have been justified in relentlessly fighting unreasonable demands; but the trades union must pass through its period of hysteria, just as has been the case in practically every great reform movement, including

the church, for one need not go very far back in the history of the church to find duplicated everything that we deplore in organized labor today, even down to the boycotting and the slugging. However else the church and labor may disagree, we can at least sympathize with each other in the mistakes that we have both made.

"The trades union has a moral and ethical value which is rarely appreciated. It is the greatest force in the United States for Americanizing the immigrant. It demands equal pay to men and women for equal work. It supplies a liberal education in its meeting halls and through the labor press. It opposes child labor. It struggles for better sanitary conditions. It is an influence for more temperate living. It invites membership regardless of race, creed or color and it is fighting for universal peace. While recognizing the mistakes that the trades union has made, let's give it credit for the good that it has accomplished.

"At a recent sociological conference somebody declared that during the past twenty-five years the church had increased threefold, but that during the same period, social unrest had also increased threefold. The speaker concluded that the church, as a means of keeping down social unrest, had been non-effective. As though it were the business of the church to keep down social unrest! Rather is the opposite true. It is the business of the church to create social unrest. There are no labor troubles in Darkest Africa, but if the missionaries that the church is sending there are on to their jobs, you will soon hear of demands for better social conditions among the workers. They will soon come to see the possibilities for them in a Christian civilization. This has been the history of the church in practically every generation. However dark the age, the church has always been the whitest light in history,

and when reform came to the church it came from within and not from without. The church has made mistakes, and it is falling short of its duty in the world today: but just as I would insist upon a square deal for the trades union, so I would insist upon a square deal for the church.

"The church must preach a social message. It must not fail to demand that the American workingman should get his share of our common production. For while it is true that the American workingman is the best-paid workingman in all the world: compared to what he produces, he is the poorest paid workingman in the world.

"The church must also make a fight for the masses of the people living in our great cities. The filthy slum, the unsanitary factory, the dark tenement, the long hours of toil, the lack of a living wage, the back-breaking labor, the inability to pay necessary doctors' bills in times of sickness, the poor and insufficient food, the lack of leisure, the swift approach of old age, the dismal future, these weigh down the hearts and the lives of the multitudes in our great cities. Many have almost forgotten how to smile; to laugh is a lost art. The look of care has come so often and for so long a period of time, that it is now forever stamped upon their faces. Their ethical souls are all but lost. No hell in the future can be worse to them than the hell in which they now are. They fear death less than they fear sleep. Some, indeed, long for the summons, daring not to take their lives. To such, what does it matter whether the doors of the church are closed or open? What attraction has the flowery sermon or the polished oration? What meaning have the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man? Where is God, they ask; and what cares man, they say.

"It is in meeting the needs of these that the church must be aggressive.

It must tell the truth about the people, as well as those who are oppressing them. For this is what Jesus did. It must tell the truth even though it is crucified, as its Master was. It was because Jesus went to his death for your sake and for mine, that His power is growing today as it has never grown before. Infidels may scoff at the arguments of Christian scholars, but the life of Christ has stunned them from the first century down to the twentieth. He is today the King of the civilized world. He is the Court of last appeal. Workingmen are saying that if Jesus were on earth today He would fight the battles of the laboringman, and they are right. He fought them when He was upon earth. The progress made by working people throughout every generation has been due to the influence of Jesus in all ages. He has been their Champion and their Friend.

"Is it not a cowardly thing to ask Him to fight the battle alone? Dare you, as workingmen, take your place beside Him, telling Him that you will follow whither He leads? It is only fair that you should do so. What I have asked for workingmen and for the church, I now ask for Jesus—a square deal."

Above all others, it has been the trades unions which have stood for the abolition of abuses and the improvement of conditions. Next to the public schools, they have been the greatest influences in educating the mass of foreigners coming into this country the better ways of living, teaching them self-government and self-control, holding up before them an ideal of a better condition of life and then making it evident to them that this better condition cannot be obtained by them individually, but only as they help others. The labor unions of the country have really borne the brunt of the fight.—Journeyman Barber.

TWO DREAMS.

Jacob's second-hand clothing store and Patrick's junk shop are in adjoining buildings, and when there is a lull in business the proprietors step out on the sidewalk and have a friendly chat. It was at one of these meetings that Pat said:

"Jackey, it was a funny drame I had last night."

"Tell me about it," said Jackey.

"I dreamed I went to hiven, and while I was waulking around with St. Peter I heard a big noise at one place. 'What's that?' I asked St. Peter. 'It's the Jew heaven,' said he. 'Can I look in?' says I. 'Sure,' says he. So I goes over and looks in, and saw a big crowd of Jews, all talking business at once. One was bidding two dollars for something, another was yelling about damaged goods, and all the rest fussing about one thing or another until they woke up."

"That was a funny dream," said Jacob.

The next day, when they met again, it was Jackey's turn. He said:

"I had a funny dream last night, Mr. Pat."

"Tell me about it," said Pat.

"I dreamed I went to heaven, and while I was walking around with St. Peter we came to a place that was very quiet. 'What place is that?' I asked St. Peter. 'It's the Irish heaven,' he said. 'Can I look in?' I asked him. 'Certainly,' said St. Peter. So I went over, looked in, and found out why it was so quiet—the Irish heaven was empty. There wasn't none got there yet."

"That was a funny drame, sure," said Pat before he retired into his junk shop. "If I hive another drame maybe I won't tell you mine first."

In the matter of paper production, New York, Maine and Wisconsin rank first, second and third, respectively.

EDITORIAL



R. SAMUEL GOMPERS sailed for Europe on June 19, as the representative of the labor movement in America. At the last convention of the American Federation of Labor, held in Denver, a resolution was adopted, the substance of which was that President Gompers visit all the European countries and investigate the labor conditions among the different trades, for the purpose of improving his knowledge, if that is possible, on the labor condition of the world.

The evening before leaving he was tendered a banquet in New York City by the International officers of the different organizations connected with the American Federation of Labor.

It is rather a peculiar coincidence that only a few days before Van Cleave was given a farewell banquet by the Manufacturers' Association and relegated forever out of its organization as a leader.

If you will refresh your mind, you must remember that only a year ago Van Cleave made the statement that because of the action of President Gompers on the political situation, he would see to it that he would meet with his defeat as President of the American Federation of Labor at the Denver convention. We mention this fact, only to remind you how careless this leader was about the truth, and Kirby, his successor, has pledged himself to carry out Van Cleave's policies.

Instead of defeating him, Mr. Gompers was re-elected unanimously by the Denver convention and requested to visit the European countries, and, if possible, to rest himself up and return in health and vigor to continue the work in which he has been so successful during the past twenty-five years.

It is safe to say that no man who has ever left this country from the working people will be more highly honored by all classes in Europe than Mr. Gompers. For two years the English organizations have implored him to visit their country, and when he finally consented to do so, we learn that there was rejoicing on all sides and preparations being made to entertain him. This is far different from what Van Cleave predicted.

The foolishness of those labor-bursting individuals is worthy of note. As stated in our last issue, honest leadership in the labor movement may be checked for a time, but eventually it will soar above all obstacles placed in its way by the enemies of labor, as exemplified in the case of Mr. Gompers.

The labor movement must go on. We cannot stop its progress. It may be retarded every now and then, but it is bound to go on because justice is on its side, and the time is almost at hand when the employing interests will recognize that fact and be willing to deal with honest labor. For a little while longer there will be trouble perhaps with a few narrow-minded, hair-brained employers like Post, Van Cleave, Parry and Kirby, but it will be only for a short time, because honest employers recognize the foolishness of their argument and how ungodly are their methods of battling with the working men.

Even those employers who a short time ago listened to Parry, Post and Van Cleave, have lately, we learn, become sick and disgusted at their tactics and are endeavoring to direct the work of the Manufacturers' Association toward increasing the business enterprises of this country instead of devoting its entire time and attention to the bursting of labor unions.

WE thought Van Cleave was a millionaire. Judging from late developments, he must be pretty nearly stranded, and, of course, the controversy between the Buck Stove and Range Company and the American Federation of Labor, did nothing but increase his business and is not responsible for his present condition. The reason we say, from appearances, he must be up against financial embarrassment is on account of the fact that at the banquet of the Manufacturers' Association, they presented him with a check for ten thousand dollars. Now everybody knows that unless he needed it, and his close personal friends who took up the collection and presented it to him, must have known that he needed it, and needed it badly, they would have given him something else, some other form of a token besides hard cash, so that it is safe to assume that the one-time reputed millionaire, Van Cleave, principal head of the Buck Stove and Range Company, must have made very little money fighting the labor movement. It is now safe to say that he has practically demoralized his business, and, after all, he would be better off to stop attempting to burst labor organizations. D. M. Parry, his predecessor, runs a carriage manufacturing establishment in this city, and while we have no direct proof of conditions there, as far as Parry is concerned, it has been strongly rumored that he would be just as well off, too, had he never tried to blow all labor unions up in the air. We understand that his financial condition has been somewhat changed since he identified himself with the labor-bursting organization.

THE carriage and cab drivers of Chicago who have been on strike for the past five weeks, have certainly made a gallant fight. Not one man deserted the ranks while the men were on strike. Every individual member did his share, and the officers in charge of the strike left nothing undone to win, but as has been demonstrated, on many an occasion, because of the doggedness of the employers, which was thoroughly proven in this case, by their determination to beat the organization or drive themselves out of business, which many of them have done in this fight, and those who have remained in business have demoralized the livery industry to such an extent that it will take years to recover it, if it can ever be recovered. The business lost on account of the strike, on the part of the employers, was a clean case of "cutting your nose off to spite your face." Many of the undertakers and liverymen, after the first week of the strike, wanted to settle with the organization, but as in the case of the manufacturing hatters, they were bound in some way that they could not break away from the organization without forfeiting some bond.

However, we have nothing to say of the situation, other than that the union or its representatives, were not to blame for the strike, in the opinion of the general office, even though the bosses claim that they made an offer of one dollar a week increase before the strike took place. This, however, we

have no proof of other than the word of the bosses, and when it comes to deciding whether we shall believe our people or the employers, we are justified in giving the benefit of the doubt to our own representatives.

During the strike, the people have been educated to dispense with large funerals and in other instances to use the auto or street car instead of carriages. Now the condition that confronts the employer, is, can he regain the work that he lost or can he again educate the people to return to the large funeral, using carriages. The large funeral with thirty or forty carriages has been considered quite a nuisance by a great many honest thinking people, and the employers have educated the people during the strike to get along with two or three carriages instead of thirty or forty, as was the case prior to the strike. On the other hand, people who never thought of using an auto have got into the habit of using those machines during the strike and it will take some work to break them off the habit now or in the future. Taking the whole situation into consideration, we believe the livery owners would be better off to accede to the just demands of the men, than to continue, as they have done, a useless battle with the result of demoralizing their business.

IT has been thoroughly demonstrated in Chicago and New York City that the employers, or master teamsters, have taken advantage of this split in the organization in these two centers. No man in either organization, who is thoroughly honest with himself and his membership can deny the fact that on account of conditions in Chicago that the bosses have not shown a greater inclination to refuse the requests of the several local unions on both sides.

This is the case, and while the International Brotherhood of Teamsters is vastly in the majority in Chicago, at the same time the employing interests do not hesitate to say that unless you accept their proposition they will secure drivers from the other organization, and vice versa. Very true, some of the local unions have bettered their conditions on both sides, but what would be the result with a united front?

No officer of a local union, and we claim that the officers of the local unions that have seceded from the International are responsible for the conditions existing, can deny but that the split has given greater courage to the bosses, and still through false pride they doggedly go along regardless of the fact that they are injuring their membership and strengthening the unjust employers. O for the day when those local officers will be driven out of the organization, and the honest members will be allowed to conduct their affairs and improve the conditions that are much in need of improvement. Will the time ever come in our organization when those that have only their own self interest at heart will be set aside and allow our organization to go ahead and gain those conditions that they are justly entitled to? Yes, we believe the time will come. We believe that our membership in Chicago will some day awaken and purge the organization of this scourge with which it is afflicted.

We are trying to advocate honesty and fairness with our employers, and we ask our members to give the best there is in them to the man for whom they are working, but we also ask the members of the local unions in Chicago and elsewhere to get the best men they can to do their work for them and protect their business.

We ask you to give special attention and read carefully the letter in this issue by the Rev. Mr. Stelzle dealing with labor leaders. He seems to give ex-

pression in this article to the kind of man that should lead an organization. and on looking around the local unions in Chicago that have seceded from the International, is it not true that you can find many of the officers in charge of their affairs, that do not come up to the standard of the labor leader described by this reverend gentleman.

In order to gain conditions for our people we must show a solid front. We must work together hand in hand and we must, as stated above, drive from our midst those that are keeping us apart and creating dissension without any reasonable excuse for the same. No true trade unionist will endeavor to split a labor organization, whether local or International, for any supposed or imaginary grievance. Only a coward would turn his back and try to disrupt if he believed a mistake had been made. The union man at heart will remain and fight his battle inside of his local union or his International and attempt to right any wrong that may exist. This has not been done by the seceders in Chicago. It means rule or ruin with some of those who consider themselves labor leaders, but who in reality are no better than the agents of Van Cleave and his successor, Kirby, who are endeavoring to burst labor unions throughout the country.

THE International paid Local No. 17 twelve thousand dollars while on strike. The rival organization in Chicago, viz., the Chicago Teamsters, as they are called, had some trouble with the department stores in which some of their members became involved, and after three days the men who were on strike were ordered back to their positions because there was not money enough in the treasury of their organization to take care of them.

THE newspaper drivers of Chicago were formerly a part of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and at the time of the secession they became a part of the United Teamsters of America. Since the amalgamation of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and the United Teamsters of America has been brought about, this organization has remained independent, even though some of the honest thinking brothers have advocated affiliating with the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and the American Federation of Labor. However, up to the present time they have not affiliated and are still independent, and in their trouble with the Western News Company of Chicago, in which twenty of their members became involved in a strike, this company decided to give battle to the local union and refused to recognize it as it was not a part of the labor movement. We regret this situation on behalf of the local union and the members concerned, as this local was always a good local union and its membership went ahead very fast under the banner of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. The strike is still on and the Western News Company has not signified any intention of making a settlement. There are strike-breakers on the wagons of this company every day and they seem to be afraid of nothing even in Chicago, that was at one time reputed to be the strongest organized city in the world.

CORRESPONDENCE

DUBUQUE, IA.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—I regret that I have been negligent in making the fact known to the entire membership that Local No. 567 of Dubuque, Ia., is still on the map and progressing. While we did not gain all that we asked for, we had the satisfaction of receiving fifty cents a week increase without having to strike, our difference being submitted to arbitration, and here, I want to thank Brother McArthur in behalf of our members for the foresight and executive ability displayed both in dealing with the employers and in educating our members along conservative lines and ways of doing things for the advancement of the best interest of our craft.

I would like to add that the first and most essential thing is thorough organization and second education both along political as well as industrial lines, as is apparent to all who watch the dominating influence that capital has over our legislatures in the making of laws and also our judges who interpret them.

Wishing success to you and the entire membership in all of their undertakings, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

ASA L. WRIGHT,
Rec. Sec. Local No. 567

SACRAMENTO, CAL.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother:—I would like to have you publish this short notice in your Magazine; that while work is fair in our district that there are lots of men to more than fill all of the positions offered.

Fraternally yours,
W. SANDERSON, Secretary.

IN MEMORIAM.

Pawtucket, R. I., June 1.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—It is with sorrow that we notify the General Office of the death of one of the members of our local, Brother Rufus Corbin, who died May 12. The organization had representation through the pall-bearers who were members of the local union. A beautiful floral piece in the shape of a cross was presented by the employes of the Newell Lumber Company, at which place Mr. Corbin was employed as a teamster for a number of years.

The local union voted that the charter be draped in mourning for thirty days in memory of our deceased brother, who was always a faithful attendant at the meetings and in every respect a thorough union man.

Trusting that you will give this matter space in our Journal and with best wishes, I am,

Fraternally yours,

JOHN J. MOONEY,
JAMES DEIGHAN,

Committee.

Chicago, June 13.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Since my last report to you it becomes my painful duty to inform you that Local No. 735 lost two loyal members through death. On the 24th of May Brother Henry Grant fell off his wagon and was killed; then on the 2d of June our beloved brother Otto Kleist fell off his wagon and was killed. May their souls rest in peace.

At our regular meeting in June the

following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, In view of the loss we sustained by the death of our friends and associates, Henry Grant and Otto Kleist, therefore be it

Resolved, That we sincerely condole with the wives and families in the bereavement which Divine Providence has seen fit to afflict them with and commend them for consolation to Him who orders all things for the best; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered upon our records, and a copy framed and presented to the wives of our beloved brothers; also that a copy be sent to the Magazine.

JOHN KEATING,
JOHN MULCONREY,
WM. KENNEDY,
JAMES PRITCHARD,
Committee.

Buffalo, N. Y., June 11.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Sir and Brother—Local Union No. 49, I. B. of T., passed, in regular session, the following resolutions:

Whereas, It has pleased the Almighty Ruler to call from our midst one of our best members and brothers, Daniel Hess, and

Whereas, His presence will be missed in our local and in his family: therefore, be it

Resolved, That the members of this local convey to the bereaved wife their most sincere sympathy in the loss she has sustained and we pray that the Almighty God may support her in her hour of sorrow and grief because of the loss of her dear husband; and, be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days; a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved wife and a copy sent to

our International Magazine, and a copy spread on the minutes of this meeting.

CHAS. KESSELL, Pres.
N. WATTERSON, Vice-Pres.
JOHN RALPH, Sec.-Treas.
T. NAGEL, R. S.

JUST A LINE OR TWO.

It's not the engine with the loudest exhaust that is hauling the longest train.

The man who laughs at his troubles soon laughs over them.

A man's religion cannot be worth much when he has to consult his lawyer to know whether he is doing right.

The breadth of a man's heart is more to this world than the bulk of his head.

A man must be measured not by his thoughts of himself, but by his thoughts for others.

The man who is too lazy to wiggle always thinks he is only waiting for wings.

Some preachers make the scripture read: "Make your calling and collection sure."

It is easy to appreciate the points of a sermon when they are sticking the other fellow.

The worst thing about the sowing of wild oats is that they take root in other people's fields.

Many would speedily reach the heavenly haven if progress could be secured by blowing their own sails.

Keep the saw in the log, but keep it moving at a lively rate.

Keep your conscience as clear as possible, and try to get better acquainted with it.

Some people's idea of charity is to give a starving man a pepsin tablet.

Get the thing done. The tag ends of unfinished business are time consumers. They drag on. They multiply. They take ten minutes to do, if they are done today; two hours if they are done tomorrow.—Exchange.

MISCELLANY

OLD MEN FOR COUNCIL; YOUNG MEN FOR WAR.

A few words to the home-loving member who pays his dues promptly, is a skilled workman with a steady job in a good shop, but who stays at home to read his book or newspaper, a splendid habit if not carried to excess—we can be intemperate in good things as well as in the other kind—or who goes to the show or his lodge—good things in their places—in preference to attending the meeting of the union.

The restful life grows more inviting with the passing years and the old members urge that the younger men should “take hold” and relieve them from the turmoil and disputation which are necessarily incident to trade union meetings.

But this plausible plea does not ring altogether true. The willingness “to give the boys a chance to learn how to run things” is, in truth, a desire to shirk the burden and leave the affairs of the union in the hands of the younger and less experienced and of the traveling members—always regular attendants.

These elements lack the balance of age and responsibility. Youth is hot-blooded: the traveling member ready to leave town at any time, inclined to be aggressive. But the man with a wife and children has given hostages to fortune and before acting considers well the consequences. He provides the conservatism needful to enable us to reach within measurable distance of the ever-to-be-sought ideal of trades unionism—the golden mean between reactionary conservatism and revolutionary radicalism. The success of the union is assured if all members

take an active part in its deliberations and each assumes his share of the responsibilities and duties. Competence is needed on the floor as well as in the chair.

We have the highest opinion of the worth and ability of the younger members, of the sterling unionism and sturdy fighting qualities of the traveling brothers. We admire their energy and enthusiasm, their capacity for work, their willingness to undertake it. Without them the future would indeed be gloomy. But we are sure of their co-operation. They are ever ready to serve.

It is the stay-at-homes who need to be reminded that they, too, have a part to play and cannot be permitted to rust out, but with minds keen from exercise, ripened with the years, broadened by experience, must be active in the service and in touch with the times.

We need the encouragement of the hopefulness of youth, the incentive of its ambition, the inspiration of its self-reliance, but we must also have the wholesome check to undue haste exercised by the prudent, sober second-thought of mature years.

No man likes to feel that he is a back number: there is no reason for him to become one. We are only as old as we feel, and no one is as useful and commands as much respect as the active worker whose many years bear lightly upon him, because his heart is ever young.

The hour for the retirement of the seasoned, battle-scarred veteran of the trades union movement never comes. To die in harness, full of years and honors, is the only fit end to his career.—The Painter and Decorator.

TOLERANCE FOR ONE ANOTHER.

One of the greatest drawbacks to the advancement of the trades union movement, and one that brings it into contempt so often with the public generally, and gives ammunition to those who are continually seeking the downfall of organized labor, is the fact that in its affairs there is such a constant question of authority and discipline, and so much bickering among the individual members. The trouble seems to be owing to so much jealousy and selfishness being injected into union affairs, and these two causes, we believe, are responsible for many of the unpleasant conditions that so many unions and executive committees of our international unions are confronted with.

From experience, we can safely assert, without fear of contradiction, that opposition, based on personal animosities, simply goes on and on, until the unions and individuals thereof opposing each other can see no good whatever in any measure that may be introduced, and usually conditions become such that the chain of brotherhood, which should bind all together, is broken, and no matter what the other fellow or union suggests, whether there is merit in it or not, it is knocked on general principles, just to get back at Brother So and So, who, in turn, does his knocking when the opportunity presents itself, and there you are. Truly it is a pitiful condition.

We want bigger hearts, bigger and broader minds, and a truer conception of our duty toward one another. The ethics of our movement, which, we regret to say, are very often overlooked, teach higher principles. We are each under a moral obligation to secure for ourselves and posterity the greatest of blessings and happiness that it is possible to attain in this world; to be kinder, and more toler-

ant of one another; to agree to disagree, and to recognize and support even those whom we may consider our bitterest enemies in the views and measures which they may present for the advancement of our cause, when we can clearly see merit in them, in place of that blind, selfish spirit that knocks just for the sake of knocking, and for fear the other fellow will reap some advantage or glory. In the trade union movement there is glory enough for all. If we would be up and doing we must get rid of our personal prejudices, and keep down that ever over-abundance of selfishness with which we are all more or less endowed. Let us each be constructive and not sit idly back waiting to pounce on the other fellow because he may be (in our opinion) a little too active, and trying to lord it over others, as it were. It may be that it is only his way, and that after all the interest of the unions generally is what is uppermost in his mind.—Bricklayer and Mason.

THE ABSENT MEMBER.

Organized labor, by reason of its constantly increasing power and complexity, has assumed an importance that vividly reminds the wage-worker that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." In its constituent parts there are so many defects that must be remedied before it can fully accomplish its mission that it is difficult at random to determine which should be given precedence, but I feel sure the average unionist will agree that the member who absents himself from the meetings and takes but little or no interest in its affairs is capable of much harm and greatly retards the progress of the movement.

The absent member falls an easy prey to the wiles of the hot head and the demagogue and seems ever ready to lend his support to wildcat schemes conceived in ignorance and born of

inexperience, that always threaten the stability and many times the existence of the union.

The absent member considers himself the smartest man in his local, and he is sure to have at his finger ends any part of labor's history that treats of disaster and defeat. He can give you day and date for every mistake that was ever committed; he knows just where the worst routs occurred, the precise court that launched a death dealing injunction, the names of the men who suffered imprisonment for failing to obey the legal writ, the exact sum in damages mulcted from trades unions at various times, and he is sure to point out to you why the whole labor movement is doomed to destruction.

He feels convinced that most labor leaders are corrupt, and if the policy of local officers or general officers of his union does not coincide with his views he immediately advertises his brother union men as "grafters," and in the event of an election no chicanery is too despicable for him to resort to to accomplish their defeat.

His morbid reasoning is never satisfied until with jealous eye he goes through the whole catalogue of unions and voices his condemnatory opinion of every man therein who in the past or the present has taken any active part in the work.

The absent member is also, as well as a member, a critic, a veritable Solomon. So profound, so wise, so far-seeing is he! And if when he occasionally visits his local union his views on union regulations are not adopted he is overwhelmed with surprise and gives this sometimes as a reason for not taking more interest in his organization.

The absent member unfortunately does not confine his carpings to things generally, but applies them directly to the policy that tried leaders by experience have found to be correct.

There is not a single thing done that suits him. Every rule that is passed is wrong, every one defeated is right, every plan adopted faulty, and his prediction of swift and sudden disaster sufficient to alarm all except those who know the pessimist at his worst.

The absent member is never satisfied with the officers his union selects, and if it should chance he accidentally attended a meeting on election night and his name was proposed and defeated his lugubrious prophecies are all the more nauseating.

He is not a pleasant or encouraging person for a non-union man to meet. There is nothing in his philosophy calculated to encourage a fellow workman to join a trades union, and he carries such a settled air of melancholia that it takes a courageous man to go into the same organization with him. If Providence in perfecting the grand scheme of creation left a niche for this kind of a union man, it has never been discovered, but until it is we must suffer patiently.

True trades unionists are those who have learned that not only are they who have rights "who dare maintain them," but that patience and sacrifice are more essential than turbulence and brute force. Some light has been brought into the life of every worker, however sodden it may have been, and thinking men cannot contemplate with composure the possible destruction of the organized labor movement. If its progress or permanence depended on carping critics, absentees, stay at homes or the blundering policy of the nervously impatient, the path to economic betterment would not be blazed as plain as it is today. The trades unionist preaches a doctrine of cheerfulness and encouragement. If he points to starving women in hellish sweatshops or fatigue stricken babies in southern cotton mills, he also outlines a plan

for the relief of the sufferers. The men and women in the labor movement are patient, courageous and willing to sacrifice.—John Roach in Shoe Worker.

WHY I AM A UNION MAN.

Because I am not afraid to line up with my fellow workers and make an honest demand for that which is ours by heritage.

Because I want to see every man, woman and child have plenty to eat, plenty to wear and plenty of time to enjoy it.

Because I am opposed to filth and ignorance, and in favor of health and knowledge.

Because I can think more of an honest heart under a ragged shirt than I do of a block-headed bloat with a bank account.

Because a union man is never disrespected by any one except a lot of red-eyed rounders with more money than kindness.

Because when I pay my dues into the union I realize that I am stirring some "thickening" into a bowl of soup for some poor, hungry woman or child.

Because I had rather be unpopular with a lot of double-chinned dough-heads than to show the white feather to my fellow workers.

Because I am in favor of more bread and less brutishness. More pie and less pomp. More cozy cottages and less cowards and criminals. More soup and less superstition. More health and happiness and less hell and hellishness. More honest women neatly dressed and less foolish women overdressed. More live, loving husbands and less dirty, drunken drones.
—Ex.

A smile is often forced over our otherwise staid countenance when listening to the ravings of suspended members in relating their troubles with their union; the slurs and half-

made charges of gross neglect of duty and graft that the officers of some particular local that suspended them are guilty of, and all because they did not break the laws of the international or local union to give them something they were not entitled to. And upon investigation I find that they are the ones that were forced into the union, and were always on the verge of suspension, and always belong to that class of members called "knockers." But some men are not satisfied at being at the bottom of the ladder of manhood, but try to get further down.—Exchange.

An unsuccessful attempt has been made to give the Indian city of Delhi electric lighting and street car service.

THE FAITHFUL FEW.

When the meeting's called to order
And you look about the room,
You're sure to see some faces
That from out the shadows loom,
That are always at the meeting,
And stay till it is through;
The ones that I would mention
Are the always faithful few.

They fill the vacant offices,
As they're always on the spot,
No matter what's the weather,
Though it may be awful hot,
It may be damp and rainy,
But they are tried and true;
The ones that you rely on
Are the always faithful few.

There's lots of worthy neighbors
Who will come when in the mood,
When everything's convenient,
They can do a little good,
They're a factor in the order,
And are necessary, too;
But the ones who never fail us
Are the always faithful few.

If it were not for these faithful,
Whose shoulders at the wheel
Keep the order moving onward
Without a halt or reel,
What would be the fate of others
Who claim so much to do?
They surely would go under
But for the faithful few.

—Exchange.

THE SUCCESS OR FAILURE OF A
LOCAL UNION CAN ALMOST ALWAYS
BE LAID TO ITS OFFICERS. BAD OFFI-
CERS SHOULD BE REMOVED. GOOD
OFFICERS SHOULD BE SUPPORTED.
ALL MEMBERS SHOULD ATTEND THE
UNION MEETING. A MAN WHO ONLY
PAYS HIS DUES IS ONLY A HALF
MEMBER.

ANY ONE CAN GO ALONG WHEN THE
WAY IS SMOOTH AND CLEAR, BUT
ONLY WHEN THE WATERS ARE ROUGH
AND THE STORM IS RAGING IS THE
TRUE SAILOR PROVEN. THE SAME CAN
BE APPLIED TO THE LABOR MOVE-
MENT; ONLY THOSE WHO STICK TO
THE UNION IN TIME OF ADVERSITY
DESERVE THE GOLDEN CROWN OF
REWARD.

AUGUST, 1909

THE TEAMSTERS

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF
THOSE ENGAGED IN THE
TEAMING INDUSTRY

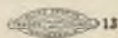


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 World's Fair, St. Louis, Mo., 1904

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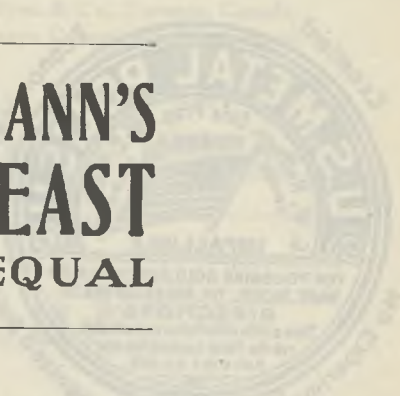
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HIGHEST AWARD

Chicago, Ill., 1893
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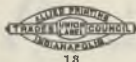


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THE TEAMSTERS

Official Organ of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters



Vol. VI.

AUGUST, 1909

Number 10

THE TEAMSTERS

AN IDEAL LABOR LEADER.

(By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.)

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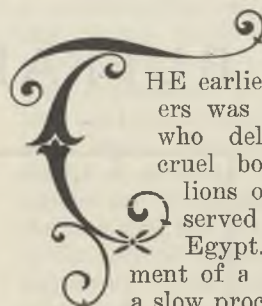
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THE earliest of labor leaders was Moses, the man who delivered from a cruel bondage the millions of Israelites who served the Pharaoh of Egypt. The development of a leader is always a slow process. This is particularly true in the industrial world. For in the labor movement there is so much at stake, and there are so many interests involved, that the raw enthusiast cannot be entrusted with the power of leadership.

Enthusiasm there must be, but it must be an enthusiasm founded upon intelligence and a genuine experience.

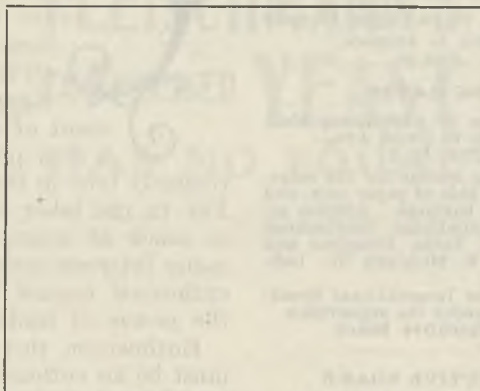
It required forty years of solitude in the land of Midian to transform the hot-blooded Moses, the adopted son of Pharaoh's daughter into the modest Moses whose name has become a synonym for meekness.

"Learned in all the wisdom of the Egyptian" nevertheless he needed the solitary life of the shepherd on the hillside to prepare him for the great task of leading out into liberty the slaves of the Egyptian ruler.

If ever Moses was a glib talker he forgot how to use this weapon of the

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spellbinder, for when he was called to his work, we are told that he himself protested, saying that he was "slow of speech." Perhaps both his modesty and his inability to speak fluently were in his favor as a labor leader, for his task was one which demanded not burning orations, but patient endurance. When he appeared before the oppressor of his brethren, his symbol of power was a shepherd's crook—typical of his former occupation, and witness that he, too, came from the ranks, and that his heart beat true to that of his suffering kinsmen.

He came, too, with the consciousness of a sure victory, because he knew that his cause was just. But more than that, he was confident because he came in the spirit of a strong moral faith. This emancipation which he was about to witness was more than an economic deliverance dependent upon brute strength, and the ability of a mere man to exercise unusual power. He had back of him the omnipotent God of Abraham, of Isaac and of Jacob, the forefathers of the affiliated Israelites.

It was the religious element in this movement which made it all-powerful. The deliverance was to come so that the Israelites might worship more freely the God of their fathers. He was to become their Leader.

This day awaits another Moses—aye, many such. For again the masses need to be led out of bondage. Not always the bondage of the ancient Israelites, although there is still a call for such service, but the bondage which enslaves man to his lower self.

The qualities that were so conspicuous in Moses must be found in the modern leader. He must be of the people, for he must understand their needs. He must have had an experience which sobered him, so that he is familiar with the deeper, truer things of life. He must depend not so much upon his speech as upon his

character. He must have the power which can come alone through the consciousness that his cause is just, and that back of him, too, as He was back of Moses, stands the God of the common people, who is saying through him: "Let my people go."

LABOR'S BRIGHTER HORIZON.

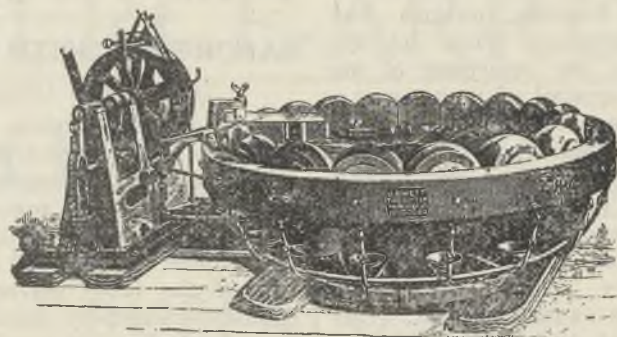
(By Samuel Gompers.)

Just before leaving the United States on a European trip directed by the American Federation of Labor convention, it may not be amiss to call attention to the fact that there is evidence that the lull in the progress of the labor movement of our country, caused by months of business depression, is nearly over and that an improvement in the situation is at hand. The labor organizations report a growing membership and unions are being organized all along the line, and better than all, the spirit of the men of labor has revived. The significant victory of the street railway men of Philadelphia is encouraging. The concessions of the employing hatters in Danbury, Conn., after their stubborn opposition to the union, portends a glorious ending to that great and long drawn out contest. In Rochester, N. Y., the carpenters have been successful in their struggle; elsewhere throughout the country the workers evince the greatest activity and interest in promoting not only their own progress and welfare, but that of the whole people.

When the financial panic occurred in October, 1907, and industrial stagnation followed, the American labor movement was confronted with one of the most menacing situations which had ever been presented to the workers. The old-time policy of wage reduction as a way out of the panic stared the workers in the face. They declared this time with emphasis and reiterated it from time to time, that

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under no circumstances would they consent to wage reductions; that even though they lost in such a contest they would rather resist and lose than tamely accept a reduction of wages. Labor maintained an attitude of mind and purpose which had its beneficent influence not only upon the workers but upon the captains of industry, and it is to the lasting credit of the labor movement of our country that we have passed through this entire period of more than a year and a half of industrial stagnation with hundreds of thousands of workers unemployed, and yet with no substantial reduction in wages made anywhere among the union men. Even the unorganized have suffered less severely in this respect on account of the uncompromising stand taken by the union.

When it is borne in mind that during this period the workers were also beset by the malignant attacks of Van Cleave and his satellites who boasted the creation of a war fund of a million and a half dollars to crush out not only the organized labor movement but to intimidate all the workers. Our movement was persecuted with all the power that such an aggregation could bring, it exhibited all the prejudice, bigotry, ignorance, and antagonism so characteristic of the uninformed and rapacious. It is a remarkable testimony to the virility of our movement and the intelligence of our men, that the labor movement has not only survived these attacks but shows more vitality and hope than ever before.

The turn in the tide of the labor movement has set in, and it behooves every man of labor to gird on his armor and do yeoman work in the organization of the yet unorganized, to go among the toilers and preach the gospel of united action, to make our unions attractive, not only to the organized, but also to the unorganized, to have them understand the magnifi-

cent results already achieved in the interest of all labor. Let our men of labor bring to their attention the wrongs endured and the rights yet to be achieved. Let every effort be made to establish a shorter workday—the eight-hour day—and make it universal, for higher wages and better homes, better factory conditions, better and higher standards of life in every direction. It is now the imperative duty of every union man and sympathizer with the cause of labor to redouble his energy, loyalty and devotion for the great cause of the human uplift. This in memory of the sacrifices and achievements of those who have gone before us in the cause of labor and for the millions yet unborn who will profit by every improvement and advance in conditions made in our time—the touchstone of our achievement being organization, fraternity, solidarity and federation.

SYMPATHY.

How often do we find members who work the sympathy racket for this or that employer, when he is requested by your organization to keep his part of an agreement, but instead always wants to do something contrary to our general or local laws. How they will howl and rave to have the local favor them by permitting them to break our laws and for no other reason but to be contrary.

It would seem to me that it would pay far more if we did not become so sentimental. We should get down to hard, cold facts in dealing with the opposition. The time has come for the organization to hew to the line and let the chips fall where they may. That is business!—Journeyman Barber.

Oysters are wild animals, according to a Queensland judge, who held that there was no penalty for stealing them.

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EDITORIAL



ANOTHER independent movement has been started in New York city, and Mr. Forkey has been elected president of same, and Mr. Jennings has been elected secretary-treasurer. Those two men were elected members of the General Executive Board of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters at our last convention, held in Detroit, and obligated themselves, pledging themselves, as men of honor, to further the interests of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters of America and the American Federation of Labor in every way they possibly could. This is another example of how little sincerity there is in men who seek their own selfish ends. It proves how easily some people can forget their pledges and obligations. It is needless to say that there is no excuse whatever, that can be given by union men, for such a proceeding. No man who attempts to disrupt a labor organization by encouraging the promotion of a rival or dual organization can excuse himself for such acts to the working men of this country, and to make this action more detestable in the eyes of the union men of this country and of our union teamsters especially, those individuals were general officers, and Mr. Jennings was drawing a salary at the time, as general organizer, from the International treasury.

Outside of the labor movement, in American history, we find no instance to compare with this act of treason other than the case of Arnold, and in justice to the labor movement, the same as Benedict Arnold, who was treated with contempt by the American people, those individuals heading this independent movement in New York city, will meet with the contempt and disrespect of every true working man in America. We do not intend participating in a controversy in which mud-slinging is going to be indulged. We have more respect for ourselves as men, and as our Journal reaches the hands of the employers, we will leave it to the manufacturers' organization to use indecent language toward the laboring people.

A brief explanation of the cause leading up to the formation of this independent movement is due our membership, who have been and are loyal to the principles of the American Federation of Labor.

A certain set of followers of ex-President Shea, who have been identified with our organization, have endeavored since his dethronement to make things as unpleasant as possible for his successor to office and among those people were Mr. Forkey and Mr. Jennings, Mr. McCormack and others. Since the Boston convention Mr. Jennings has been held as an organizer and we believed him to be working in the interest of our organization. We found lately that we were deeply mistaken.

Since the Boston convention, and it is safe to say before that time, we have been continually paying our money into New York city in support of so-called lockouts and for concocted battles or schemes to fight the former United Teamsters of America, and it was only a short time ago that we found that considerable of the so-called lockouts were not lockouts but illegal strikes, and the General President, with the sanction of the General Executive Board, called a halt to the wholesale abuses on our treasury by the New York people. As soon as the revenues were cut off they immediately held up the threat of, "Unless you grant our demands, we will go independent," proving conclusively that they never were union men at heart, or they would be governed by the rulings of the General Executive Board.

During the session of the General Executive Board, held in December,

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1908, at which meeting a settlement was consummated between the former United Teamsters of America and the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, a large delegation from New York and New Jersey visited Indianapolis, and, as published in our January issue of the Magazine, protested against any consideration being given the United Teamsters of America, and, in fact, emphatically stated that they were there representing their Local Unions to protest against a settlement. Instead of embracing the opportunity of cementing the differences between the teamsters of this country, they wanted to continue the battle, for what purpose, we know not, other than, in our opinion, in order that there might be no hindrance to them pulling off those little tricks in New York city, in which they made the International treasury foot the bills.

However, a settlement was made between the two organizations, and even then, those executive officers in New York city refused to recognize the settlement or to carry out the instructions of the General Executive Board. The General President, finding that they had not come together in accordance with the agreement entered into at the Board meeting, proceeded to New York city, and on January 10, while attending a meeting of the locals, practically controlled by Forkey, was brutally assaulted by some of the members of those Local Unions who were friendly, and are now, a part of the independent movement. Even then the General President did not request the Executive Board to take any action against those would-be assassins, and did not take any action against the Local Union or unions that were responsible and held in membership those individuals who perpetrated this crime. While the General President was in the hospital in Boston in a very dangerous condition, the General Secretary-Treasurer proceeded to New York city for the purpose of still further trying to bring about an understanding, and while there he was served with a writ of injunction, which prevented us in this office from revoking charters or issuing charters, and practically tied up our business in New York city, and the injunction was signed by the representatives of five Local Unions, who are now in the independent movement. We have also copies of affidavits signed by Forkey, Jennings and Shea against the International Executive Board, its officers, etc., and these affidavits were sworn to while Jennings was in our employment.

The court, however, set aside the temporary injunction and we proceeded to do business in accordance with our constitution, issuing charters to the former United Teamsters in accordance with the decision of the Executive Board and the preceding conventions.

Some time in the month of April of this year we received information from Forkey of a lockout involving 250 men in Jackson Brothers' stable, New York city. Secretary-Hughes wired Forkey for further information on the matter, but received none, until a claim was made for strike benefits for 290 men. Upon investigation we found that Jackson Brothers were always unfair to organized labor. They are truckmen, hauling merchandise, and are not engaged in the produce business in any way, shape or manner, and the claim was made by Local No. 449, which is a produce local. We found that no man could work in Jackson's employ who wore an emblem of a labor organization. We found that Local No. 449 had in the employment of Jackson from twelve to twenty drivers; that Jackson employed almost three hundred men; that the officers of our organization in New York city were well acquainted with the facts, and knew that as soon as their members put on the button of our organization that they would immediately be discharged. Consequently this condition prevailed, and the non-union men were appealed to and requested to

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take a stand with the men who were discharged for belonging to the organization, with considerable success. Immediately after those men left the employment of Jackson they had buttons given them on the street by the representatives of Local No. 449 and they were termed union men without initiation or any fee being paid, or any obligation taken by those individuals. This information we received from sources that are reliable.

Now we want our membership to understand that in the first place, a strike was expected as soon as those men put on their buttons, and in the next place, that they had a very small percentage of union men in the employ of this concern. In the next place the constitution does not allow us to pay strike benefits to any person who is not paid up to date in our organization; in the next place, before a conflict was entered into, in this case, the entire proceedings should be sent to the General Office and the matter submitted to the Board. These things were not done, and consequently the Board refused to pay strike benefits in this case. Besides, we had at that time many other organizations throughout the country who were seeking a betterment of their conditions and who were entitled to our protection for being loyal to the movement for years, and they had, and were due, consideration first. In Chicago, at that time, the milk wagon drivers' scale was not signed, and the carriage drivers had voted to go on strike, and even if the strike in New York city was legitimate in every sense, and we contend it was not legitimate, they would not be entitled to protection, if we were not able to protect and take care of those in other districts of the country who had received the sanction of the Board to strike prior to those men requesting same in the Jackson case.

At the meeting of the Executive Board, held May 10 of this year, a representative from New York appeared before the Board, as shown by the proceedings published in the June Magazine, and requested a reopening of the Jackson strike. The Board took the matter up, and after hearing everything on this question that Mr. Forkey and Mr. Jennings desired to say, they decided that we could not legally pay strike benefits for this so-called lockout.

After the adjournment of the Board, and after the return of the New York representatives, the independent movement was started and we find that on June 5 an application was made to the office of the county clerk of New York for a certificate of incorporation for an independent organization of teamsters for New York and New Jersey, bearing the names of Forkey and Jennings. After receiving information of this affair, which we learn was brought up in the Teamsters' Joint Council of New York and a plea made for the former United Teamsters of America, who are now loyal to the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, to go with this gang of disgruntled individuals, the General President proceeded to New York City and laid the matter before the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, who were then in session at the Victoria hotel, New York city, and asked their assistance in trying to overcome this proposed independent organization. The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor pledged themselves to assist in every way possible the International Brotherhood of Teamsters in trying to overcome the proposed independent movement, and for that purpose requested the heads of the central bodies in New York city and New Jersey and Brooklyn, to attend a conference with our representatives. At this conference was also present Mr. Jennings, Mr. McCormack and Mr. Davis. After discussing the matter for several hours they finally agreed to call their people together to see what could be done in the presence of the representatives of the American Federation of Labor. After several days' waiting they held a meet-

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ing of their followers, and requested that the General Executive Board meet in New York city, for the purpose of taking up the Jackson strike, and that in any event the injunction proceedings would not be withdrawn or a stop be made in the promotion of the independent movement unless we agreed to pay a certain sum of money to the New York organizations who were identified with the newly incorporated body. In other words, unless the General Executive Board would recede from its position and openly lay down and place the treasury of the International Union at the disposal of those people, they were going to go ahead. This we refused to do, because we could not, in justice to the thirty-five thousand members paying per capita tax outside of New York city, and the locals there that are loyal to the International, allow the International to be defrauded out of any amount of money. Immediately upon learning of this decision, they proceeded to elect officers, and, as stated above, Forkey was elected president and Jennings secretary-treasurer.

This is the history of the cause leading up to the independent movement, but we must state that seventeen local unions in New York city, who formerly belonged to the United Teamsters of America, have voted to remain loyal to the International Brotherhood of Teamsters of America and the American Federation of Labor, and that our condition in New York city, as far as membership is concerned, is even better than what it was a year ago. In Brooklyn we also have some good Local Unions that will not make non-union men out of themselves by following false leaders and thereby severing their connection with the American Federation of Labor. In New Jersey the situation is different. Jennings claims that he can control every Local Union in the New Jersey district. If this claim is just, then we will lose some good Local Unions in that vicinity, but we doubt very much whether the men in New Jersey, whom, we must say, were always honest and loyal (we mean the rank and file) to the spirit of the trade union movement, will follow the leadership of persons who are trying to disrupt the labor movement of this country and accomplish the work which the employers' association has failed to consummate.

Below we give a table of the amount of money drawn by both Mr. Jennings and Mr. Forkey during part of 1908 and 1909; also the amount of money paid into New York city in three years for the purpose of giving our members some idea of conditions existing, and we say here, with the books to prove our statement, that more money has been paid into New York city in this time that was received from said city:

Money paid into Greater New York from July 1, 1906, to July 1, 1909	\$19,972.49
Salary of J. J. Jennings and expenses, from April 1, 1907 to July 1, 1909	4,052.60
Total	\$24,025.09
Salary of Jos. Forkey and expenses, or moneys paid him from March 14, 1908, to May 13, 1909, a little over one year	2,124.00
We hold receipts for the above statements in the General Office.	

WE desire to call the attention of our membership in New York and elsewhere to a supposed strike that existed in New York city some time last fall and for which we were charged strike benefits for thirty-seven men. This was not a strike, but as usual, represented to us as a lockout, and, as stated before, for the purpose of holding up the International. Read carefully the following letter received later from the employers

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NEW YORK CITY



DANIEL J. TOBIN
General President

against whose firm the strike existed. This is a personal letter sent to the General President after the strike was over and too late to hold our money. The pay-rolls of that strike are in this office with thirty-seven names on same. You will notice in this letter the strike lasted but four days. We withhold the name of the employer in order that he may not be persecuted in the future:

"New York, December 10, 1908.

"Mr. D. J. Tobin, General President International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Indianapolis, Ind.:

"Dear Sir—In reference to the strike that we recently had, I would say that there were eight men involved and the strike lasted four days; the trouble being settled by President Forkey and ex-President Shea of Local No. 449.

"The dissatisfaction apparently arose from the fact of a discharged employe whose work had been very unsatisfactory for some time, and the balance of the employes, together with Delegate McNally had called a strike without the sanction of the local.

"At the time of the strike we had a signed agreement with Local No. 449, and we had kept faith to the letter.

Respectfully yours,

"_____."

THE O'Mara strike in New York city, which was brought about by a misunderstanding between the United Teamsters and ourselves, the row starting over one man, and we honestly believe with a little diplomacy our executive officers there could have settled the trouble without having the International pay fourteen hundred dollars for same. This trouble occurred in March, 1908. The General President visited the district, and, in conversation with Mr. O'Mara, found out that Mr. O'Mara never employed more than eighteen teamsters and helpers. Our leaders at that time claimed that besides having a man on each wagon he had two or three men doing special work on the side walks, which would bring the total up to about twenty-one. On each wagon there was one man and the driver, but Mr. O'Mara paid the regular weekly wages of \$15.00 to one of those two men, which would leave the International to pay the other. We had to pay each individual \$15.00 per week engaged in this controversy, and even though the evidence proves that only twenty-two men could be entangled in this quarrel, for the week ending March 6, 1908, we have a pay-roll sheet in this office in which are forty-five names and in which forty-five men were charged up to the International at the rate of \$15.00 per week.

This is the condition that existed in New York city and this is the state of affairs that the General President and the other members of the Board were trying to eliminate from our organization, and because we refused to continue allowing ourselves to be robbed an independent movement has been started.

We ask our members to consider whether or not we are not better without this element in our organization than going along with them. Our opinion is that it was a bad day for us when they first became identified with the teamsters' organization, and we have great hopes for the future, now that we are rid of the last of them.

The above statements are made upon facts and figures in this office and can be proven at any time.

Just before going to press we learn that there is already a split in the independent movement in New York and New Jersey. The New Jersey bunch

have decided to pull away from New York and go it alone. We still believe that New Jersey will remain loyal to the principles of the labor movement.

Secretary Morrison of the A. F. of L. has ordered the central labor bodies of Jersey City, New York city and Brooklyn to unseat all locals of teamsters that are not in good standing with the International organization.

THE following is an article which appeared in our Journal in the month of December, 1905, and it is very appropriate at this time, and we trust that our members will accept the statements as made then by President Shea, and, as stated in this article, we will not tire you in the future by devoting our valuable space to those people who are now promoting dual organizations:

"We wish to apologize to the members of the International Union for taking up the space in our magazine for the last few months endeavoring to show the caliber of the man who has been trying to disrupt the International organization.

"He and his Local Union have become suspended from the International because of non-payment of per capita tax, and while we are sorry to lose any man who is eligible for membership in our organization, we do not believe that the International will suffer because of the suspension of men whose main object was to tear down the union which has done so much for the teamsters of the country who are affiliated with the organization.

"We shall hereafter devote the pages of the Magazine to matter of interest to the teamsters, setting forth, to the best of our ability, the best way by which we can secure that for which we are striving—viz., better condition. We shall ignore the wreckers who have been working in the interest of the employers' association in the future and will not mention them, as we shall consider them beneath our notice and not worthy of the consideration of loyal union men."

History repeats itself. The local union in which Mr. Shea held his membership up to the time of his sentence, No. 449, is a part of the dual or independent organization.

WE again publish an article that appeared in our May issue of this Magazine relative to the Jackson Brothers' strike in New York city. Some of our officials at that time, who are now in the independent movement, in order to get under cover, claimed that this article had a tendency to discourage the men and help the employers, but, as a matter of fact, the strike was lost before this article appeared.

Read carefully the following article and then judge for yourself:

"We regret very much the situation of the striking truck teamsters in New York city. The General Executive Board has refused to sanction the payment of strike benefits to the men on strike against the Jackson Brothers' company, because of the fact that the strike had taken place without any notice being given the General Office, and without the sanction of the General Executive Board.

"Matters of this kind must be carefully considered by the officers in charge of our organization, and the laws must be adhered to by the several members of the Board. This strike was rushed into by the truck drivers in New York city without due consideration of our laws, and the individual members, pulled out on strike on the advice of others, unfortunately will be the sufferers.

"For several years past this firm has been unfair to the teamsters' organization, and the situation at the time of the strike was no worse than it has been for many years past, and there was no reason whatever why the matter could not have been laid before the Board in the proper manner before the strike was called. We cannot consent to allow individuals to take the law on their own shoulders, and then finance, with several thousand dollars, an affair of this kind, much as we deplore the condition of the individuals taking part in such controversy."

Our reason for making the above statements at that time was in order to let the rank and file know the actions of the Executive Board and the causes therefor.

After the Executive Board had refused to sanction the Jackson strike, for the reasons stated above, the aforementioned leaders did nothing but go among the members in New York city and endeavor to throw the entire blame on the International office, and especially on the General President. As it is useless for us to try to communicate with the Local Unions through their secretaries we endeavor to place the matter before as many members as possible, and the only way we could make them acquainted with the situation was through the columns of the Magazine.

There is nothing contained in the above statements but the exact truth, and for the benefit of the membership only, regardless of the fact that some of our enemies have endeavored to convince their membership that this article was intended for some other purpose. The strike was on for several weeks and practically lost before the article appeared, as the May issue was not out of press before the 8th day of the month, but the leaders had to have some excuse, and they decided to choose the same old rule, "Blame the Executive Board," and abuse the General President, and, of course, he was a thousand miles away, and if he was in New York city, he would be powerless to act or explain, as no one is safe at their meetings that has courage enough to disagree with them.

SOME of our enemies, especially those that believe in independent organizations, are trying to persuade themselves that the Magazine is not what it ought to be, or, in other words, that it is not what it used to be. In defense of the Magazine, the Editor desires to say that there may be some truth in those statements, but that they are not justified as a whole. First, we desire to call the attention of our membership to the fact that the Editor cannot be expected to compare with the great writers in the monthly magazines who have devoted their whole lives to this business, and that the membership should not expect that every labor journal could afford to employ an Arthur Brisbane, at a fabulous salary, for the purpose of editing their monthly publications. The membership must remember that the Magazine is in charge of an individual who is nothing more than one of the rank and file—a teamster.

We want to call your attention also to the fact that for almost a year prior to the advent of the present incumbent into office as General President and Editor, nothing appeared in the Magazine to amount to anything but newspaper clippings; not one line from the then editor, who was also General President.

We also want to say that before the present editor took charge of the Magazine, its size was reduced from thirty-two pages to sixteen pages by the Executive Board for the purpose of reducing expenses and because of the fact that the Executive Board considered it useless to be publishing thirty-two pages of copied matter. We hope at some time in the near future to return to

our former position of thirty-two pages, and we assure our membership that when that time arrives there will be something in the Magazine of some benefit to the teamsters that are loyal to their organization.

Since the present head of the organization came into office he has attempted, as far as lay in his power, to raise the dignity of that position from the low depths to which it had fallen and has attempted to improve the printed matter in the Magazine as much as possible (always expecting that the membership would allow for his limited experience as an editor). Not one month has the Magazine gone to press without an editorial from his pen, with the exception of the month of February of this year, and at that time he was several weeks in the hospital and was unable to give his attention to the columns of our Magazine.

I desire to say, as editor, that I have endeavored to make the matter contained in our Magazine beneficial to our membership in so far as advising, counseling and urging our membership along lines of justice both to themselves and their employers.

We do not intend to convey the impression that we seek flattery, but, in justice to ourselves and in answer to the critics who dislike the Magazine because it has told them the truth and condemned their actions, that the Indianapolis News, one of the leading newspapers of this country, has more than once published entire articles contained in our Magazine and given us credit for the fairness of our position, and the entire newspaper world claims that there is a change for the better in the teamsters' organization; that the organization is now a body of educated, conservative, honest-thinking, upright trade unionists.

We would like an expression from our membership after carefully reading this article. A few lines stating whether or not you approve of the present form of the Magazine or of the matter contained therein from the pen of the General President, will be kindly appreciated at this office. We are very careful to publish nothing in our Magazine that we are afraid to have known. We want the whole world to know that our actions are honest and upright, and we fear nothing with justice on our side.

“Editor Miners’ Magazine:

“At a meeting of this union, held July 2, Frank Ewing and James Jensen were expelled for being a deterrent and a distributing element in our local, for behaving in a disorderly manner and creating a disturbance at our regular meeting, held June 29; for threatening to do bodily harm to our president, and for defaming the character of our officers. We respectfully request that their names be published in the Miners’ Magazine. Fraternally yours,

“JOE BRACKEN, President.”

The above statement is taken from the magazine of the Western Federation of Miners. If we did the same thing with the disturbers in our locals we would have a better organization, and we advise our members throughout the country not to allow any disorderly conduct at their meetings, and to remove from membership any persons who are continually making trouble or threatening the officers, because they do not run things to suit them. We want no rowdies or bullies. Their place is in jail.

John J. Jennings, formerly organizer, has been paid \$190.00 by the General Office for the month of June and up to the 12th day of July, 1909.

A GAIN we advise our membership to secure the Magazine each month. It costs nothing but to have your name registered at headquarters by your secretary-treasurer. If we could reach the independent Local Unions each month with our Magazine, there would be some hope of educating those men that do not understand the situation, but the leaders in New York and Chicago of the independent movements, have been very careful to keep the names and addresses of their membership away from this office so that no information can reach them, and if we write a letter to the secretary of their Local Union, the same will not be read at the meeting. This we know from past experience. All false leaders desire to keep their followers in ignorance.

T HROUGHOUT the entire United States and Canada, at the present time, we have but twenty-five members on strike. Ninety per cent. of our members have bettered their conditions since becoming part of our organization. The work is slow, but during times of depression, such as has existed in this country during the past two years, we should go along as much as possible without trouble and hold the conditions we have attained until more prosperous seasons set in.

I N nearly all cases a strike lost is a Local Union lost. With very few exceptions this has been the result. Therefore, men should deeply consider the outcome before entering into a conflict, and not only in our trade, but in every occupation where the workers depend on their weekly wages for existence and the maintenance of their families.

O N the evening of July 7, the General President attended a meeting of the Teamsters' Joint Council of New York city, and a more healthy or cleaner body of men are not connected with our organization in any part of the country. After the independent movement was started in the old council a new charter was issued and sent to Vice-President Hoffman and a new council instituted. On that evening the officers were installed by the General President. There were fully one hundred and fifty delegates in attendance who pledged themselves, with all the force they could express, to remain loyal to the principles of the American Federation of Labor and the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. It is no exaggeration of conditions to say that the clean element in the teamsters' movement in New York city were in the former United Teamsters' organization. While there were many loyal, honest men in the other organization that were deluded by false leaders, the rank and file of the better class of teamsters and conservative leaders were in the United Teamsters and are now in our organization.

A LL brewery teamsters in New Orleans are members of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters with the exception of the employes in one brewery in which there are about eleven members of the United Brewery Workers and fourteen members of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters employed as drivers. All of the brewery proprietors have signed up union shop conditions with our representatives except in the one case above mentioned, and the brewery workers' officials have begged the owners of this certain brewery not to sign until after the next convention of the American Federation of Labor. Presumably they must expect to accomplish wonders at the next convention of the American Federation of Labor

convention, but the representatives of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters will be on the ground to protect the interests of our organization along jurisdiction lines. We need the best of men at that convention as our representatives to fight in our interests.

JOHN GEARY of St. Paul, Minn., seems to have his hands full also with the officials of the United Brewery Workers. They are trying to take away from our organization the brewery drivers that have affiliated with us since the Minneapolis convention, but we have the utmost confidence that John will hold his own in spite of the treachery and falsehoods of the Brewery Workers and their friends.

We advise our people in every section of the country where they can get a brewery driver into their organization, to admit him to membership. This is the decision of the American Federation of Labor convention held at Minneapolis, and said decision has been confirmed at the conventions at Norfolk and Denver, and any brewery driver now a member of the brewery workers' organization that desires to affiliate with our organization can do so without prejudice on the part of the brewery workers, according to the same decision.

DO you mean to tell me that Charlie Sagerstrom, George Wilson, Joseph Doyle, John Sheridan, Fitch and Martin McGraw do not know as well as you do that they are in with the wrong bunch when they ally themselves with the leaders of the independent movement? They certainly do. They know that every deal that has been pulled off in Chicago has been headed by some of those people on the other side, and the wonder is why they continue associating with those individuals, that they know in their hearts are wrong. Fitch is independent and not in any organization. He is like the man without a country.

WE have reliable information at hand that Patrick McCarthy, a union carpenter and ex-member of the International Board of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, who is now president of the Building Trades Council of San Francisco, will be the next mayor of that city. Last year when McCarthy was a candidate he was defeated by about five thousand votes, and Mr. Casey, formerly a member of the Executive Board of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, who, with his organization, left the International some time ago was considered responsible for defeating McCarthy when he ran before. From the information at hand Mr. Casey is now out working heart and soul in the interest of McCarthy, so are all the others in the labor movement who were opposed to him last year, and there is no question about him being successful at the polls next November.

Mr. McCarthy's election is not only going to be a credit to the labor movement, but we predict the best administration for San Francisco that it has ever had.

We wish him success and trust that our people in that city, to a man, will render him every assistance within their power.

C. P. Shea, former President of this organization, was sentenced in New York City, on July 23, by Judge Foster, to not less than five years and not more than twenty-five years. The charge against Mr. Shea was assault with intent to murder a young woman named Alice Walsh.

Local Union No. 364 has been organized in Urbana, Ill., within the last ten days. It started out with twenty-six members and promises in the near future to have every teamster in that district under its banner.

Every union teamster throughout the country is working, as near as we can learn from information received at this office. The panic seems to have passed at last from the industrial field. We trust that this condition will continue indefinitely.

From what we can learn Mr. Samuel Gompers is having a busy and enjoyable time on the other side. We trust that he will return full of strength and vigor to assume the responsibilities of his important position.

The new Carpenters' building, which cost one hundred thousand dollars, and in which our offices are located, was dedicated on July 22. Mr. Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor was the principal speaker.

Every member should endeavor to bring at least one new member into their Local Union before the beginning of the new year. Let us work hard and pull together and we can make our organization the best in the labor movement.

A CONGRESSMAN'S TRIBUTE TO LABOR.

One of the ablest and most impressive speeches on the subject of "Labor" was recently made by Representative William Sulzer of New York in advocacy of his bill to create a department of labor, with a seat in the President's cabinet for its head. The speech was delivered in the House of Representatives, and was in part as follows:

"Mr. Speaker—I shall take advantage of this occasion to speak for the toilers of our country—for the rights of the men who create the wealth of our land, for those worthy citizens of the republic, the American workingmen, who have made us all that we are and will make us, if we are true to ourselves, all that we hope to be—the greatest, the grandest, the freest and the most prosperous people the world has ever seen.

"No man in my opinion can pay too high a tribute to 'labor.' It is the creative force of the material world, the genius of accomplishment of the brain and the brawn of the land, the spirit of all progress, and the milestone marking the advance of man. Civilization owes everything to labor

—to the constructive toiler and the creative worker. Labor owes very little to civilization. Mother Earth is labor's best friend. From the forests and her fields, from her rocks and her rivers, the toiler has wrought all and brought forth the wonders of the world.

"Labor is not of today or of yesterday or of tomorrow. It is eternal. Dynasties come and go, governments rise and fall, centuries succeed centuries, but labor goes on forever. Labor is the everlasting law of life.

"Tear down your palaces and your temples, and labor will replace them; close every avenue of trade and commerce, and labor will reopen them; destroy your towns and your cities, and labor will rebuild them greater and grander than they were. But destroy labor, and famine will stalk the land and pestilence will decimate the human race. If every laborer in the world should cease work for ninety days it would cause the greatest catastrophe that ever befell mankind—a tragedy to the human race impossible to depict and too frightful to contemplate."

CORRESPONDENCE

CHICAGO, ILL.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Inclosed please find list of deceased members whose benefits of one hundred dollars each have been paid since January 1, 1909; also list of deaths for which benefits are still unpaid. I wish you would publish same in the Magazine so as to let other locals know what we are doing in Chicago; also inclosed find list of members wishing to have the Magazine mailed to them.

List of death benefits paid since Jan. 1, 1909:

Name.	Died.
Albert Walker	Nov. 6, 1908
Thos. Edgworth	June 15, 1908
James Slavin	Nov. 9, 1908
Louis Balmert	Nov. 13, 1908
Robt. McNamara	Nov. 13, 1908
Wm. Ryan	Nov. 22, 1908
M. Sullivan	Nov. 24, 1908
Oscar Theilen	Nov. 24, 1908
Arthur Hanson	Dec. 14, 1908
Harry Larson	Dec. 23, 1908
Wm. Callahan	Dec. 26, 1908
Al. Fortunate	Jan. 1, 1909
Wm. Loftus	Jan. 1, 1909
Thos. J. Gaghan	Jan. 17, 1909
Thos. Cory	Jan. 17, 1909
John B. Kyle	Jan. 28, 1908
Geo. Long	Jan. 30, 1909
John Giltzow	Feb. 4, 1909
Tim Sullivan	Feb. 12, 1909
Gus Wright	Feb. 17, 1909
Horace Lyman	Feb. 18, 1909
Robt. McIntyre	March 3, 1909
Thos. Degnan	March 12, 1909
Thos. Burke	March 15, 1909
D. H. McDonald	March 15, 1909
Alva McLain	March 24, 1909
Chas. Murray	March 31, 1909
Wm. L. Weltie	May 23, 1909
Geo. Brookins	Nov. 3, 1908

List of deaths whose benefits are still to be paid:

Thos. Murphy	April 27, 1909
Jas. Loftus	June 10, 1909
Thos. Smith	July 11, 1909
M. L. Roberts	July 17, 1909
John Auten	July 17, 1909
John McFarland	July 19, 1909

Thanking you in advance and wishing you success, I am,

Fraternally yours,

JOE MURPHY, President 705.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother — Having been reproached on several occasions by members of Local 772 for not writing for our monthly Magazine, I take this opportunity to write a line or two with a spirit of revenge, and trust it will find space in our paper. These self-made critics are also lacking, namely, in attending their meetings where information concerning their local can better be obtained than in reading the magazine which could not possibly publish a detailed report of any local as time and space are both limited and matters of far greater importance only reach its pages.

In part will say no one person can control, build up or secure good conditions for any local unless its members at least attend their meetings and assist its officers by giving good council and advice and insist on the work being done in a thorough and businesslike manner, seeing that the rights of all are protected and that justice reigns as its most important factor.

Our present wage scale, having been in force for the past two and one-half years, expires on the 31st day of January, 1910, and contains

good working conditions with a minimum salary of \$16.50 per week and a commission of 10 per cent. on all moneys collected over and above \$150 per week.

With a wide awake, active and fair-minded committee, backed up by the support of the entire local there is no possible reason why we should not be able to secure still better conditions, render better service and thereby demonstrate our desire to benefit all and a willingness to give as well as take.

I sincerely trust these few remarks will encourage our members to attend their meetings more regularly and at least show that they are ready and willing to look after and protect their own interests which can best be done by their attending the meetings, getting the experience of others (it don't cost anything and surely is worth seeking) and thereby prepare and fortify themselves to cope with all obstacles and conditions in a competent manner.

Our local was founded on the first day of October, 1903, while its members were working for from \$9 to \$12 per week with no one making over \$15 with an average business of \$300 per week.

Today no one receives less than \$16.50 per week and a commission attached which brings a salary of \$30 per week to many. Does not this show good results for any organization to accomplish, and has not every member received in salary a thousand fold the amount he has spent for dues to the local. An average business of \$300 today pays \$31.50 per week in salary to its drivers. Now why should not this local continue to exist, prosper and still do good for its members?

Respectfully yours,

F. A. MONDSCHIEIN, Jr.,
Sec.-Treas. Local 772, I. B. of T.

CINCINNATI, O.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Will you kindly, through the columns of your next issue, extend to the officers and members of Local No. 345 of your city, the sincere thanks of Local No. 96 of Cincinnati, O., for the brotherly manner in which the committee representing it did receive and entertain the little bunch of our members that happened to sojourn to Indianapolis on Sunday, June 27 last.

The only thing that marred, to any extent, the extreme pleasure of our entire party, was the very sudden illness of our worth president, Brother Henry Elfring, but, I am glad to say, that though he was very ill, we got him to Cincinnati and to his home all right, and today he is himself again, and enjoying his former good health. He especially says good luck to the boys of 345.

We were delighted to note that notwithstanding all the stiffness of the opposition the boys in Indianapolis are pushing their old ship forward. We would have loved to remain over there that night for their meeting, but circumstances prevented. We have learned since that the organization of chauffeurs that Brother Thompson and others had in view, has materialized, and that there is now in your city a local of automobile drivers in existence, and that she's under the banner of the I. B. of T. Hurrah! Hurrah.

Just say to the boys over there if you please, that any old time, they find it convenient to send a bunch over to old Cincy, all we ask is that they let us know they're coming. We'll try to do the rest.

I won't try to detail the conditions in our city at this time. I desire to assure all concerned that we are not losing any ground, which we might were it not for the caliber of the rank and file of our membership. Suffice

to say at this time that we are doing a little better than holding our own. We are taking care of our sick members by paying weekly sick benefits of \$5.00 per week, and death benefits of \$100 to families of our deceased. That's going some, ain't it?

With best wishes for yourself and the I. B. of T.

Fraternally yours,
J. E. LONGSTREET,
Bus. Agt. of No. 96.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—It is near time that we let you and the brothers know what is being done in and around this city of ours, so we send you these few lines for publication, hoping you will give us this space in the Magazine. Well, we are still working hard to maintain our organization after struggling hard for several years to keep what we had, and now that we have weathered the hard times that struck this city several years ago and things are beginning to look bright again, there seems to be new life in Philadelphia. Organization after organization are growing and new ones starting in all parts of the city. Among all this, of course, we are feeling the good work as well as every other craft, and if things keep going as they have for the past several months, we will soon be as powerful as any city in the A. F. of L. movement.

We had three good locals here which have ever been faithful to the I. B. of T., and I do not think that you could drive either one out of our organization. Old 416, the first local we had in Philadelphia, is still working under its old charter; not as strong as it might be, but when everything is taken into consideration and the hard times we had, they deserve credit for keeping together, but they have a new lease of life and at a mass

meeting on Monday night July 12 we got twenty-one new members. Not so bad for the first mass meeting. We expect to keep these meetings up every week.

Next we have Local No. 28, the street hackmen. They are, without exception, the best fighting bunch in the I. B. of T., and have spent thousands of dollars in court for the privilege to stand on the streets. They had to fight the municipal government and were being locked up every night. They secured one of the very best labor attorneys that could be had, framed up a law and sent one of their men to Harrisburg to see that it was passed by the legislature so as to give them the same privilege as the large cab stables, who bought the standing privilege in front of all the large hotels and railroad depots, so after several months of hard labor at the State Capitol, they finally got their bill through and today they stand in front of any hotel the same as any of the cab companies' cabs do and they certainly deserve more credit than a good many of our brothers like to give them. They are a good one hundred per cent. organization and are always in good standing.

Next we have the giants of Philadelphia, the Piano Wagon Drivers' Local No. 548, which has shown in the past eight years that they are stickers. At one time they had the very best local of its kind in the country, but several years ago the piano stores, such as Blasius, Cunningham, Belakes, North and Heppes, gave us a fight and we lost about 35 per cent. of our men who are still reaping the good this local did for them, giving them shorter hours and better pay, but who still refuse to reaffiliate with this local, but some day they may be glad to get back. We are patient and are waiting for that day.

Last winter the Philadelphia chauffeurs realized what good could

be had through organization, so on last March they organized and became affiliated with the I. B. of T., and today we have about one-third of the chauffeurs in this city in Local No. 281. The brothers can readily understand how bad they needed an organization when they have to call their meetings at 11 p. m., and it is nearly 1 p. m., before they commence. They had some of the worst conditions imaginable as to long hours, small pay and pay for the gasoline they used; pay for their own uniforms and had to be responsible for all damages, and when the week was over they hardly had enough money to pay their way. Today we have one garage that has all of its men in the local and they are getting fairly good treatment at this garage, and the rest of the chauffeurs are beginning to take notice. By this fall, if they keep coming as they have in the past two meetings we will soon have all the chauffeurs in Local No. 281. Last March the produce drivers started going again and today they have fifty-three brothers who have reaffiliated with us, but they are the right kind and I am sure that in the near future that they will have their local built up so that when the time comes to ask for an agreement, they will be well educated and will not have to pass through another ordeal like they did the last time, when, through their business agent's bad management of their demands, they got a good beating, which it took two years to get over, but this time they have come to stay.

On July 4 we celebrated the day by organizing the Milk Wagon Drivers' Local No. 351 and at this writing we have eighty-three brothers in this local. Not such a bad start for a baby two weeks old. We had a local of milk wagon drivers before, but at that time the men were not ready for organization. Today it is different, as their meetings show, and I look for

this to be the banner local in this city before long. On July 1 with the aid of Brother Briggs, who has been with us for a week, we got the Joint Council started again. We had twenty-one brothers from the five locals at that time in this city, but at the next meeting we will have six locals and too much credit cannot be given to Brother Briggs and I can assure you that he was a busy man from the day he got here until he left, and we were very sorry to see him go. We also wish to thank the Executive Board for having allowed him to stay here and organize the milk wagon drivers, for I can assure you that at the two meetings which he attended he left an impression with that local that no other organizer could ever have left. So you see that at last old sleepy Philadelphia has awoke and we are getting busy and with the outlook just at the present time and the feeling that exists at this time for unionism, I will be surprised if by this time next year we do not have ten thousand men on the roll of our organization.

Wishing you and the entire membership success in their undertakings, we remain,

Yours fraternally,
H. J. WENDELKEN, President,
WALTER SELAH, Sec.-Treas.,
Joint Council of Philadelphia.

WIN STRIKE AT CHICAGO.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—I am going to tell you about a little strike we had.

We have in our local men that haul the dead animals here, and the poor fellows thought they were entitled to a little more pay for their services, as the necessities of life have gone on strike and won out, and they did not see how they were going to feed themselves and their children, for the little boss said if they did not like what they got he would have one hun-

dred men to take their places. But they had to do something to keep the children from crying and the only thing they had to sell was their labor, so they went on strike and won an increase of \$1.50 per week for their labor.

Now, dear brother, you may think it kind of funny that we did not notify you before the strike, but the men were up for sale and if they did not get some raise for their services they would have to fight or do something worse in order to feed their little ones, and we knew you had your hands full trying to keep your flock from following some unprincipled leaders that I don't think have the interest of their fellow men at heart, so we did not notify you and in doing so we forfeited your protection.

With best wishes, I am,

JOHN MULCONREY,
Sec.-Treas. Local 735.

MOTOR TRUCKS BARRED FROM DOCKS.

The work of years in gradually winning the various steamship lines over to a view of motor trucks has been upset in a minute by the action of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange, which recently notified the owners of all docks that if gasoline or steam trucks were allowed on the piers they would increase the insurance rates 50 cents per \$100. As this is a 50 per cent. increase, the dock owners at once prohibited all vehicles using gasoline, kerosene, benzine or naptha from going on the piers. Following this drastic action the New York Automobile Trade Association, the Association of Licensed Automobile Manufacturers and the Ameri-

can Motor Car Manufacturers' Association announced their intention of fighting for a more liberal attitude, which will place the self-propelled vehicle on a par with horse-drawn trucks. Having worked for years to obtain this privilege, they do not propose to lose it without a struggle.—The Automobile.

BE LOYAL.

Every member should be loyal to the union, regardless of any matter which may arise in connection with the labor movement of our country. They should all bear in mind that their first and most important duty is to be faithful and loyal to their organization, which has done so much to protect and advance their material, moral and social conditions. The organization has secured for our members brighter and better homes, better opportunities for the development of independence of character and manhood. It has dispelled the gloom of long hours, low wages and Sunday slavery. So, brothers, be loyal to the organization! It has done much and can do more.—Journeyman Barber.

NO HAPPINESS IN MONEY.

Money never made a man happy yet, nor will it. There is nothing in its nature to produce happiness. The more a man has, the more he wants. Instead of its filling a vacuum, it makes one. If it satisfies one want, it doubles and trebles that want another way. That was a true proverb of the Wise Man, rely upon it: "Better a little with the fear of the Lord than great treasure and trouble therewith."—Benjamin Franklin.

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Honest Labor vs. Prohibition

Nothing has occurred in a long time that so strikingly marks the Prohibition spirit as the notice given by several railroad companies to their employes that they must abstain from the use of alcoholic beverages on pain of dismissal. The assumption that American workmen stand in need of so drastic a warning, coupled with such a penalty, is little better than an insult to honest labor. That such a thing is possible in this enlightened day can only be regarded as the strongest kind of testimony to the spread of the Prohibition idea which now menaces the rights of the citizen in many widely separated states and communities.

Speaking on this point not long ago before a committee of the Maryland House of Delegates, Mr. Edward Hirsh, president of the Baltimore Federation of Labor, said:

"I am arguing that the American workingman believes in freedom and the right to regulate his own conduct. All this temperance legislation proceeds on the theory that those who patronize saloons or take a drink are weak or irresponsible and need a guardian. If you are to pass such laws as to drink, where will it stop? Has the American workingman who stands for the decent saloon, abused his freedom, that he must now be placed in the custody of the Anti-Saloon League?"

PROHIBITION AND LABOR.

What would Prohibition mean to labor? asked Mayor Rose of Milwaukee in a recent public debate. The honorable gentleman went on to answer the question:

"It is a statistical fact that the manufacture and sale of intoxicating beverages, directly and indirectly, insures employment to 2,500,000 operatives. Prohibition would operate to withdraw that employment, and as a re-

sult that vast number of industrial hands would be driven into other fields of industrial endeavor, already filled to capacity, with an overflow walking the country up and down seeking work. Not only that, but how many thousands in that great mass have served apprenticeships and learned trades to which they have devoted years of service, and in which they have grown expert? And shall these trades be sacrificed, and must those years be lost, and must those men begin anew the game of life with their best years behind them? And what of those others who are now employed in other branches of labor. Stern necessity knows no law. The unemployed will have employment, even though competition must be the cudgel wielded to secure it, and that means lower wages for all."

Evidently it should not be easy to deceive the American workingman as to what the Prohibition movement means to him. The Central Federated Union of Greater New York lately put forth a series of resolutions in which it is declared:

"It is an indisputable fact that in all places where Local Option and Prohibition Laws were enacted, thousands of workingmen and women who were earning an honest and decent livelihood were forced out of employment and therefore increased the number of unemployed.

"These thousands of laborers formerly engaged in a legalized business, are deprived of the means of earning a living and therefore forced upon an already overcrowded labor market."

In conclusion the Central Federated Union calls upon all organized labor and the public sentiment at large, "to oppose Local Option and Prohibition agitation wherever the same is made and demand that all labor should receive recognition in making laws."

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OF

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THE TEAMSTERS

Official Organ of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters



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LABOR'S TEMPERANCE FELLOWSHIP.

(By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.)



OR at least three consecutive years President Gompers has called attention in his annual report to the necessity of labor unions cutting loose from the saloon in the selection of their meeting places. And he has further recommended that the public school buildings be secured for

the use of the organized workingmen of America. At the Pittsburgh convention Mr. Gompers said:

"There is a constantly growing desire among our membership to hold their meetings in halls on the premises of which there is no sale of intoxicants. In the interests of sobriety and morality I again urge that this convention strongly recommend to our affiliated organizations throughout the country that they inaugurate a movement which shall permit the use of our public school rooms for the evening meetings of our labor organizations."

In the report to the San Francisco convention, he said:

"Meetings of workingmen in our public school rooms can have but one effect, that is, the improvement in the morale of all, and without detriment to any."

Other quotations equally strong might easily be cited upon this point. It is undoubtedly true, as President Gompers has pointed out, that "It is not only the aim but the trend of our movement to make men more moderate and temperate regarding the use of intoxicants" but many trades unions still hold their meetings either back or over saloons, because the saloon proprietors give them their meeting rooms free, or offer a bonus to such associations of workmen as may be induced to become tenants. One of the greatest needs in the labor movement today is the securing of halls which shall be free from this influence, because the organized labor movement in America has too much at stake to permit its destiny to be determined by men whose brains have become befuddled on account of the use of intoxicants previous to the meeting.

In England the organized workmen have inaugurated a movement which has for its object the personal practice of total abstinence and the securing of meeting places for trades unions which shall be free from the influence of the saloon. Recently I wrote to over three hundred of the leading labor men of America asking for their opinions as to the advisability of forming a similar organization in this country. With scarcely an exception the replies received were in favor of such a proposition.

A business agent wrote: "As I am one of that class commonly known as business agent, I can fully realize how unfortunate is the prevailing notion that a business agent, a popular union official or leader, must be a 'good mixer' with all its destructive consequences to his own moral and financial welfare; but it is a fact that it is in the very nature of his daily life that temptation to drink and be a 'good fellow' is the bane of a business agent's career, unless he has an unusually strong character."

The president of a central labor

council says: "The object you have in mind is one that I heartily endorse. The evil of drink among the men of labor is one that I deeply deplore, and have, in my small way, done what I could to overcome. As the presiding officer of the Central Labor Council I have admonished the delegates and all of our people to use their energies and activities to abolish this habit among our people. We have a clause in our constitution prohibiting the habit of drink among the delegates of the council. Any delegate who violates this provision, either in or out of the council, is called to account by the officers of the council, and admonished in a kindly way to set a better example, and every influence is brought to bear to make him a better and more useful member of society so that labor's humanitarian purposes may be realized."

A member of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor said: "There is no reason why a similar organization should not exist on this side of the ocean. I am heartily in favor of the proposition."

These are merely samples of letters which have come to my office by the score.

It is proposed that during the session of the American Federation of Labor at Toronto next November a temperance fellowship similar to the British organization be launched. It is not planned to have this matter discussed at any of the sessions of the A. F. of L., nor to have the convention take any action on this question; but those who are interested in the formation of this society believe that they have a perfect right to express their views on these questions through a volunteer movement, without interference from those who may disagree with them. No temperance society or anti-saloon league has anything to do with this movement. It is to be launched and supported by trades unionists.

EDITORIAL



HERE has been no change in the situation in New York other than at a meeting of committees representing the International Brotherhood of Teamsters of America, the incorporated, or independent, organizations in New York and New Jersey and the Central Labor Union in New York, a proposition was drawn up and agreed to by said committees to be recommended for approval of the Executive Board, the substance of which was that all Local Unions that had withdrawn, be allowed to return on the payment of one month's per capita tax, and that all their grievances be taken up, in regular form, at the regular meeting of the Executive Board.

The matter was submitted by telegram to the members of the Executive Board for their approval, and the members of the Board refused to sanction the same on the ground that it was not just to allow those seceding Local Unions to return and place themselves in good standing by paying one month's per capita tax; that it was placing a premium on secession, or independent, movements; that it would be encouraging others to do the same, that is, to cease paying their per capita tax for five or six months and then return on the payment of one month's tax.

We are revoking charters of Local Unions throughout the country for disobeying our laws and for not paying their proper tax. We do not believe it would be justice to the others to make such a settlement with those people who have attempted to break up our organization in New York and New Jersey.

We have submitted to our representatives in New York city a proposition whereby they can return by paying their lawful indebtedness to this office and comply with our laws, and that any grievance they have will be taken up by the Executive Board at its regular session, or by the next convention.

We think we have gone the limit with men who have not only tried to disrupt the International, but have run into court and applied for injunctions against us, and who have even assaulted and plotted against our officers and members in every way possible. When we allow those men to return to our organization on the payment of their lawful tax we believe we are acting only in justice to our membership and in accordance with our constitution.

BROTHER GIBBONS, who has been business agent of Local No. 17, Carriage and Cab Drivers, for several years past, and was also a member of the General Executive Board for two or three years, has resigned his position as business agent of that local. Too much cannot be said in behalf of the hard work performed by Brother Gibbons while working for his Local Union and while serving on the General Executive Board, always determined in his efforts to strengthen the organization numerically and financially. The battle he waged in behalf of the individual owners in the city of Chicago in procuring for them the right to stand in front of any hotel in the city, is something that should never be forgotten. He handled this big fight for the Local Union, and, while it cost considerable, the victory was complete and the money paid was not too much.

During the last strike of Local No. 17 no individual could have done more than he did in an endeavor to bring victory for the Local Union, but the employers were determined to spend money and sacrifice their business, and the auto, which is becoming a factor, was prominent in the affair. All of those things, taken into consideration, was the cause of the reverses suffered by the carriage drivers in their struggle. However, the Local Union is endeavoring to regain its former position by reducing expenses, and we expect that in the near future the carriage and cab drivers of Chicago will be back to their former position in the labor movement.

DURING the last month one thousand letters have been mailed from the office of the General President to the central bodies and special organizers of the American Federation of Labor throughout the country, in the districts in which there are no Local Unions of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, asking them to help organize the teamsters and chauffeurs in their district. There are many towns and villages throughout the country in which there are teamsters employed and in which we have no organization, and we find on looking over the books that the small Local Unions in remote districts, having from twenty-five to one hundred members, chiefly pay the per capita into this office necessary to run the organization, and are very little expense. Large industrial districts by no means pay in the entire tax. We have an enormous expense usually in the large cities where the teamsters are usually well organized, while from the small districts we have a standing revenue each month, and usually the little Local Unions cause us very little trouble either in strikes or lockouts.

We expect some results from this letter to the central bodies and special organizers.

THE chauffeurs throughout the country are rapidly organizing and affiliating with the International organization, especially in the extreme western States there is a tendency to organize among the men handling automobiles. We advise our people in every town and city throughout the country to encourage the auto driver to organize and affiliate with the International, and in cities and towns where there are not enough of those men employed to form a Local Union of their own, they should become members of the Local Unions existing of the different crafts until the time arrives when they will be sufficiently employed in numbers to have their own charter.

EACH month we are continually receiving cards from the postoffice department with corrections of addresses of our members. It is considerable work for both the postoffice department and this office. It is an easy matter for our people when moving to notify the Secretary-Treasurer of the Local Union to which they belong of said change and to see to it that the local secretary-treasurer notifies this office so that the member may receive his Magazine promptly each month. It is also a simple matter for the local secretary-treasurer to send a postal card to each member of his local reading as follows:

"Each member of this Local Union, in good standing, will receive the monthly Magazine of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and Chauffeurs by sending his name and address to me, and by notifying me when changing your address. (Signed).....

Local Secretary-Treasurer.

This is a matter of vital importance, and it seems too bad that the secretary-treasurer is so negligent in his duty. However, in the last three months there has been a decided increase in the number of Magazines sent from this office. By having the Magazine in the hands of each member each month it would have a tendency to awaken the member and help in spreading the spirit of the trade union movement, thereby making it easier work to collect dues and encourage the members to attend their meetings.

WHILE attending the bon voyage banquet tendered President Gompers in New York city on June 17, the General President, for the first time, had the pleasure of meeting District Attorney Jerome. During the course of a conversation that ensued, the talk drifted to the brutal assault made on the General President sometime previous, and, like many of the International officers and thousands of our people, the district attorney wondered why the General President did not get a warrant out for McCormack and the other sluggers who were the perpetrators of this assault. From time to time the question has been asked by almost every prominent leader of labor and by thousands of our own members interested, "What was done to those individuals guilty of this crime?"

I take this opportunity of making this statement. There was nothing done to them or no attempt made to prosecute them for this reason, that, in the first place, because of the enormous notoriety that would ensue from a court proceedings; because of the fact that our organization has already had sufficient notoriety in the courts of our country, and also because of the fact that the General President had not thought much of anything else but trying to get well and recover from the injuries he had received for the purpose of still providing for his family; believing that justice, in time, would meet those criminals, nothing was done. It is needless to say that the perpetrators of this assault were very lucky, as was also the General President to recover from the injuries he received; because, if, unfortunately, death had resulted from the assault unquestionably they would be charged with murder, and for many days it was a question of doubt in the minds of the physicians attending the General President whether or not he would recover, so that, as stated above, they were rather fortunate in escaping punishment for their crime. As it was those criminals could be charged with assault with intent to kill, and, owing to the feeling existing in the minds of all labor officials and in the minds of the honest-thinking people in New York city, and owing to the notoriety the assault had been given then through the press of the country, they would receive the maximum penalty for this crime, which is not less than five years and not more than twenty-five years in Sing-Sing prison. However, the matter has been dropped, as far as the General President is concerned, but we trust that in the future it will be a warning to such individuals as those, and that they will take heed of the fact that they were lucky in escaping a prison sentence.

UNDOUBTEDLY the day will come when the organization of teamsters and chauffeurs will be a power in the labor movement. The time of discontent among our members is speedily passing away. Our organization has gone through the fire and it will emerge purified because of the trials it has encountered and the obstacles that have been placed in the way of its advancement by individuals within its own ranks and by the bitterness of the employers, who are unjust in many instances in treating and dealing with their employes. There is no organization that has the same field to work in that is open to our organization. Just imagine, in Greater New York there

are over forty thousand teamsters and chauffeurs working actively at the craft every day, and in Chicago it is safe to say there are over twenty-five thousand teamsters and chauffeurs. There are at the present time about twenty thousand organized in the city of Chicago working at our business, but in those two cities, herein named, there are a sufficient number employed at our business to make a pretty strong International organization. Then when you take into consideration all the other cities, towns and villages throughout the United States and Canada, because there is no town or hamlet where there are not men working at our craft, you can imagine what the enormous strength of our organization would be were those men organized. It is almost impossible to even make an estimate of the number of people working at this business, but it is safe to say there must be in the vicinity of five hundred thousand. If you stop and think what a power this organization could be and the benefits that would accrue to the individual member were our people organized, you will agree with me that it is worth an effort to endeavor to bring our people together under the banner of our International organization. An organization of teamsters and chauffeurs of only forty or fifty thousand is only a fragment of the vast army employed at this particular craft. But the day will come when those men will become organized. There is no question about it. It is just as true as the writing on the wall, indicating the overthrow of Belshazzar. The trade union movement is passing through its most trying test. With the bitterness of the courts against trade unions, with the vicious attacks of the employers, and with the general depression that has existed for the past few years labor has held its own, and in many instances the International organizations increased their membership.

The working people are becoming more educated every year and from this education springs the anxiety demonstrated recently to organize more thoroughly. Then again the protection of the home and family of the worker depends on proper organization, and under those conditions, it is safe to say, that with a few years of peace and calm among our American industries the membership will double its number and the strength of the American Federation of Labor will become far greater than it is at the present time, and this change will take place with a slight effort on the part of the workers.

The wise and tried leaders in the labor movement realize the fact that the organization of teamsters and chauffeurs will some day be thoroughly organized and be one of the largest organizations connected with the American Federation of Labor.

We, who have been in the battle during the time of trouble in our organization, can safely look ahead and rejoice at the fact that we helped to make our organization clean and perfect and built it so that it may be of benefit to those working at our craft throughout the country. Great credit is due the International Executive Board and the officers of the Local Unions who are working day and night to perfect and build up this organization; weeding out the parts of it that were not right and making perfect and smooth the rough roads to progress.

Let us then keep our courage up, stick together; listen to no detractors, but working along lines of honesty and decency endeavoring to help reach that goal for which we are striving—a perfect, upright, clean organization.

THE newspaper wagon drivers, an independent organization, in Chicago had a strike involving twenty-five men in the Western News Company. The strike has been on for the past ten weeks. Within a few days the News company has offered to sign up an agreement with Local No. 705, the truck drivers, affiliated with the International Brotherhood, guaranteeing

to replace all their old employees at the old rate of wages and sign a closed shop agreement. The truck drivers' union has refused to do business with the News company without the consent of the newspaper drivers' organization, even though this is an independent body, our members are not anxious to take advantage of the situation while men are on strike, which proves conclusively that the statements issued from time to time by our enemies, the independents, are not justified, when they say that the International Brotherhood of Teamsters has endeavored to negotiate with employers while they, the independents, were involved in some trouble with said employers.

We are not in the habit of trying to take a mean advantage of any person, even though the independent movement in Chicago is not recognized by the trade union movement. It increases the strength of the employer by negotiating with him in cases such as mentioned above where the individual teamster is seeking a betterment of his conditions.

IT was a pleasure to be present at the Milk Wagon Drivers' Local Union No. 753 meeting, when it voted three thousand dollars out of its treasury in behalf of the striking carriage drivers. It was good to hear the boys sing out, "Give them what they need from our treasury. The money is here and money is no good except to be used in the interest of our brothers who are striking for better conditions."

Local No. 710, Packing House Teamsters, also donated one thousand dollars to the carriage drivers, and the same feeling prevailed during that meeting. You could hear the boys sing out, that "We have seven thousand dollars in our treasury, and we are going to give our striking brothers of Local No. 17 our entire treasury if necessary in order to help them win."

Those are the kind of men that make unions. Those are the kind of locals that are a credit to the International and cause us very little trouble and at all times obey our laws.

Local No. 753 and Local No. 710 has practically never cost the International a cent, and every month they pay to headquarters on every member paying them dues. They obey the law to the letter and they have honest faithful officers and the condition of their treasuries prove these statements.

It would be well for our Local Unions throughout the country to imitate the officers and members of those Local Unions and in time of trouble, they would also be able to assist a sister local in a manner that would benefit the union looking for a change in conditions.

FROM last reports Organizer Patrick McGill seems to be the hero in New Orleans. He is certainly carrying on an organizing campaign in his district which must be called successful in every sense of the word. Within a few weeks he has been able, by his influence, to elect men as officers of the Trades and Labor Council, who are heartily in sympathy with our people in the city of New Orleans. He has been successful in removing from office those whom he believed had not given the teamsters a square deal.

All that we have to say is that if our organizers and officers of Local Unions in the several cities and towns throughout the country will become as interested in the central body as Brother McGill is in New Orleans, that we would get better support from said bodies. We say to you, Brother McGill, keep up the battle, go along the same lines that you have for the past three years banding together the teamsters in New Orleans and success will be the result for the International.

AUDITOR BRIGGS has been in the Boston district for the past five weeks and he is certainly making things pretty warm down there for some of the Local Unions. We expect good results from his services in that district. The Executive Board, at its last meeting, instructed Auditor Briggs to revoke the charter of any Local Union that was not living up to our laws, and from what we learn at this time, he is carrying out the instructions to the letter.

VICE-PRESIDENT HOFFMAN and Organizer Ashton are certainly doing good work for the International in the city of New York struggling against the element in the independent organization. They are daily gaining ground and our membership in that district is increasing beyond our expectations.

In Brooklyn Brother Prescott is having better success than we imagined could be possible a short time ago. Many of the members of Local No. 763, Carriage Drivers, are leaving that organization and becoming part of the Local Union affiliated with the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

SINCE our last issue Organizer Eddy has been successful in adjusting grievances of a serious nature in the city of Rochester to the entire satisfaction of our membership. He is now in Philadelphia where there is a tendency on the part of the unorganized teamsters to become organized because of the great victory won by the street car men a short time ago. Already Brother Eddy has made considerable headway. We have several good Local Unions on a solid basis at present and considerable assistance has been given Organizer Eddy by Brother Wendelken and Brother Maguire, who was formerly an organizer of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

WITHIN the last month Organizer Farrell has organized another Local Union in the city of Chicago—No. 737—starting in with seventy-five charter members. They are called Westside Expressmen. They are mostly individual owners, and in a short time we expect to have at least three hundred members in this Local Union.

WE learned within the last week that Tom Barry, for several years business agent of Local No. 744 bottle beer drivers, now an independent organization, has resigned for reasons best known to himself; also that Mr. Fitch, business agent of the newspaper drivers' local, has resigned, and Mr. Hammond, business agent of the Mud Larks' Local No. 731 has also resigned.

There is something in the camp of the independents, when so many officers are resigning, that at least intimates discord of a serious nature. Let us hope that some more of the leaders in the independent movement will also get out, and then we would have one organization of teamsters in the city of Chicago.

While the rank and file are responsible for allowing their leaders to swing their organization away from the straight path, at the same time there are many good union men among the rank and file of those Local Unions, but unfortunately they do not take interest enough in their organization to see that false leaders are removed from office. The American today, of average intelligence, that is a trade unionist knows down in his heart that dual, or rival organizations do not succeed, and that they only help to strengthen the employer and disrupt the honest labor movement.

FOR the past six weeks Local No. 279, Building Material Teamsters, and Local No. 287, General Teamsters, of San Jose, Cal., have been involved in a strike with their employers. The Local Union, with the assistance of other Local Unions in the San Francisco district, and under the leadership of Vice-President Burke, bought horses and teams and put their men on strike to work doing the work of the unfair team owners, and we learn at the present time they have them beat to a frazzle. They are working on the co-operative plan, earning good wages, and the experiment has been entirely satisfactory. Great credit is due these men for the intelligent manner in which they have handled this controversy, and it has been thoroughly demonstrated that if Local Unions were thoroughly organized and the members would put their shoulders to the wheel in the manner above described, they could do exactly the same thing that has been done in San Jose when dealing with unfair employers, and every strike could be a success in our craft.

WITH the hosts of men walking the streets on Labor Day the observer must certainly admit that the labor unions are here to stay. In every city and town this great holiday of labor has been observed as never before since the establishment of this holiday in honor of hosts of labor. Our people in nearly all of the large industrial centers were represented in the different parades and at the several outings. The independents, or union bursters, were quietly set aside everywhere they sought to push themselves ahead as members of the trade union movement by the several committees having charge of the parades in different cities. The strong, manly, healthy appearance of our union teamsters and auto drivers was manifestly noticeable and commented upon on all sides by persons watching the several parades.

WE have just received word from San Francisco that Brother J. J. Monahan of Local No. 216 has been appointed ambulance driver by the board of health of that city. Brother Monahan will continue to act as secretary-treasurer of his local, as the boys would not stand for him resigning. We were very glad to hear that Brother Monahan received this appointment and wish him good luck in his new position.

I HAVE just received a notice from Local No. 298 of Oakland, Cal., that Michael Mooney, a former member has been expelled from that Local Union for bringing suit against said local without notifying the International office. Some dissatisfaction existed in the Local Union and Mooney, who was secretary-treasurer, had made charges against certain officers, which he could not prove at the proper time. Counter charges were preferred against him and he was found guilty. While the charges were under consideration he brought suit in the local courts against the Local Union.

Any individual member who drags his Local Union or the International into court has no place in our organization. We never knew an individual either inside or outside of the labor movement who was anxious to run into court every day in the week on some pretense or another, who was not wrong himself in some way.

CORRESPONDENCE

FERNIE, B. C.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Just a line from Local No. 141 to let our editor and general officers know the feeling in this section. You say, Mr. Editor, that you are going to quit using up our valuable space on this dual organization in New York and New Jersey, but we think the rank and file should know the truth, through the Teamsters, in regard to the buzzard leaders of the dual organization, who were former officers of the I. B. of T. Just a word, Brother Editor, have the teamsters of New York all become loco. We believe that our General Officer has found the weed that they have been eating, and it is to be hoped that the Board will be able to do away with the same. If some of the members would take up their pen and write a little more to the paper and let the rest of us know their opinion, perhaps our editor would have more ground to work on, and it would save a hard effort on the part of a loyal teamster that is trying to make a success of the movement. But never heed, Brother Editor, the right must stand and the wrong fall. Our organization is becoming cleaner every day and that means success to the movement, and it is to be hoped that the teamsters of New York will stop eating the weed and get back in the barn where the pure food is used.

We would be pleased to have some of those men who call themselves leaders in Local No. 141 just to give them our initiatory degree. We would impress on their mind the obligation they are taking so that they would never forget it.

Well, Brother Editor, if you have space in our valuable paper after you are done giving the rank and file a

statement of conditions existing in our organization you may publish this little squib. The members never get tired reading the truth. No true union man does, for those whom the shoe does not fit need not wear it, so keep the good work up.

We are going to have a Labor Day parade in our city and I believe every union man in the city has his shoulder at the wheel to make a success of it. We were living in ashes a year ago today, but we have a greater Fernie and a better union town today than ever.

Wishing every success to our officers and members in general, I am,

Fraternally yours,

J. E. GRAVETT.

TROY, N. Y.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Local No. 277 of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters desires to advise you of the great loss this local has sustained in the death of the two of our brother members, J. C. Bass, age 58 years, a brother in good standing and an earnest worker for our local. Brother Bass met with an accident and died in our hospital here; also Brother Robert McWhorter, another earnest worker for our local.

The members were deeply grieved over the death of our brother members and sympathize very much with their families and friends.

Fraternally yours,

FRANK CLENNISHAN,

Sec.-Treas. Local No. 227.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Bakery Wagon Drivers' Union No. 33, the

only branch of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters in the District of Columbia and vicinity, has decided to admit the bakery wagon drivers of Alexandria, Va., to membership upon payment of a special fee of \$2.00, should they apply in a body, the regular fee being \$15.00. This action was taken upon information received through Brothers Wallace and Toone that several of the drivers in that city desired the benefits of a union. A few of them who convey their goods from Washington are already members of No. 33, but are handicapped by reason of the fact that the non-union men are forced out with hot bread at such an early hour as to interfere with and upset all calculations as to the morning trade.

Non-union men also, either through compulsion or choice, remain out and take advantage of our members when the latter are compelled by our laws to observe certain holidays. There is a good bakers' union in Alexandria and this fact should make it easier to organize the drivers, who, your correspondent is informed, are about twenty-eight or thirty.

For several months the writer has not had the pleasure of seeing The Teamsters, but in looking over a few of the more recent numbers he was especially pleased to note the letter of Brother W. A. Neer relative to the splendid conditions enjoyed by the milk wagon drivers of Chicago, his letter being all the more gratifying as it demonstrates that the number of hours which a driver shall work cannot only be "regulated," but most positively "reduced," and is another refutation of the claim made by some of the members of our local that "you cannot regulate the hours of drivers who deliver that which the people consume." The rules governing the hours of the members of Local 33 are by no means what they should be but the sentiment for a "safe and sane workday" appears to be growing

and charges were preferred a few weeks ago against a member for failing to turn his wagon in at a reasonable hour. One or two other conspicuous offenders have voluntarily decided to comply with the law.

In the belief that some of our locals in other cities may have to contend with the pernicious practice of rebating or the giving up by a driver to his customer of a certain per cent. of his commission with the understanding (secret of course) that said customer will "cut down" the amounts which all other drivers may be leaving, or, in some instances, cease to deal with them altogether and give all his trade to the rebater, we desire to publish the fact that Local 33 will not tolerate such a practice and recently fined a member \$2.50 on recommendation of the Executive Board, after a trial at which the offender was charged with "violation of the wage scale and securing trade by unfair means." Fraternally yours,

FRED W. FOX,
Press Cor. L. U. No. 33.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—I believe that in the following brief remarks I express the sentiment of a great many of the men behind the horse, who are members of our union, particularly throughout the middle country.

In a recent issue of our Magazine we noted with delight the good news that a settlement had been reached by and between the I. B. of T. and the U. T. of A. whereby we were again one grand organization. That report was greeted with delight. It inspired the hope that we would experience no more trouble, at least among ourselves. But, alas, we find in the August issue, with surprise, and a deep feeling of regret, that there has been another rupture down in the city of New York.

I would ask of our people in New York, or elsewhere, what manner of men these men, if men, are? What kind of men are they? What sort of a man is he who, after taking the obligation that we have all taken, and then develop into a traitor. A treacherous scoundrel; yes, worse than a scab. I ask again, what caliber of men are such fellows?

Has not Mr. Forkey, Mr. Jennings and Mr. McCormack been highly honored at the hands of our organization by placing them into high offices? Have they not drawn good salaries for their services, whereby they were living on the sunny side of Easy street for years? Have they not received all the recognition and support, financially and otherwise to which they were rightfully entitled? If so, what is the matter? Permit me to warn you, my brothers, all over the land. Beware of the wolf in sheep's clothing. Steer clear of the man, or set of men, whose aim it is to if they can't rule, to ruin. Timber of that caliber is dangerous material out of which to build battle ships.

I would ask my brothers everywhere if we have not experienced quite enough trouble already, as a result of following this type of men? And if the time is not at hand for us locally and Internationally to cull from among us these professional office-seekers.

Are we to listen to the man, or any set of so-called men, who tell us that we can't proceed successfully without them? Let's rise up as one man and shout "NO! NO! NO! A thousand times NO." Is it possible that eighteen Local Unions in New York, or any other city, or district, are going to be led about by their noses by any one man, or half dozen men? Are we going to allow any individual, or clique to declare that he or they are masters of the situation? Again I say, yet us unitedly say "No," and then ever remember that we have said

it. If we are going to cast ourselves upon the mercy of any particular clique, or gang, let's surrender to our unscrupulous and unfair employers and admit that we are not capable of attending to our own affairs. I would rather be robbed by a known enemy than by a member of my own family.

In view of this conditions of affairs the vital question is, what's to be done? I would say in answer to that question: Get together as men toward men. Be men of one accord, with but one purpose in view. Namely the organizing of the thousands of yet unorganized teamsters of this, our country. Don't stand for anything but a clean, honest administration. Back up with all our might the officer, or officers, that we find true to their obligation and back to the ditch with those that we find otherwise. Brand the traitor, for what he really is. Turn him loose, and let the world know what he is, and why we can't use him. Let them go openly to their masters whom they serve in disguise while pretending to be union men, and hiding under the banner of the I. B. of T.

There is but one bona fide teamsters' union in the United States and Canada, and it's up to us to see to it that there will be no others to back-cap us in our struggle for our rights. All that is necessary in order to make it so, is to stand pat. Act the part of man to man. Stand for nothing but a fair deal. Elect the right kind of men to office, and then back them up, as does our opposition. Don't allow little, personal likes or dislikes to cut any figure. The issue is of too vast importance, and if a loss is sustained it will be our loss, and we will have but ourselves to blame.

Let us rally then around our leaders. Get into the fight as one man. That's the only way known to warriors by which the enemy can be conquered and victory achieved. If we will act along these lines in the future

I believe we will soon see the grand old I. B. of T. bound safely over the billows, through the narrows, and come gallantly out upon the high sea of success. Giving as good an account of herself as any craft afloat.

With the best of wishes for my brothers everywhere, I ask to remain,

Fraternally yours,

J. E. LONGSTREET.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Having had in mind that I owed the magazine a letter and having a little spare time, I thought I would write a few lines to let you know Local No. 723 is getting along.

About the 15th of May, as you know, we presented an agreement to the Weiss Brewing Company for an increase in wages amounting to \$5.00 a week. We were getting \$20.00, but asked for \$25.00. We held numerous conferences from time to time with our employers, and I must say the same were very friendly, and finally, on the 25th of June, we signed an agreement for two years with an increase in salary of \$1.25 a week and also an increase in commission amounting to about \$6.00 a week to the lowest man, so I think that makes us about the best-salaried men in the I. B. of T.

I would also say that in this particular agreement there were only twenty-seven men involved. In conclusion will say we did not have any trouble and all credit is due to the untiring efforts of our hard-working business agent, Brother Jerry Donovan, who is always at the local's call.

Sometime after our agreement was presented there was a movement on foot to split our local by getting it in the brewery workers' organization, which was only a side issue because it really meant the bottle beer drivers, but thanks to the officers of Local No.

723 we nipped this in the bud, so that there was nothing doing for that bunch.

In conclusion will state that if all the officers of local unions are on the job and stop dissension it will save a lot of trouble later on. Will close, with kind regards to all friends, and wishing the I. B. of T. success and prosperity, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

GUS METTE.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

A member who has the welfare of his organization at heart is constantly on the lookout. He attends his local union's meetings and watches that nothing is passed which is detrimental to the International organization.

As it is impossible for every member to attend all meetings, those that are and can be present should see that everything transacted is in accordance with the constitution and by-laws.

That little book, that little guide of the organization is every member's safeguard. The local's officials that are adhering strictly to the enforcement of the laws laid down therein are safely piloting the local to prosperity.

The Teamsters' International Union was, with much trouble, put in shape a few years ago at Niagara Falls. Since then it has steadily improved to the present day, and now has a system of bookkeeping and business methods not surpassed by any other labor organization.

Every cent is accounted for and everything that may look suspicious can be traced. But in spite of steady advancement many hard battles have been fought.

Chicago and New York have always proved to be hotbeds of disturbers. From time to time little bands have sprung up there endeavoring to blindfold the ignorant.

It is beyond my reason to understand how an honest teamster, an American workingman, can follow these traitors. And in almost every instance they have been respected local or International officials, bound by oath to always further the interests of the International Union.

The International Brotherhood of Teamsters is the teamsters' organization, the teamsters' union, all members marching under the flag of the American Federation of Labor. It is the only teamsters' organization and any teamster of the present day that does not belong to it is no union man, and any teamster who ever did belong to it and has deserted same, it being his intention, is a traitor, and any official who has induced others to desert the International Union is a traitor of the worst kind and should forever be shunned like a snake by every American union working man.

If a local or International officer proves unfaithful the next election or convention is the place to put him out of business.

There can be no good expected of an official whose history is bad and because our International Union has lost local after local through unjust demands by such corrupt officials of ours and union teamsters are forbidden to organize at certain firms at all, it is not proven that all these corporations or employers are hostile to organized labor. They simply do not tolerate organizing because we permit ourselves to be run and governed by such unreasonable and radical characters.

The past shows that many of these places were interested in the welfare of their workingmen, pay good wages in bad times, Saturday afternoon and Sunday off and frequently promoting a worthy and humble employe.

Now, brother reader, wherever you may be try henceforth to look into this matter. Be a union teamster, read the Magazine and constitution

carefully, regularly, wear the emblem at all times, and if your local don't seem to make headway, find out the reason why. Go to your meetings and shut up that vulgar hot air shooter: find out where he spends his time, with whom he associates. When you know this you know it all. A local can be run nicely on 50 cents a month, and if the membership is above 300 a reasonable death benefit can be paid out of this.

Encourage at all times and everywhere the organizing of the teamsters, even if the city is not so very large.

Our International Union is now so strong that it can get along very nicely without those who have seceded, both in Chicago and New York. But the deserters will not even succeed in these places; plenty of wide awake I. B. of T. men left. Don't blame the International if your local is nearly dead it is the local's own management that causes that.

We should be proud of some of our International officers the way they have conducted the affairs through troublesome times. They were right in rejecting unjust bills and ousting unfaithful companions, and after we get rid of all corrupt local and International officials our organization will stand foremost in the American Labor world.

CHICAGO TEAMSTER.

HIS HAND.

Tom Reed was playing whist on one occasion in his club in Portland. One of the party whom the "czar" did not like extravagantly had a habit of carrying a good deal of black realty under his finger nails, and the rest of his hands never looked clean. But the fellow had good luck, which nettled Tom. Finally, almost unable to conceal his impatience, the giant speaker of the House of Representatives remarked in his metallic nasal tone of voice, "Blank, if dirt was trumps, what a hand you'd have!"

¶ Learn well the lessons taught by past mistakes and determine never to repeat them. Our highest ideals should be the overcoming of past faults and the obtaining of a perfect labor movement.

Official Magazine

OF THE

International Brotherhood

OF

Teamsters, Chauffeurs and Helpers



Registered Emblem

Published by the International Brotherhood of Teamsters
and mailed to every member's home address

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OCTOBER, 1909

THE TEAMSTERS

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF
THOSE ENGAGED IN THE
TEAMING INDUSTRY



OFFICIAL MAGAZINE

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INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD
OF TEAMSTERS

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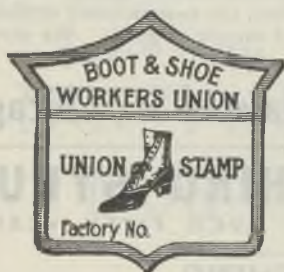
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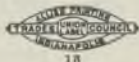
Boston, Mass.

JOHN F. TOBIN, Pres.

CHAS. L. BAINE, Sec'y-Treas.

THE TEAMSTERS

Official Organ of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters



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THE HIGHER IDEALS OF LABOR.

(Extracts from an address by the Rev. Charles Stelzle at the annual convention of the Glass Bottle Blowers of America, recently held in Milwaukee.)



LONG time ago it was said, "The voice of the people is the voice of God," and many a newspaper has adopted this motto. The newspaper has not always voiced the sentiments of the people, but the people have always expressed the will of God. If any man would know what God is thinking about, let him keep close to the people.

Mr. Gladstone once said: "I painfully reflect that in almost every great political controversy of the last fifty years the leisured classes, the educated classes, the wealthy classes, the titled classes have been in the wrong." The common people, the toilers, the men of uncommon sense—to these we owe a debt of gratitude.

* * *

Twenty-five years ago a famous French statesman said that the social problem is a fad upon which serious-minded statesmen should waste no time. Today no thinking man will deny that the social problem is the most important which confronts us.

There are thousands of men who are being deluded by the vain hope that if they can abolish the labor union they will have solved the labor question. These men forget that the labor union is not the labor question. If every labor union in existence were to be wiped out today the labor question would still be present.

* * *

You have been spending several days in the discussion of the details of your organization, and, like the rest of us, you may have become so engrossed in these details that you may have forgotten the larger aspects of this labor movement of which you are so important a part. Sometimes the artist becomes tired and his eye becomes jaded so that he cannot distinguish the value of his colors. When he reaches such a condition he lays down his brush and picks up a precious stone whose color never fades, and looks long and steadily at it until his sense of color comes back. He is then ready to take up his work again. That is what you and I need to do. We need to get away from the smaller things of life and obtain a larger vision and a greater outlook so that our sense of values may return to us.

* * *

Some day war shall cease, but if we wait until that edict comes from a so-called Peace Conference at The Hague I rather think that our patience will be exhausted. Some day war shall cease, but it will be when the organized workingmen of the world shall declare that they will no longer go out to shoot down their fellow-workers in order to satisfy the greed, the selfishness, the ambitions of their rulers, no matter who they might be. In other words, organized labor will call a great universal peace strike, for who suffers more than does the workingman, his wife and his children, during a time of international strife?

You who are here today have had committed to you the destinies of the wives and children of the men who belong to your organization. During recent years there has been raised up for labor a standard which every man of us must reach, if we are to be of the greatest service to our fellows who have elected us to office. The employers of labor have been wise enough to secure as their representatives some of the brainiest men of the country. You are pitting your strength against theirs. They have an unlimited amount of money with which to fight you. You have only your brain power and the righteousness of your cause. Labor is playing a great game and it takes a great man to play it. It is a man's game, and it must be played in a man's way.

* * *

The principles of organized labor to which I have referred, and many more of which I might speak, are Christian principles, the highest principles ever taught by any man. You may all be proud of the fact that you are labor leaders. At one time such a designation was considered a disgrace. It is now becoming an honorable title. If I were not a preacher I would aspire to become the best kind of a labor leader, and if I were to become such I would hold my head as high as any man's, because I would feel that to me had been entrusted the future of vast numbers of working people, and it would require of me the very best that I could give.

* * *

A little while ago a Chicago trades unionist and his wife dedicated to the cause of labor their little eighteen-months'-old baby. I have thought about that a great many times, and I believe that the day will come when other parents will dedicate their children to the cause of labor as Samuel was dedicated to the temple service, and when Christian men will enter

the work of the labor movement in the same spirit and with the same devotion as others who are consecrating their lives to the work of the Christian ministry, and when, in the name of God, they will fight the battles of our common humanity. No nobler task could come to any man, and that task may be yours.

CLAIMS PAID.

Complete list of death claims paid by Local 705, I. B. of T., since Jan. 15, 1909:

Name.	Date of death.
	1908.
Albert Walker	Nov. 6
Thos. Edgworth	June 16
Jas. Slavin	Nov. 9
Louis Balmert	Nov. 13
Robert McNamara	Nov. 22
Wm. Ryan	Nov. 22
M. Sullivan	Nov. 24
Oscar Theilen	Nov. 30
Arthur Hanson	Dec. 14
Harry Larson	Dec. 23
Wm. Callahan	Dec. 26
	1909.
Al. Fortunate	Jan. 1
Wm. Loftus	Jan. 1
Thos. J. Gaghan	Jan. 17
Thos. Croy	Jan. 17
John B. Kyle	Jan. 28
Geo. Long	Jan. 30
John Giltzow	Feb. 4
Tim Sullivan	Feb. 12
Gus Wright	Feb. 17
Horace Lyman	Feb. 18
Robert McIntyre	Mar. 3
Thos. Degnan	Mar. 12
Thos. Burke	Mar. 15
D. H. McDonald	Mar. 15
Alva McLain	Mar. 24
Chas. Morey	Mar. 31
Wm. L. Weltie	May 23
Thos. Murphy	Apr. 27
Jas. Loftus	June —
Thos. J. Smith	Jul. 11
John Auten	Jul. 17
John McFarland	Jul. 19
Fred Carlson	Aug. 17

Ed O'HaraAug. 24
Arthur GildnerSept. 15
M. L. RobertsJul. 17

This comprises the whole list of death claims paid by this local since Jan. 15, 1909. Any one in doubt of above statement can, by applying at this office, 39 Market St., Chicago, Ill., obtain proofs, as a death certificate issued by the Health Department is kept on file, and must be turned in here by beneficiary before death claim will be paid.

(Signed) JOHN E. BUTLER,
Secretary-Treasurer.



The above is a picture of the son of Louis Greff, a member of Local No. 655, Machinery Movers of New York City. Young Master Greff had the honor of parading through the entire route of the Local Union of which his father is a member on Labor Day. The picture was taken while on parade.

It is well to instill into the minds of our young sons the principles of trade unionism.

Sillicus—Yes, she has threatened to make things unpleasant for him.

Cynicus—Is that so? When are they going to be married?—Philadelphia Record.

EDITORIAL



NEW election has taken place within the month in Local No. 25, Truck Drivers of Boston. Patrick Flynn has been elected President and Jos. Hunt elected secretary-treasurer, and Frank Brown has been elected business agent. The local had three salaried officers since its formation in 1900, but finding that the expenses incurred by having three men in the field was more than the Local Union could stand and pay its lawful per capita tax, it decided to dispense with one officer, and for that purpose the special election was held, with the above results. Frank Brown has been secretary-treasurer of the organization since 1900, and Brother Hunt has been business agent. As it will be seen, they have changed places. Everything looks bright for the future of the Local Union. It has upwards of 800 members paying dues and a more enthusiastic bunch of good fellows cannot be found any place in this country.

During the past month the following charters were revoked:

Local No. 191,

Local No. 112,

Local No. 407,

because of non-compliance with the International constitution. New organizations have been started up, taking the place of the ones that formerly existed covering those crafts, and from the present outlook a betterment of conditions is liable to prevail for the individuals who comprise the membership of those Local Unions.

LOCAL No. 68, Coal Teamsters of Boston, are after electing a clerk to assist Secretary Sheehan in the office. His name is Brother Ed Looney, who was president of the Central Labor Union of Cambridge, Mass., and has proven himself to be a loyal trade unionist. He will be remembered by many of the delegates who attended the Detroit convention, as at that time he represented his Local Union as a delegate. From the report of Secretary-Treasurer Sheehan there is a brighter outlook for Local No. 68 than there has been for sometime.

THE harmony committee of New York City, appointed by the Central Federated Union, and which is trying to bring about a settlement between the two organizations, viz., the International and the incorporated body, have submitted a report to this office, whereby the independent organization agrees to surrender the incorporation papers, also pledges itself to discontinue all injunction proceedings, and affiliate with the International all Local Unions in New York, New Jersey and Brooklyn, that comprise this independent organization, on condition that the International will place them in good standing on the payment of one month's per capita tax.

The proposition has been submitted by the General President to the members of the General Executive Board, and the Board has refused to accept the settlement by its vote. However, a reconsideration has been asked for, and the General President has called a meeting of the General Executive Board, which will be held on the first of October and the case will be reopened and thoroughly discussed for the purpose of trying to adjust this unpleasant situation existing in New York district. Let us hope for a settlement of this case.

LOCAL No. 267 of New York City, which has jurisdiction over the livery drivers and chauffeurs, formerly the old Liberty Dawn organization, at its last meeting, Sept. 12, initiated over one hundred members. They are making rapid progress and everything looks bright for the future. Hundreds of the old timers who were always loyal to the cause of labor are returning to the fold and paying their back dues.

Considerable discontent existed among the members after the bitter struggles they went through within the year in both the taxicab strike and the carriage drivers' strike, as is always the case, no matter how hard and faithful the officers work to bring about a settlement and gain a victory, and if success is not perched upon their banner, the membership becomes dissatisfied and find fault instead of sticking at all times to the organization that has done so much for the uplifting of the craft. However, there is a genuine change in the atmosphere and those men who left the Local Union are returning determined to again place that grand old organization in the front where it rightfully belongs.

THROUGHOUT the country at the present time there never was greater encouragement for our organization. There never was a more determined spirit manifested toward building up the ranks of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters than is displayed at the present time by our general membership. The fruits of dissension and discord in an organization of labor is only beneficial to the employers who take advantage of the situation. Our membership in New York City and Chicago are realizing the foolishness of being disunited and there is a feeling creeping over those that were anxious for an independent organization that they were mistaken and that an independent organization cannot exist.

Our principal field, however, seems to be in the western states where within the last few weeks we have issued several charters in that district.

The General President has lately been over the field throughout the East and especially that section where the panic of last year made itself felt most strongly, and he finds that it is almost an impossibility to find an individual member of our craft out of employment. Every one seems to be working that has a desire to seek employment. Never in our history did things look brighter.

We have no trouble of any kind on at this time, such as strikes, lockouts, etc. Our Local Unions and their officers are sending in daily the most encouraging reports. From appearances we believe that we are on the eve of three or four years of genuine prosperity in this country. Our people should endeavor to take advantage of the situation and attempt to increase their membership. Local Unions should endeavor to encourage their membership to attend their meetings. A spirit of peace and good will should prevail among

our membership. We should build up now in order that we may be in a position to better our conditions in the near future when making just demands on our employers. The time to prepare for battle is during the time of peace. If you have an officer that is not doing his full duty, he should be removed. If your expenses are greater than your income they should be reduced. A Local Union should have a treasury and the treasury should not be used except in furthering the interests of the principles of the labor movement—shortening the hours of work and raising the standard of wages. Our Local Unions are what we make them, by our conduct as men and by our loyalty to our employers, and by the justice we mete out to others. Union men should be better than non-union men. They should have better homes and better families. The union man that squanders his pay and does not take care of his family generally becomes the quitter in times of strike and usually brings disrespect on his organization.

If we imagine for a moment that because we are union men for a few months that we own the earth and control all employers we are seriously mistaken. A Local Union or an International can only prosper when common sense and good judgment, and careful, honest deliberations are used in all questions of importance. The great trouble with our people in many of our Local Unions is that they have not a due regard for the rights of others. But conditions are changing; men are changing and the temperament of the individual member today is far different from what it used to be. There is still, however, a need of a change in many directions, and one of the most needed changes at the present time is that we must respect the individual who sometimes is forced to disagree with our opinions. There seems to be a feeling existing in Local Unions in certain districts where an individual member is cried out as one bereft of reason and intelligence because he has the courage to offer his objections to certain questions that seems to be favored by the majority. Only by honest argument and discussion can you arrive at a safe conclusion. If you desire to gain the respect of others yourself you must consider their rights and respect those who differ with you.

WE have received a letter signed "Truthful," with request that same be published in the journal for this month. We desire to say that much as we would be pleased to publish same, we cannot, under our rules of publication, insert any letter in the journal that has not been signed by the writer.

We desire to thank "Truthful" for his kind words of encouragement contained in same, and that anytime the writer will send a letter to this office using his name, we will be only too pleased to insert same in the columns of our magazine for the benefit of all of our readers.

MR. FRANK MORRISON, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, has notified the Trades and Labor Council of San Francisco, under penalty of revocation of its charter, to unseat Local No. 85 of the teamsters' organization; also the butcher workmen who are not affiliated with their international.

Great credit is due Secretary Morrison for his efforts to enforce the law of the American Federation of Labor in the many state and central bodies in behalf of the electricians, teamsters and other organizations, where Local Unions that are not affiliated with their internationals are seated in the central bodies.

IT would be well for all Local Unions in our International to affiliate with all central bodies in towns and cities where same exist, and with all state branches of the American Federation of Labor. It is not very expensive, said affiliation, and can be made of material benefit to our craft. It is not compulsory on any Local Union to so affiliate, but all central and state bodies are organized for the purpose of assisting organizations connected with the American Federation of Labor and they should be supported and maintained by all trades in order that they may accomplish the purpose for which they are instituted. It is foolish for a member to say that it is no use to affiliate with said body, as that is just the argument offered by the individual who remains away from the meetings of his Local Union. The state and central bodies, and our Local Unions, are just exactly what we make them. If the right caliber of men attend all meetings of those bodies, then good must result for all organized trades. The man who attends one meeting of his Local Union every three months, or attends the meetings of the central body every three months cannot be in touch with the conditions of labor that surround him.

The Central Labor Union in Boston is considered one of the most progressive and most educational bodies of its kind in this country, for from within their meetings and deliberations have sprung resolutions that have been enacted into laws by the Massachusetts legislature, and that legislature is pointed to by every state government throughout the country as being the leader in bettering the condition of the common people and in enacting laws for the preservation of the life of the workmen engaged in dangerous employment and for the betterment and regulation of the hours of labor of women and children. The overtime bill, the picketing bill, child labor laws, and several other great measures of importance to labor have sprung from the deliberations of the Central Labor Union, and are being copied by some of the ablest legislatures throughout the country.

A member of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters is President of the Boston Central Labor Union at present; President Murphy of Local No. 367 and a more able individual has never before been President of the Boston Central Labor Union, or given a more thorough or satisfactory administration. Brother Edward Looney member of Local No. 68, Coal Teamsters of Boston, is president of the Central Labor Union of Cambridge, Mass., in which city is situated the University of Harvard, and I could go on enumerating several instances where our people hold the leading chairs in the central and state bodies, but it is not necessary.

The same can be done in every central body by our people if they will only affiliate and attend the meetings.

The Chicago Federation of Labor can be controlled by the teamsters' vote if the Local Unions would all affiliate and attend the meetings of that body.

Great good could result not only for the Local Union but for the entire International organization, because every argument advanced or every principle advocated brings the name of our organization before the several other trades, or the public and is a matter of great importance and of considerable benefit to the International organization.

Those suggestions are offered for the consideration of our people, and I trust that the same will be given consideration by our members throughout the country.

A LETTER has just reached this office from Vice-President Burke of San Francisco stating that the strike existing for sometime past in Locals No. 279 and 287 of San Jose, has been settled inasmuch as all of the men who went out on strike are employed. Brother Burke takes occasion to thank the general office in behalf of the members on the coast for the prompt manner in which strike benefits were paid during the time that this strike lasted.

As was stated sometime ago in the journal the members of those two Local Unions refused to work under non-union conditions. The employers would not agree to adjust the grievances. The union started, along co-operative lines, purchasing horses and wagons and employing their members who were on strike, with the result that they have not only bettered their positions themselves by being engaged in business, at the present time, many of them paying back to the Local Unions the money advanced for the purchase of the teams, but they have succeeded in driving those unfair employers out of business.

This is something that should be commended and encouraged in the future in our organization, because if it has been practicable in the San Francisco district, it may be made to work successfully in every other section of the country.

A SONG FOR THE CHILD WORKERS.

Shall we cheat them of their childhood?
Shall we rob them of their right?

Shall we bend their shrinking shoulders 'neath the load?

Shall we stunt their slender bodies?
Shall we stint their souls of light?

Shall we deal with them by Greed's accursed code?

Ah, my brothers, from your ledgers for a moment turn away!

Ah, my sisters, leave your follies and your toys.

And give ear to one whose song is for humanity today,

For the bodies and the souls of girls and boys!

Dearly do we pay for progress, dearly are our profits priced,

If we have to rob the school to run the mill,

And our creed's the creed of Mammon, not the gentle creed of Christ,

If the little ones He loved must suffer still.

Let us cease our foolish babble of the rolling tide of trade,

Let us prate no more of traffic and its noise

If the wheels of Commerce rattle o'er a roadway that is made

Of the bodies and the souls of girls and boys.

Shall we cheat them of their childhood, shall we rob them of their right?

Shall we bind them to the chariot of gain?

Shall the childish brain be blunted, shall the little face grow white

In the crowded hives of Industry—and Pain?

Ah, my brothers! Ah, my sisters! You had better turn away

From your ledgers and your dividends and toys,

For a menace to the future is the thrift that thrives today

On the bodies and the souls of girls and boys.

—By Denis A. McCarthy in American Primary Teacher.

CORRESPONDENCE

LABOR DAY PARADE GREAT SUCCESS.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 19.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—The Labor Day parade in St. Louis, it is admitted on all sides, was a great success, and the teamsters certainly deserve great credit for the way they turned out. The different Local Unions subscribed for a first-class band to lead our Division (No. 5). Brother Fred Humphrey, L. U. No. 700, was division marshal and Brother Haverkamp, Local No. 751, teamsters' grand marshal. Local No. 405 lead with their men in carriages, displaying a large sign, "Our strike is still on." Then came L. U. No. 700, Truck Drivers, blue suits, gray hat and white tie. (Having marched in front of parade with Central Trades delegates, I fell back and saw all the parade from the street corner). One truck after another of Local No. 700 came along as good as I ever saw, and nearly all with six horses. Brother Brown of No. 700 drove the best float I ever saw, six coal black horses with silver-mounted harness, each horse 2,000 pounds or over. The float was owned by Crane Company, plumbers' supplies. The truck represented a garden, in the center a fountain playing. The St. Louis Transfer Drivers had several wagons, three horses to poles, two horses in center lead and one in lead. I cannot mention all wagons Local No. 700 had in line, but they were all good. Then came Local No. 709, Department Store Drivers, Dan Murphy as marshal. White shirts, black hat and tie. Four wagons pulled by four of the best horses each could get, and two wagons with two horses in each. All wagons well decorated. Local No.

751, Furniture Drivers, came next, with blue shirts, gray hat and white tie. They had many wagons, all most tastefully decorated. Local No. 754, Baggage and Parcel Delivery Drivers, led by fife and drum corps came last, and made a splendid showing. Every driver staid in his float until the end of the parade, for we were all determined that we would show the public that we could have a first-class parade in every respect. Brother A. L. St. Clair of No. 700 was one of the aides to the grand marshal leading the parade, and wore his blue shirt, etc.

With best wishes I remain,

G. H. DENNY,
Secretary Council No. 13.

NO. 705 PAYS DEATH CLAIMS

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 17.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Local Union No. 705, I. B. of T., wishes to state that they have at last paid all death claims against them, a total of thirty-six. When the secession movement took place last fall the only grounds these seceders had to work on were, "What benefits have you derived from Local 705, I. B. of T.?" Why, they cannot pay their death benefits. Thanks, and again thanks, to the remaining loyal members of Local 705, I. B. of T., who believed in standing pat, we have at last accomplished what we have been striving for for the past nine months through the efforts of our members who attended our meetings and did not believe all the poppy talk they heard on the street and in the freight houses. We also wish to state for the benefit of those who do not know why we fell behind in these payments: Our wage agreement expired May 1, 1908. An

arbitration committee was appointed at that time, composed of three of our members, who drew salary of three dollars per day each, along with expenses, totaling one thousand dollars. When two of this committee were told their pay would stop after a given day they became angry, and at the next meeting of our local tried to swing the local but failed. They then organized, or rather are trying to organize, an independent local under the head of the I. T. of C. & V., but are not making much of a success as the members at large are tired of their rowdy tactics.

We wish to inform you of the death of one of our members, Arthur Gildiner by name, who was shot by a scab employed by the Western News Company, whose drivers have been on strike for the past three months. This member was shot through the back, his spinal cord being severed by the bullet from a revolver in the hands of a scab who on the witness stand testified that he was only sixteen years old. The members of this local are deeply grieved over the death of this member, and sympathize very much with his wife and family.

Fraternally yours,

JOS. F. MURPHY,
President Local 705.

NO. 294 IN GOOD CONDITION

Albany, N. Y., Aug. 18.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—I send you the following communication for the Teamsters' Magazine:

No. 294 is in very good condition. We have a local of 250 members, and they keep their dues paid up and the majority attend all meetings, and I hope other locals are doing the same as it shows the principle and strengthens the local and makes it still stronger, and in the eyes of the public, "When they see a man with the but-

ton on, that's a man who is true and loyal to his organization and is competent and faithful to his work and to fill and do duty where he may be sent by his employer."

We have a Joint Council formed in our city and vicinity, comprising locals of Troy and Albany, affiliated with which are Team Drivers 227; Troy, 294; Team Drivers, Albany, 104; Livery Employes, Albany, 352; Coal Teamsters and Handlers, 310, and Junk Gatherers, and we all work in conjunction and harmony with one-another. I would advise where there are a few locals affiliated with the International to form such a central body as it has a tendency to make your locals stronger and straighten out all matters pertaining to the craft. We have endorsed, as have all locals in this city and vicinity, Secretary-Treasurer Bernard Marks as a member of the General Executive Board of the International. Mr. Marks is one of the most brilliant members we have in this part of the state; a good, true and honest man, and capable of holding any position in the International. He has held the office of Vice-President of the Central Federation of Labor, is now a member of the Executive Board, and has held the position of Secretary-Treasurer of No. 294 for a number of years. He has always been a good union man, and last spring when we were out on strike and were deserted by Jennings, Brother Marks took it on his own shoulders and in two days won the strike, securing for us an increase of one dollar more per week and shorter hours. He has proved to be a man of his word, and has been appointed marshal of Labor Day parade.

We have at present a hospital in the outskirts of our city which is being conducted by the Central Federation of Labor, and all members of any craft that are afflicted with tuberculosis are sent there and the expense

paid for by the local that such member belongs to.

Hoping that all brothers and locals are doing well, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

GEORGE BEATTY,
Rec. Sec. No. 294.

IN MEMORIAM.

Philadelphia, Sept. 1.

Whereas, the Supreme Ruler of the universe has seen fit to call from our world of strife one of the active members of our little band; therefore, be it

Resolved by Local Union No. 548 of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, That in the death of Brother William Murphy, who died July 25 at 1858 Judson St., Philadelphia, Pa., we realize the great loss to our organization, and as individuals we realize that another tried and true friend, who was always willing with a helping hand, a true unionist and a man of worth, has passed to the other side; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this local and a copy sent to our Journal for publication and also mail a copy to the grief-stricken family of our deceased brother, and our charter be draped in black for a period of thirty days.

Fraternally yours,

MATHEW MINNAX,
Rec. Sec. L. U. 548.

OBITUARY.

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 30.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Entered unto rest Wm. Stevens, President of Local Union No. 709, I. B. of T., Department Store Drivers.

On Thursday, August 26, 1909, William Stevens, beloved husband of Ella Stevens (nee Lindsay) and father of Rozella and Margaret Stevens. A true union man, a faithful

husband and father. May his soul rest in peace.

Fraternally,
GEO. DENNY, L. U. No. 709.

TEAMSTERS TRIUMPH.

The International Brotherhood of Teamsters scored the final victory over the United Brewery Workers in the bitter five years' fight when Paddy McGill, general organizer of the I. B. of T., secured contracts with both the Consumers' and the Dixie Brewing Companies for Local 701, shutting out Local 215's members from the last two strongholds left them, and giving them the option of either joining 701 or losing their jobs entirely.

The fight between the Teamsters and the Brewery Workers started in 1905, when the Minneapolis convention of the American Federation of Labor gave the International Brotherhood of Teamsters jurisdiction over the beer drivers in the local breweries.

In the latter part of May, 1907, Mr. McGill, as the representative of the brotherhood, tried to enforce the jurisdiction, and the Brewery Workers went on a strike. This strike was the bitterest in the history of the city, and threatened at one time to tear the local labor movement asunder, and did result in the establishing of another central body by unions which had left the Central Trades and Labor Council in support of the Brewery Workers.

Mr. McGill has been the general head of the Teamsters' forces through all the long months and years of struggle, and although he had opposed to him such men as Proebstle, Kemper, Caldwell and Ameringer, the shrewdest leaders among the Brewery Workers, he always kept his formation in solid order, and yesterday won the last two citadels, and with it the destructive war.

Mr. McGill secured the contracts with the breweries yesterday afternoon, signing as representative of the international body. John Groves, vice-president, signed for the Consumers, and Vic Lebeau, vice-president, signed for the Dixie. Philip Roth, as president, and Thomas Gannon, as secretary, signed for Local Union 701. Under the terms of the contracts, which are to remain in force until November, 1910, the route drivers are to receive \$21 a week and the extra drivers \$13.50. Only men of 701 are to be employed.

This shuts the drivers of Local 215, Brewery Workers, out of the arrangement entirely, and they must either come into 701 or look for new jobs.

Mr. McGill in his hour of victory last night showed the magnanimous spirit, and said that 701 would throw open its doors and welcome 215's drivers at the next meeting. "We don't desire war; we want peace," said Mr. McGill, "and now that the long battle is over we all might as well work together and stand for the advancement and development of the labor movement."

Mr. McGill has been negotiating with the Consumers' and Dixie Breweries for several weeks, and he appeared before the Brewers' Exchange quite a few times, with President George de Droit of the Central Trades and Labor Council, in the interest of his cause.

Local 701 had contracts with all the other breweries and beer agencies, but while the Consumers' and the Dixie were in the hands of the enemy Mr. McGill saw that 215 would have the means to continue the war, and he made every effort to capture the two important points.

Whether the Brewery Workers will declare another strike in support of 215 remains to be seen, but in the opinion of labor leaders spoken to last night the whole matter will end now and a general peace will prevail.

CONDITIONS AT CAR PLANT.

The Rev. Father A. F. Toner, pastor of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church of McKee's Rocks, issued a startling statement today regarding conditions of former workingmen of the Pressed Steel Car Company plant, where almost 10,000 are now out on a strike. Father Toner has been at McKee's Rocks for nineteen years.

His statement follows:

"Men are persecuted, robbed and killed, and their wives are abused in a manner worse than death—all to obtain or retain positions that barely keep starvation from the door.

"The place is a pit of infamy where men are driven lower than the degradation of slaves and compelled to sacrifice their wives or daughters to the villainous foremen and little bosses. I was allowed to enter the plant at my will a few years ago, but I saw too much of the malicious crime perpetrated daily, and the gates were closed to me. It is too horrible to discuss.

"It is a disgrace to a civilized country. A man is given less consideration than a dog, and dead bodies are simply kicked aside, while the men are literally driven on to their death. The grafting or stealing by the bosses and other high officials is not paralleled to my knowledge.

"For a few years after the plant was opened members of the company visited me, had meals at my house and we were on the most friendly terms. But men were being killed daily. Their bodies simply disappeared, and when I began to make some comment I was denied admission to the grounds.

"Scores of men were being killed and no record made of their deaths or any legitimate disposition made of their bodies. It is my impression that they are never taken outside the plant.

"The bosses compel the workmen to send cases of beer and boxes of pro-

visions to their homes every week to hold their positions.

"I have made frequent attempts to get to the company and offer the cemetery of my church for free burial of men whose families are unable to pay the funeral expenses. I was turned away with abusive remarks, and told that there is no need of my cemetery.

"I know of several instances when men have been killed like dogs. Their fellow workmen halted to send the body home, but the foreman merely rolled it to one side and ordered the men to go on with their work, often trampling over the body for an entire day before it was taken away. The company keeps the men so cowed down that they have no spirit and recognize fewer rights than a slave."
—Buffalo Republic.

ORGANIZATION THE WATCH-WORD.

Existing conditions demand that every effort be put forth by our fellow unionists to more thoroughly organize the yet unorganized workers, that they and all may be benefited by the beneficent influence of associated effort.

Now more than ever it is necessary for labor to be organized, united and federated, so that the interests of all may be protected and promoted.

Let it be clearly understood by all that the toilers are not responsible for existing financial difficulties and will not be made the victims of the attempt at industrial depression; that wage reductions will be resisted by every lawful means at our command and that the reasonable demands which the toilers make for congressional and legislative relief for the redress of wrongs and to attain the rights to which they are entitled will go on uninterrupted with greater persistency than ever before.—American Federationist.

THE CONSCIENTIOUS WORK-MAN.

Take the mass as a whole, the organized man is an honest, upright, conscientious workman of ability. He realizes his own worth, but he seldom overrates himself. While he insists on receiving just remuneration for his services, he is ready and willing to exert himself and his organization with a sense of fairness to give his employer the best service there is in him.

The good union man is glad when the day's work begins and is happy when it is over. In every good union man there is a desire to do a fair day's work for a fair day's pay, and does not have to be growled at or driven to do it by the boss of the shop, although we sometimes find employers who have become so hardened to the sense of fairness that they cannot recognize the true worth and ability in a good union man when they have one.—Journeyman Barber.

New Sharon Star: An old negro was asleep on the Iowa Central train out of here the other day, mouth open and snoring, when a drummer emptied a quinine capsule on his tongue. The old darkey awakening, began spitting around and called for the conductor, saying: "Boss, is dere a doctor in dis here train?" "I don't know," said the conductor. "Are you sick?" "Yes, sir, I sho' is sick, I sho' is sick." "What is the matter with you?" "I dunno, sir, but it taste like I busted my gall."

Counsel—You speak of Mr. Smith being well off. Is he worth \$10,000?

Witness—No, sir.

Counsel—Two thousand?

Witness—No, sir; he isn't worth a shilling.

Counsel—Then how is he well off?

Witness—Got a wife, sir, who supports him, sir.

A TOAST TO WOMAN.

This beautiful toast to woman was originally given by a man who had been a hard drinker, but who had turned from the wine cup and become one of the leading lights of the legal profession. The occasion was a banquet in Philadelphia, on April 17, 1881. It was as follows: "I should like to propose a toast tonight, although a total abstinence man myself—a toast to woman. To be drunk, not in liquor of any kind, for we should never pledge a woman in that which may bring her husband reeling home to abuse where he should love and cherish, sends her sons to a drunkard's grave, and her daughters to a life of shame. Oh, no, not in that, but rather in the life-giving water, pure as her chastity, clear as her intuitions, bright as her smile, sparkling as the laughter of her eyes, cheering as her consolation, strong and sustaining as her love—in the crystal water I would drink to her that she would remain queen regnant to the empire she has already won, grounded deep as the universe in love; built up and exercised in the homes and hearts of the world; I would drink to her, the full blown flower of creation's morning of which man was but the bud and blossom, to her who in childhood clasps our little hands and teaches us to lisp the first sweet prayer to the Great All-Father, who comes to us in youth with good counsel and advice, who in manhood meets our heart yearnings with the faithfulness of conjugal love, and whose hand, when our feet go down in the shadow gently smooths the rough pillow of death as none other can; to her who is the flower of flowers, the pearl of pearls, God's latest, best and brightest gift to man—woman, peerless, pure, sweet, royal woman."

There is nothing we cannot overcome, nothing we cannot control, nothing we cannot be, do and become, if we look to the God within us and

respect ourselves and our emotions and impulses as expressions of divinity. Self-conquest, self-control, self-development—all lead to heights of power and plains of peace.

And each time an unworthy or an unhealthful impulse is overcome, just so much new strength and power are given to the worthy and normal characteristics.

When a child is born with a tendency to use its left hand in place of the right the left hand is tied to its side and the right arm taught to be useful. In a short time the awkward tendency is overcome and the proper use of the right hand developed by practice.

Just exactly so the wrong tendencies of the nature, the baser emotions and appetites, can be controlled and the right ones called out more strongly in our "dual natures," if we choose to take the trouble.

Self-development and self-perfection are the purposes of life. But the average mortal finds, for a time at least, that self-indulgence is more agreeable than self-control.

I say for a time, for in the long run we have only to observe the men and women about us who have lived lives of self-indulgence to see how far from happiness that road leads.

It is a significant fact that many a man who went into prison from indulgence of his appetites and passions, which he claimed he could not control, comes out, after a term of hard labor and plain, temperate fare, strong in body and younger in appearance, despite the shame and sorrow he has endured.

The divine nature in every soul is far more powerful than prison regulations if men would put it into use.

It is not that we cannot, it is that we will not control our dual natures.

We all possess them.

Christ Himself was tempted.

Go roll the stone of self away.—
Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

¶ Learn well the lessons taught by past mistakes and determine never to repeat them. Our highest ideals should be the overcoming of past faults and the obtaining of a perfect labor movement.

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OF

Teamsters, Chauffeurs and Helpers



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THOSE ENGAGED IN THE
TEAMING INDUSTRY



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OF TEAMSTERS

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THE TEAMSTERS

Official Organ of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters



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JAS. A. WELCH, 2005 Josephine St., New Orleans, La.
A. J. REED, 130 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.
NATHANIEL J. LANNAN, 40 Moseley St., Dorchester, Mass.

(By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.)



SOCIALISM covers a multitude of sins. In its name the doctrines of the moral degenerate and the economic fanatic have been exploited.

Every fad and fancy in the industrial world, as well as most of the saner developments in the labor movement, have at some time been labeled "socialism," so that when one speaks of Socialism in any connection it has become necessary to define just which kind of socialism is being referred to. So far as this article is concerned, it doesn't matter very much which brand one may have in mind—the statements which follow apply to practically all. I have no quarrel with the conscientious socialist, who has come to his convictions through serious and honest thought, but I do insist that he shall have no quarrel with me because I do not choose to adopt Socialism, after having given the subject as careful consideration as he has.

While the average Socialist is quite agreed that a man should have the largest liberty in the matter of interpreting spiritual things, he has no patience with the man who applies the same principle to economic interpre-

tation. He scorns the church which stands for what he considers a narrow theology, forgetting that in the economic world he himself is the veriest bigot. To him no one is honest unless he is a Socialist. Generally, such a man, especially if he is in the labor movement, is regarded by the Socialist as a knave or a fool or a grafter. If the preacher does not advocate his system he will declare that the pulpit has been subsidized by the rich and the powerful. Any man who has not accepted his theories, "has never really studied economic questions." It has been said that "there is so much good in the worst of us, and so much bad in the best of us, that it ill behooves any of us to speak ill of the rest of us." That's a pretty good motto to tack up just before your work-bench, or over your desk, or anywhere else that will bring it forcefully to your mind, when you're tempted to pitch into some other man who can't quite see it your way. And it is applicable not only to the Socialist, but to every other fellow who becomes impatient with the rest of mankind, on account of its apparent stupidity.

MEETING OF THE BOARD.

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 30, 1909.

Pursuant to the call issued by the General President, the following members of the General Executive Board assembled at the General Offices at 10 a. m., Thursday, September 30, 1909, and was called to order by General President Tobin: General Secretary-Treasurer Hughes, First Vice-President Hoffman; Third Vice-President Silva, Fourth Vice-President Burke, and Seventh Vice-President Golden.

In addition to the above members of the Board, there were present also, Herman Robinson of New York City, general organizer for the American Federation of Labor, and Mr.

Abrams, the President of the Central Federated Union of New York City.

Sixth Vice-President Grace wired the General President that owing to severe illness among the members of his family, he would be unable to attend.

General President Tobin explained the object for calling the members of the Board together, saying, in part, that he had been governed largely by the condition of affairs in New York City, and recommended that the situation in the New York district be the first business considered by the Board.

This being agreeable, the General President made a brief statement of the conditions in New York, referring to the organization of an independent incorporated movement in that district; the locals that were involved in the same; the unsuccessful efforts toward a settlement that had been exerted by the officials of the American Federation of Labor, referring particularly to the work of the harmony committee appointed by the central bodies in the New York district.

At the conclusion of the statement of the General President, General Organizer Herman Robinson took the floor and stated in detail the efforts that had been made by the Central Federated Union, acting under instructions from Secretary Morrison of the American Federation of Labor, to bring about an adjustment of the difficulty. In the course of his remarks, Organizer Robinson read the correspondence that had passed between himself and the Secretary of the American Federation, and vice versa, all dealing with the New York trouble, and recited in detail the offer of settlement made by the independent organization, which had been rejected by the General Executive Board as being unfair to the loyal members of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

President Abrams of the Central Federated Union of New York City

then addressed the Board and verified all the statements made by Organizer Robinson, dwelling particularly upon the efforts of the committees appointed to bring about harmony, the present conditions in New York, and the fact that a good opportunity presented itself at this time to reunite the New York teamsters if the proper overtures were made.

After President Abrams had finished his statement, a general discussion of the New York situation, in all its phases was indulged in by the members of the Board, in conjunction with Organizer Robinson and President Abrams, and the advisability of entering into an amalgamation agreement with the Local Unions involved in the secession or independent movement, was thoroughly considered.

At 1:00 p. m. the Board adjourned to meet again at 2:30 p. m.

First Day—Afternoon Session.

September 30, 1909.

The Board was called to order at 2:30 p. m. by President Tobin. The following members were present: Tobin, Hughes, Hoffman, Silva, Burke and Golden.

Further consideration of the New York situation was resumed and the debate indulged in by all the members of the General Executive Board, at the conclusion of which Vice-President Silva moved that it be the sense of the Board that the General President draft a set of resolutions specifying terms upon which the men involved in the independent movement in New York City would be re-admitted to the International.

The motion was seconded by Vice-President Hoffman and carried.

A recess of fifteen minutes was declared by General President Tobin that he might be given an opportunity to draft the desired resolutions. So ordered.

At the conclusion of the allotted recess, the Board reassembled, and the

General President submitted the following document:

"Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 30, 1909.

"The General Executive Board of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters desires to state to the harmony committee appointed by the Central Federated Union of New York City and to the Joint Council of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters of New York City that in view of the fact that a split has occurred in the ranks of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters by the formation of an independent organization, consisting of several local unions in New York City, Brooklyn and Jersey City, and because of the earnest efforts put forth by the harmony committee of the Central Federated Union and the Teamsters' Joint Council, this General Executive Board, after hours of serious discussion pertaining to the welfare of our organization throughout the United States and Canada, desire to submit the following proposition as the final proposition from the International organization on the New York City, Brooklyn and Jersey City situation:

"1. That all Local Unions that have ceased paying per capita tax to the International Brotherhood of Teamsters shall be reinstated in the International and have their charters returned upon the payment of one month's per capita tax.

"2. That all Local Unions must pay their per capita tax for the month of October, 1909, in accordance with the constitution and signify their intention to live up to the laws of the International organization in the future.

"3. That any back per capita tax owed to the International organization shall be a question for the next convention to decide.

"4. That all grievances, or moneys claimed to be due by the Local Unions forming the independent movement, shall be taken up for consideration by

the next convention, to be held in Peoria, Ill., in the month of August, 1910, unless it can be shown in the meantime that a legitimate bill or expense was incurred by the independent Local Unions prior to leaving the International organization.

"5. That all Local Unions that do not affiliate or pay their per capita tax in the month of October, 1909, but who come in later, shall be charged per capita tax for the months intervening, including October, and all other months prior to date of affiliation.

"6. That all jurisdiction questions be settled by the Joint Council of New York City, in accordance with the laws of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

"7. That all independent Local Unions in Greater New York shall affiliate with the New York Joint Council. Those Local Unions situated in Jersey City shall affiliate with a joint council, to be later formed, for the government of the Jersey City locals.

"8. That this agreement is reached and submitted by the General Executive Board in the interests of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and the labor movement in general, and as a matter of courtesy toward the Central Federated Union of New York, the Central bodies of Brooklyn and Jersey City, and toward the officers of the American Federation of Labor and that it is not without due consideration for the other Local Unions of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters that this agreement has been entered into by the General Executive Board.

"9. That it be distinctly understood that this agreement has no force whatever, binding the party presenting same, unless all court proceedings are withdrawn immediately and the certificates of incorporation surrendered immediately to parties satisfactory to the General Officers of the In-

ternational Brotherhood of Teamsters. The party to whom the International Brotherhood of Teamsters desires all papers pertaining to the injunction and the certificate of incorporation surrendered is Herman Robinson, general organizer for the American Federation of Labor.

"This agreement is made and entered into in good faith by the General Executive Board, subject to ratification by the next convention, with the hope that a speedy settlement can be reached in New York City, Brooklyn and Jersey City, thereby cementing the divided forces in the ranks of the teamsters' organization.

"Respectfully submitted,

"Signed on behalf of the General Executive Board,

"D. J. TOBIN, General President,
"THOMAS L. HUGHES, General Secretary-Treasurer."

The foregoing resolution was read to the members of the General Executive Board, and it was moved by General Secretary-Treasurer Hughes, that the resolution be adopted. The motion was seconded by Vice-President Silva and carried.

General Organizer Robinson and President Abrams were called into the Board room and the resolution adopted by the General Executive Board was read to them, and accepted and copies furnished them.

After general discussion of the provisions of the resolution, the Board adjourned to meet again Friday morning, October 1, at 9 o'clock.

Second Day—Morning Session.

October 1, 1909.

The Board was called to order at 9 a. m. by General President Tobin, with the following members present: Tobin, Hughes, Hoffman, Silva, Burke and Golden.

General President Tobin brought to the attention of the Board a communi-

cation received by him from Seattle, Wash., requesting that an organizer be deputized to visit that locality.

The communication and the request were discussed by all the members of the Board, and Vice-President Golden moved that Vice-President Burke be deputized to visit the locality in question, investigate conditions and do what is necessary for the benefit of the organization. The motion was seconded by Vice-President Silva and carried unanimously.

General President Tobin also brought to the attention of the Board his action in removing Harry McCormack of New York City, as a delegate to the Convention of the American Federation of Labor. The action of the General President was approved by the members of the Board unanimously.

The General President further stated that he had decided to appoint, to fill the vacancy caused by the removal of Harry McCormack, Brother Joseph Murphy, president of Local Union No. 705, Chicago, Ill.

Moved by Vice-President Golden, seconded by General Secretary-Treasurer Hughes, that the appointment of Brother Murphy be approved by the Board. Carried unanimously.

The General President called the attention of the Board to the two existing vacancies on the General Executive Board—the second and fifth vice-presidencies—and informed the present members of the Board that he had decided to advance the present members, thus leaving the offices of Sixth and Seventh Vice-Presidents vacant.

It was moved by Vice-President Hoffman, seconded by General Secretary-Treasurer Hughes, that the action of the General President be concurred in. The motion was voted on and carried.

The General President then announced that he had decided to appoint to the vacancy of Sixth Vice-

President, Brother John Geary of St. Paul, Minn.

Vice-President Golden moved that the recommendation of the General President be adopted. The motion was seconded by Vice-President Burke and carried unanimously.

The General President also announced that he had decided to appoint Brother A. L. St. Clair of St. Louis, Mo., to fill the vacancy existing in the office of Seventh Vice-President.

General Sec.-Treasurer Hughes moved that the action of the General President be approved. The motion was seconded by Vice-President Golden and carried unanimously.

The General President further announced to the members of the Board that he had received a number of applications for the vacancies that he had just filled, specifying in particular Brother Bernard Marks of Local 294, Albany, N. Y., who had been recommended and endorsed by a number of locals in the Albany district. He stated further, however, that while he was mindful of the qualifications of Brother Marks, he believed in making the appointments that he did that his actions were for the best interests of the International, as representation was being accorded sections of the country that had no representation on the Board at the present time, and had not had any for a considerable time past. The course pursued by the General President was discussed by General Secretary-Treasurer Hughes, Golden and Hoffman, and his actions were approved by the Board.

The General President also submitted a letter from Local Union No. 807 pertaining to the reinstatement of the New York independent organizations, and requesting the Board to take favorable action upon the same. The Board decided that in view of the fact that the matter had already been acted upon, that the communication be filed.

The report of Delegate Daly of Boston, as representative from the International Brotherhood of Teamsters to the convention of the American Federation of Labor, was read by the General President, who stated that the said report had not been received at the General Office until the month of August—more than ten months after the convention of the A. F. of L. had adjourned.

During the discussion of the report First Vice-President Hoffman was called to the chair by the General President.

Fifth Vice-President Golden moved that the General President be instructed to draft a resolution, for approval by the Board, a copy of same to be sent to Delegate Daly, censuring him for his actions while serving as a delegate to the Denver Convention of the American Federation of Labor.

The motion was seconded by Vice-President Burke and carried unanimously.

It was decided that the General President present the resolution referred to at the afternoon session of the Board. So ordered.

At this time the General President resumed the chair and read the following telegram:

"New York City, Oct. 1, 1909.

"Thomas L. Hughes, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Ind.:

"Twenty men on strike since Monday. Joe Forkey filled places against us and signed contracts leaving our local, No. 358, in bad. Kindly take up at once and answer.

"JACOB SCHEER, Jr.,

"President No. 358."

The General Executive Board decided that in view of the fact that the Local Union went on strike without the sanction of the General Executive Board that the Board is unable to financially assist the local. The Board, however, unanimously disapproves of

the action of Joseph Forkey in turning his people into strike-breakers by filling the places of the members of Local 358 that are on strike.

After consideration of the foregoing, the Board adjourned at 12:30 p. m. to meet again at 2:00 o'clock.

Second Day—Afternoon Session.

October 1, 1909.

The Board was again called to order at 2:00 p. m. by General President Tobin, with the following members present: Tobin, Hughes, Hoffman, Silva, Burke and Golden.

The following resolution was presented to the General Executive Board in the Daly case:

"Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 1, 1909.

"Whereas, The Detroit convention of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters elected Brother Patrick D. Daly of Local No. 126, as delegate to the American Federation of Labor convention to represent the general organization, and

"Whereas, The constitution states distinctly that each delegate shall report in writing to the General Executive Board within sixty days, as to the work of the convention, and

"Whereas, Delegate Daly has not complied with this section of the constitution, inasmuch as a period of ten months has elapsed before he has submitted his report to the General Executive Board, and

"Whereas, The report as submitted is not, in the opinion of the General Executive Board, a proper report for this International organization, as it believes it to be a report that would be more suitable for a state branch or central body, and

"Whereas, Said report contains no mention whatever of the work of the delegates, or the convention, in dealing with this International organization, with the exception of a few words stating that the controversy between the teamsters and brewery

workers was referred to the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, and

"Whereas, We believe that Delegate Daly was not acting in the best interests of the general organization in protesting the credential of General President Tobin, who was appointed by the General Executive Board to represent the International organization; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That this General Executive Board do hereby censure the report as submitted, and believes that the next convention should take action on same and in the future guard against sending as delegates individuals who openly ignore the constitution, and we further believe that the General President would be justified in removing as a delegate to the Toronto convention, any delegate who has violated the constitution of the International Brotherhood."

Vice-President Golden moved that the resolution be adopted by the General Executive Board and a copy of the same be sent to Delegate Daly.

The motion was seconded by Vice-President Hoffman and carried unanimously.

The General Secretary-Treasurer submitted a letter from Organizer Eddy, relative to proposed demands on the part of Local No. 416, Philadelphia.

Moved by General Secretary-Treasurer Hughes, seconded by Vice-President Golden, that the recommendation of Organizer Eddy be concurred in by the Board and that he have full power to act in the matter—the members of the General Executive Board believing it inadvisable to bring about any trouble involving the members of Local 416 until such time as that local is properly organized and entitled to strike benefits, as the union has, at present, been organized less than two months.

The motion was voted on and carried unanimously.

The General Secretary-Treasurer also brought to the attention of the Board, considerable correspondence that had passed between himself and J. E. Toone of Local 33 of Washington, D. C. The General Secretary-Treasurer also produced receipts that had been sent him by Brother Toone in support of his claim.

The matter was discussed by the General Secretary-Treasurer, General President and Vice-Presidents Golden, Burke and Silva, and it was moved by Vice-President Burke, that the request of Brother Toone for payment of the bills submitted be not granted, on the ground that the expense for which payment is requested was not authorized by the General Executive Board.

The motion was seconded by Vice-President Silva and carried unanimously.

The General President brought to the attention of the Board a communication received by him from John Mitchell, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, to whom the dispute between the teamsters and the Brewery Workers had been referred by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, stating that he had decided to call a meeting of the representatives of the two organizations in Washington, D. C., on Wednesday, October 20.

Vice-President Golden moved that a resolution of confidence be drafted by the General President and presented to Vice-President Mitchell in Washington, October 20, at the time of the meeting between the teamsters and the united brewery workmen is scheduled to take place. The motion was seconded by Vice-President Silva, voted on and carried unanimously.

General President Tobin also spoke of the advisability of taking another representative to Washington with him to attend the meeting referred to in the foregoing. It was decided by the Board that the General President

be authorized to take with him any representative that he desired. So ordered.

Vice-President Burke brought to the attention of the General Executive Board a controversy between Local Unions Nos. 226 and 298, where a member of 226 presented a transfer card to Local 298, and the same was refused by the latter on the grounds that the member in question had no right to accept employment from any employer within the jurisdiction of Local 298 without the member first affiliated with Local 298. Vice-President Burke asked for a ruling on the question.

The General President ruled that Section 86 of the constitution covered the case; that no local had a right to adopt a by-law that would conflict with that or any other section of the constitution, and that as long as the member in question complied with the provisions of Section 90 of the constitution, Local 298 had no legal right to refuse to accept his transfer card.

Vice-President Burke also called attention to the practice pursued by Local 298 in charging members admitted to it on transfer card, the difference between the initiation fee the member may have originally paid for admission to the International, and \$50.00, representing the initiation fee that is charged by Local 298.

The General President ruled that Local 298 was acting in violation of the constitution in collecting any additional fee from a member affiliated with the International for more than ninety days, as provided by Section 87 of the constitution.

Vice-President Burke also asked for a point of information if it were compulsory for all locals in a district to affiliate with a joint council, and was informed by the General President that where joint councils existed, it was compulsory on all locals in such district to affiliate therewith; and that

where three or more locals existed it is compulsory on the part of such locals to co-operate with each other in the formation of a joint council.

The General President brought to the attention of the Board a telegram received from the furniture drivers' locals of St. Louis, Mo., calling attention to their demand for better conditions; also a letter from the same local, of a later date, advising the members of the Board of the present status of their demands.

It was moved by General Secretary-Treasurer Hughes, seconded by Vice-President Silva, that the General President be instructed to wire the Secretary of the local affected, immediately informing him that the General Executive Board recommends the acceptance of the proposition offered by the employers—namely: an increase of \$1.00 and \$1.50 per week.

The motion was voted on and carried unanimously.

There being no further business to come before the Board, the meeting adjourned at 5:00 p. m. subject to the call of the General President.

IT IS THE LIVE ONES THAT MAKE GOOD.

It is not the size of a union that makes it good, but it is the character of the members that makes it a desirable one to belong to, for a union may be small and still be prosperous, and every member in the organization should be interested in its prosperity.

One of the best ways to help an organization is to always speak well of it. It is true patriotism and trade unionism to stand by your organization, for the interests that affect the local union should affect every member of it. So wake up, brother, and be a live one. You should always stand ready and willing at all times to boost the cause instead of being a dead one.—Journeyman Barber.

EDITORIAL

TO ALL OF OUR LOCALS AND MEMBERS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY:

A VERY TOUCHING APPEAL HAS BEEN SENT OUT BY JOSEPH FORKEY OF NEW YORK AND OTHERS OF THE INDEPENDENT MOVEMENT, BEGGING FOR FUNDS FOR THE PURPOSE OF TRYING TO SECURE A NEW TRIAL FOR C. P. SHEA, WHO IS NOW SERVING A TERM OF IMPRISONMENT IN SING SING PRISON.

WE DESIRE TO NOTIFY OUR LOCALS THAT SECTION 79 OF THE CONSTITUTION READS THAT ALL APPEALS FOR HELP MUST BE APPROVED BY THE GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD. THE GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD HAS NOT BEEN REQUESTED TO APPROVE THIS APPEAL; THEREFORE, WE WARN OUR LOCAL UNIONS IN TIME THAT THEY MAY BE PREPARED TO ACT IN THE BEST INTEREST OF THEIR SEVERAL ORGANIZATIONS WHEN THEY RECEIVE THIS APPEAL.

THOSE SIGNING THIS APPEAL ARE MEMBERS OF A DUAL ORGANIZATION AND HAVE NO RIGHT TO APPEAL TO THE MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS, AFFILIATED WITH THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR, FOR FUNDS FOR ANY PURPOSE WHATEVER.

OUR BELIEF IS THAT THIS MONEY, IF ANY IS RECEIVED, WILL BE USED FOR OTHER PURPOSES BY THE MEN SIGNING SAID APPEAL THAN FOR THE BENEFIT OF OUR ORGANIZATION. IT MAY BE USED TO FORWARD THIS DUAL, OR INDEPENDENT MOVEMENT, HEADED BY MR. FORKEY IN NEW YORK CITY.



ACCORDING to the report of F. J. McNulty, grand president of the Electrical Workers' International Union, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, it is clearly shown that several officers of the electrical workers, both local and national, were in the employ of the Manufacturers' Association, acting as their agents, while they were also drawing a salary as business agents, etc., from the Local Unions of the Electrical Workers, especially in the New York and New Jersey district. In the electrical workers' organization there is a considerable split by the establishment of a rival, or dual, organization. Perhaps the object of the employers was to bring about this split. We do not know at this time what their object was, but it is reasonable to assume that the employers are unusually anxious to cause splits in organizations of labor.

When we think over the situation and reading the strong evidence submitted by President McNulty, we have somewhat of an idea that perhaps our

organization, the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, may have had spies serving us as officers who were also in the employment of the Manufacturers' Association and secretly working against us, endeavoring to bring about a split in the teamsters' organization, which causes so much worry to the employers in times when they become involved in a controversy attempting to better their conditions. Let us hope that our fears are ungrounded, but circumstances point very strongly to some of our members who were formerly officers in our organization and it is safe to assume that if the Van Cleaves can employ men who are officers of the electrical workers, they can do the same thing in the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, because it has been demonstrated by us that those men who are now leaders of the rival organization had very little thought of saving our treasury at any time; on the contrary, were always helping themselves to a slice of our money every time they got a chance, and because of the fact that we would not allow them to rob us, they left our organization. They probably are now getting a salary from the people they represent and also from the Employers' Association.

THE following is an extract from the report of General Organizer Grant Hamilton, appointed specially by the American Federation of Labor convention, held in Denver, to try and bring about an agreement between the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and that part of their organization which is led by Mr. Reed, known as the dual or secessionist electrical workers' organization.

It may be interesting as we have some experience with rival or dual organizations. Note well what Mr. Hamilton says:

"In my experience, and it has been of some duration at least, I have always found that a secession movement has to be dealt with in only one manner, if you ever expect to have a harmonious organization.

"A seceder is a quitter. A man who leaves his local organization to work as a scab—against the members of his local organization—is looked upon with disfavor by every union man, and when a Local Union leaves its international body, simply because it does not like the color of the hair of its president, is placed in a similar position, and when any number of local organizations leave their international without trying the case upon the floor of its convention, they should be made to understand that a penalty will be inflicted upon them before they are permitted to return."

A MISTAKE was made in last month's issue of the magazine where it read that it was optional with Local Unions to affiliate with state and federal bodies. A resolution passed at the Denver convention, and which was adopted by said convention, compels all Local Unions to affiliate with all central bodies in towns and cities and with state branches in any state where there is a branch of the American Federation of Labor.

We trust that our Local Unions will take notice and comply with the rulings of the American Federation of Labor convention as soon as convenient.

AT a mass meeting in St. Louis, held on the evening of October 13, which was called for the purpose of having the General President address same, expressions were heard on all sides from the officers and membership present, of a determined stand to be taken to again organize the city of St. Louis and to bring the unorganized teamsters and chauffeurs under the banner of our International.

The meeting was addressed by Vice-President St. Clair, Mr. Wright, president of the Illinois State Federation, Organizer McArthur, Mr. Conroy of the stationary firemen's organization and the General President.

A large number of colored teamsters who do not belong to our organization were present on that evening and from the effect made on the minds of those coal teamsters, they immediately gave their names and signified their intention of organizing. We recommend that in all unorganized districts mass meetings be held and circulars issued for the purpose of trying to organize the people who are outside of our organization this year.

BY the time this magazine reaches your hands, the convention of the American Federation of Labor will be in session in Toronto, Canada, and it promises to be one of the most important conventions ever held by the American Federation of Labor. President Gompers will occupy some time in the convention in describing his very successful trip across the water, from which he has recently returned.

While he was absent every enemy of labor took occasion to stab him in the back, and we are sorry to say that some of the so-called labor leaders were also rather anxious to give vent to their feelings against certain policies advocated by Mr. Gompers. It will be interesting to hear the president of the American Federation of Labor get after those people when the proper time arrives.

Your representatives will be present endeavoring to battle with the serious questions that will present themselves regarding jurisdiction in our organization. The brewery workers will again endeavor to get back jurisdiction over the teamsters employed in the breweries, which was given to our organization at the Minneapolis convention of the American Federation of Labor. The machinists are also contending that there is a certain element of chauffeurs which should belong to the machinists' organization. We cannot agree with the machinists or brewery workers, but it will take all of our time to convince the American Federation of Labor as to our belief on those matters. Every effort will be put forth to not only hold our present jurisdiction but to add to same if that is possible.

AS you will notice by reading the minutes of the Board meeting, the vacancies that existed on the Executive Board were filled at the last meeting by appointing John Geary of St. Paul, Minn., to fill one vacancy and A. L. St. Clair of St. Louis, Mo., to fill the other. The representation, as far as the vice-presidents are concerned, is pretty well scattered all over the entire country. There are no two vice-presidents from any one state. As we believe this is only right, we trust that the rank and file of our people will be satisfied with the appointments because no better

men could be on the Board than those recently appointed by the General President. In fact, our entire Executive Board is now constituted of men who are able and honest, working sincerely in the interest of the rank and file.

We had to disappoint some aspirants in not being able to grant their requests, as far as appointments to the vacancies were concerned, but we know those men are possessed of unionism enough to be satisfied with conditions existing and to await the next convention for a decision as to who shall be members of the Executive Board because the appointments only last until that time, and when the convention opens, the most humble individual in our organization will have the right to aspire to the highest office within its gift.

At last Mr. Camp has been sentenced. This is the individual who stole the money belonging to the Milk Wagon Drivers' Union in Chicago in 1907. He pleaded guilty to the charge of robbing the Local Union before the courts in Chicago a few days ago and was sentenced to one year with hard labor in the penitentiary. He has been confined in prison awaiting trial for the past five months. Most of the money he had stolen from the Local Union, we are given to understand, he spent in trying to have himself acquitted and in lawyer's fees, and the rest he lost in investments that were not very successful.

The result of the trial proves conclusively the honesty of the individuals who held office during the time that Mr. Camp was misusing the treasury of the Local Union, although insinuations were cast around at that time, by contemptible individuals that the officers had something to do with Camp's actions. In other words, were in league with him to a certain extent. Of course no member of our organization with any manhood would ever make such an insinuation, and by the determination of the officers and members of the Local Union to prosecute Camp is proven conclusively that a great injustice was done those officers by the insinuations cast at the time the money was taken.

Right must prevail in the end. Camp got just what belonged to him, and it is safe to say that could he undo what he has done he would never have taken a penny from the membership of this Local Union.

We desire to congratulate the officers and members of Local No. 753 for the manner in which they brought to justice this criminal and for not compromising at any time the honesty and integrity of the organization, and we trust that it will be a lesson to our Local Unions throughout the country to spare no money to prosecute any secretary-treasurer or officer who misappropriates any part of their treasury.

We are proud of the fact that we have very few dishonest secretary-treasurers, but one man going wrong does an enormous injury to the entire organization, because the capitalistic press never misses an opportunity to point out the wrong acts of the officers of organizations, thereby endeavoring to bring disgrace on the entire labor movement, and the public, or those outside the movement cannot be blamed sometimes for thinking we are all thieves, which leads up to the statement, often made, that working men are foolish to be paying in their money to a few individual leaders who do nothing except to spend their money in a dishonorable manner.

CORRESPONDENCE

LOCAL 33 TAKES PROMINENT PART IN GOMPER'S RECEPTION PARADE.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 19, 1909.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Bakery Wagon Drivers' Union turned out in full force on the occasion of the Gompers' home-coming parade in this city Tuesday night, October 12. Over two hundred men were in line, wearing caps purchased for the occasion. A large white flower was also furnished to each member. One of the transparencies carried bore the words, "Respect for all and honor to our Leader" in addition to the name of the union. Brother Thomas Holmes was an enthusiastic participant in the parade and furnished a transparency with an original inscription at his own expense. Although there were many bands of music in line No. 33 decided to employ one especially for its own use, and authorized the committee to expend a sufficient amount to make the affair a perfect success, which it proved to be. Brother Otto Jorg was marshal for the local and was ably assisted by a committee of ten.

In line with its usual friendship for and interest in the Central Labor Union No. 33 also made a substantial appropriation to that body to assist in defraying the large expense necessarily incurred by the general committee.

Of the parade as a whole the readers of The Teamsters no doubt had an opportunity to read in the daily press, but to mention it briefly your correspondent will say it was a stupendous, magnificent and inspiring pageant, about twenty thousand men and

women being in line, while the streets were lined with over a hundred thousand spectators. After the carriages containing President Gompers and family, members of the executive council and officers of the Central Labor Union had proceeded with the parade for nearly a mile a halt of a few minutes was made in order to convey them to the Riggs House balcony, the entire parade then passing in review. From the Riggs House President Gompers was conveyed to Convention Hall, the destination of the marchers, where thousands had assembled to hear him.

Altogether, Mr. Editor, the affair has done much to strengthen organized labor in this part of the country and has impressed the general public in a way that will command their admiration and respect for years to come.

Fraternally yours,

FRED W. FOX,

Press Cor. L. U. No. 33.

FORGING AHEAD.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Owing to the long fight made by Local 15, Milk Wagon Drivers of Detroit, will say that there has never been anything in The Teamsters about the Local, and we take this means of letting the teamsters throughout the country know of the long, hard fight that we have had to maintain the organization. In September, 1907, we organized and immediately the bosses began discharging our members and the fight started. Our organization had practically gone to pieces two months after it had been organized owing to the activity of the employers. In the early part of November, 1907, Frank A. Koban of Local 753, Milk Drivers of Chicago, came to our

city and immediately took hold of what little there was left of the Milk Drivers' Union of Detroit. At this time we had only three or four members left who would come to the meetings, so we decided on an active campaign and through the assistance of the Detroit Federation of Labor and the International organization we put the fight on one of the biggest firms in the city having some fifty or sixty men. Forty-nine weeks after the day we organized we got our first contract signed. Since that time we got several more contracts signed by continually fighting for recognition for our organization, and at this time we have got one-half of the city signed up, comprising some one hundred and twenty-five or thirty men working under union conditions. Our organization has been through a terrific fight, and it is still on. The Manufacturers' Association which is very powerful in this city, has been very active at different times against our Local Union. But at this time we are holding our own. Thousands of dollars have been spent to get what recognition we have. The International Union we thank very much for all that it has done, having given us a man every time we needed one, and it has done all that possibly could be done to help our organization. The Federation of Labor of our city has also assisted and we intend to stay in the fight until we have every shop in the city thoroughly organized.

Members of good Local Unions who never have any trouble do not know what a hard, bitter fight it has been where it is a continual discrimination against union men and the bosses declaring for the open shop. We expect in the coming year to win out entirely in our city, so let the other Local Unions of the I. B. of T. take notice what Local No. 15, Milk Wagon Drivers have done in two years. In this time it has increased to one hundred and fifty men and have union condi-

tions in one-half of the dairies of the city. It has spent thousands of dollars that it has raised itself and it is in the fight to win. At the same time having a powerful bosses' association combined against it. But we will stick to our task until we win out in every dairy in Detroit. There has been times that things looked very dark for us but every cloud has a silver lining. We are struggling along. We are going to win and we must win. The spirit of unionism prevails and we must better conditions for men of our craft in our city. Let other Local Unions take an example of our organization and fight to a finish when the bosses try to disrupt their organizations.

Wishing every organization of the I. B. of T. success for the future, I am,

Fraternally yours,

GEO. ELSEBONE, Sec.

FRED A. SMITH, Pres.

NEW YORK CITY.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Believing that encouragement and optimism in our organization is a beneficial factor, I deemed it appropriate at this time to say to the struggling and weaker locals throughout this country, that victory and success is assured to any teamsters' union whose watchword is "persistent effort."

Only three months ago our meetings were attended by about twenty members of the old guard who absolutely refused to give up the old battle ship (Liberty Dawn), which had done so much for the organized driver of Manhattan and which is now known as the Chauffeurs and Cab Drivers' Union, Local No. 267.

Having been honored by the local to act as recording secretary it is part of my duty to read off the applications for membership each Sunday night, and during the past six meet-

ings 574 new members have joined the Chauffeurs' Union.

I want to say to the men engaged in our craft in Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia and San Francisco and other large cities where organization of this thriving industry is possible to grasp the opportunity, and thoroughly organize under the I. B. of T. and American Federation of Labor, then no matter where a union chauffeur "rambles" he will find a friend and brother willing to assist him if the necessary credential (a paid-up union book) is produced.

In the rejuvenation of our Local Union too much credit cannot be bestowed upon the arduous, painstaking and conscientious work accomplished by our two paid representatives, and in consideration of "services performed" our members, at a summoned meeting, by unanimous vote, raised their salaries from \$21.00 per week to \$26.00.

Our new wage scale calling for \$17.50 per week and twelve hours off with two hours for meals was endorsed by Local Union and Joint Executive Council and approved by the General President of our International and has been signed by seven of our large employers in Greater New York.

We naturally feel jubilant, and hope to see the day when New York City will be too small to hold any chauffeur who does not wear the button and carry the credential of Local No. 267.

There is a possibility and probability of a membership of 5,000 chauffeurs in our city and most of our members are young, energetic ambitious boosters in the trade union movement and work daily and hourly to bring in new members and from present indications and before our next convention we hope both numerically and financially to be the banner Local Union represented at Peoria, to attest our appreciation of the present

administrative qualities of our General Executive Board.

With best wishes, I remain,

W. H. ASHTON,

Rec. Sec. No. 267.

IN MEMORIAM.

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 2, 1909.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother:—The following resolutions were adopted at the meeting of Local No. 742, held Sept. 30 on the death of President Yeager:

Whereas, It has pleased our Supreme Ruler, the Almighty God, to remove from our midst our dearly beloved brother, Joseph Yeager; therefore, be it

Resolved, That our Local Union has lost a worthy, honorable and upright member; one whose every action was for the promotion of the cause which was just; and, be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days, and that we extend to the bereaved family our sincere sympathy in this, their hour of sorrow; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family; also a copy to the press for publication.

His place is vacant, his voice is missed,

The life we loved is still,

A place is vacant in our midst, which never can be filled.

God, in His wisdom has recalled

Our brother Himself has given;

Although the body slumbers here,

His soul is safe in heaven.

J. A. SMITH,

H. FERRY,

Committee on Resolutions.

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 28, 1909.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother:—It is with a feeling of sorrow that I desire to

notify you of the death of two of our brothers who were faithful members of our organization. John Kaskess, who died September 22, and Frank J. Ginter, who died September 25.

We, as members of Local No. 705, desire to express our deepest sympathy to the bereaved families of our deceased brothers.

I trust you will give this a place in the magazine and with best wishes, I am,

Sincerely yours,

JOHN E. BUTLER,

Sec. Local No. 705.

A SEASONABLE SUGGESTION.

The attention of our members is called to a new advertisement in this issue, that of Chicago Flexible Shaft Company of Chicago, Ill., and New York City, who advertise a clipping machine that should be a part of every up-to-date horse barn. The leading horse authorities of the world and the most enlightened and progressive teamsters all agree that a horse should be clipped regularly. If a horse's coat is trimmed it is easy and simple to keep it clean. It dries out rapidly. It does not become the lodging place of dirt and the horse looks better and feels better. A long coat of hair handicaps a horse that must work continually just as much as heavy, wet clothing would handicap a man who does manual labor. A horse left to stand over night in a long, thick sweaty coat of hair cannot come out in the morning in the most fit condition to do a good day's work.

This is especially true if the nights are cold or chilly. A horse left to stand over night in such a condition is very liable to take cold and besides the energy from his food must go to provide warmth to dry out the long, wet coat. Under such conditions the pores of the skin cannot act in a healthy, natural manner, and as a result horses are often indisposed and

out of condition. The clipped horse dries out quickly, rests well and his food does him good. He comes out refreshed and fit for a good day's work. In every way he is better off than the unclipped animal. He presents a better appearance, feels better, will do better work, and, if offered for sale, will bring a better price. If the horse is worth keeping at all it is worth while to give him proper care. All first-class harness and hardware dealers sell Stewart's Ball Bearing Enclosed Gear Clipping Machines.

"There are rascals in the union." Yes, also in the churches, yet we still admire true piety and reverence the Christian religion. Rascals have been known to creep into fraternal societies, yet we freely acknowledge the uplifting power of the great fraternal orders. Mad men have found their way into every known form of human activity since the world began, and will probably continue to do so while the world stands. We would be ignorant, indeed, to condemn the whole human race because a part of it was evil. You must not condemn the union because there are "rascals in it."

Undoubtedly the greatest danger that threatens labor unions today is the desire of new and inexperienced members for quick and big results. While this may be natural, it is very often disastrous. Some unions may make great gains in wages and hours, but are perhaps not a safe standard for others. A good reserve fund and thorough organization, which will insure permanent strength should be the aim of all organizations. When this has been accomplished wages and hours are bound to follow. Let us profit by the experience of others.—Amalgamated Journal.

Birds of a feather flock together.
—Cervantes.

MISCELLANY

WEALTHY HEAR WORKER'S SIDE.

At a dinner given recently in New York City in honor of Lord Northcliffe, proprietor of the London Times, Mr. Arthur Brisbane, editor of the Evening Journal, responded to a toast. He had sat quietly for some time, says the Progressive Magazine, listening to a corporation lawyer who advised his hearers to "beware of the man who expresses sympathy for the poor," and to Colonel George Harvey, who uttered a few of the commonplaces on the evils of Socialism and the blessings of wealth. When Mr. Brisbane was introduced he proceeded in short, snappy sentences to give his hearers as straight a talk as they ever listened to in their lives. He evidently felt it his duty at the Northcliffe dinner to tell his self-satisfied and successful audience that the great common people, of which he is the self-appointed spokesman, really exists. Mr. Brisbane said in part:

"This is a fine gathering of powerful men, big fortunes, and great reputations. I want to say something for the men that are not here, for the seventy-nine million Americans that never had a million dollars, never knew a man that had one, never got on the payroll of a millionaire.

"I don't want Northcliffe to go back to England believing that a man without a million in this country might as well hide under the table or jump off the dock.

"The real American nation, its real resources, its real ability, are hidden among those unknown seventy-nine millions that never go to Delmonico's, most of whom know as little about terrapin as about birdsnest soup.

"Mr. Harvey says very truly, 'The

great reward must go to the man of great ability!' True. But what is the 'great reward' and what do you call 'great ability?'

"If I scatter money in the street and a thousand eager men dive to get it, I am holding up one kind of a reward, and I call forth one kind of ability.

"But if a child is in danger of its life, and a man risks his life to save it—that situation calls out a different kind of ability, and reveals a man who asks for a higher reward than cash.

"We are paying too much attention here to the men that scramble for pennies, for dollars, and for millions. They are able, strong men, but they are not the American nation, nor the best men in it.

"Colonel Harvey says that if you take ten thousand men out of this country—the ablest ten thousand—the country will fall to pieces. He might as well say that if you take ten apples off a tree, the tree will wither and fall. Not a bit of it. You men with money and power are the pretty, shiny apples on the tree. The sunlight, the warmth, the praise are for you, but you are only the passing fruit. The real tree is the thick trunk. The real power is with those roots hidden in the soil.

"And in this nation, the real power, the root of the nation is the mass of the people—too often, like the tree's roots, hidden below in the dark and cold. But from those roots, from the people, comes all the real power.

"And when this nation, and you prosperous men face a perilous situation, as you have done in the past, and you will do in the future, you will find the man to help you and to save

you, not at this table, not at Delmonico's.

"There was trouble before the civil war, serious trouble. Did the great people call upon a rich corporation lawyer or a great banker? No. They asked a little country lawyer, with nothing but a good name, and a brain, and a heart, to save the country.

"When that man, Lincoln, needed help in his great work, to whom did he look? Did he find the man in Wall street? No. Wall street was quite busy, as usual, picking up bargains in bonds.

"General Grant was there among the roots of the people, out of sight, unknown. He did not have a million dollars, and Delmonico's prices were beyond his reach. But he had the great ability, and when the nation was ready to offer him what is really the great reward—honor and glory—he was ready.

"It will always be so; the force is in the people. The strength of the soup is at the bottom of the boiling liquid, not in the pretty, greasy, bubbling scum that floats on top.

"There are big men in the United States waiting for the reward worthy of their great ability, greater than any of the men we have been talking about or looking at here. These truly great men never had a bank account, not even a 'certificate of deposit,' but they are the American nation and they are America."

THE UNSUCCESSFUL STRIKE.

An English writer and authority on trades unions says:

"What, then, sometimes appears an ineffectual strike often proves to be one of great effect. It must be remembered, too, that non-unionists often reap to some extent the advantages of the unionists. Indeed, in most instances they enjoy all the benefits of an advance brought about by the action of the union, and it is for

them to settle with their own consciences the honesty of reaping advantages, to obtain which they have contributed nothing. When they do not obtain the whole of the advantages of a raise, they are pretty sure to obtain some advance, as when the standard of wages has been raised it drags after it a general increase all around. It appears from this that union workmen are perfectly justified in refusing to work with non-union men, though the practice of doing so is far from general. The latter have done nothing to raise or sustain wages, and ought not to expect to enjoy the results of the sacrifices, the moral courage, and the contributions of the unionists. Whenever union workmen do work with non-union men it shows that unselfishness and generosity—that sinking of self for others—which are characteristic of almost all unions. It is worth mentioning, too, that other trades besides the one on strike are often benefited by an advance in the wages of those on strike. Thus, if the puddlers receive an advance of wages, the hammermen, the rollers, and the laborers are pretty certain to be similarly treated. It is thus seen that the material advantages of a strike cannot be reckoned by taking the cost of the strike and the gain in wages, and subtracting one from the other."

—Exchange.

A night captain was showing some recruits in a territorial regiment who were at camp how to wrap themselves up in their blankets, and took extraordinary care in giving instructions. He was about to leave, when a pitman called out to him amid roars of laughter from the spectators — "Hey, mister, ye've forgotten something. You've forgotten to kiss them."

All is fish that comes to his net.
Cervantes.

Pay your dues each month in time. Don't wait until some business agent or Secretary-Treasurer implores you to do so.

Each member should constitute himself a business agent and endeavor to get a new member into his local this month.

Have you requested your secretary to read the report of the General Secretary-Treasurer in your Local union? Notice our financial condition. It is encouraging even though we have to contend with rival organizations who are trying to disrupt the labor movement, but who are and will be unsuccessful.

At last Local No. 705 of Chicago has a man for president that is going to get for them what they are entitled to from their employers this year, viz., an increase in wages, which they should have had five years ago.

The General President desires to thank the committee who entertained him in Chicago on the evening of October 14, of which Brother Farrell, Brother Golden, Brother Neer and Brother Miller were a prominent part, and assures that committee that that evening spent with them will be a memorable one for him as long as he has power to think.

Look out for false appeals coming from false leaders. Protect yourself in your district and you are doing all the International expects you to do and all that you are bound to do. When we need to call on you, we will let you know. False leaders are always looking for money.

We understand that the disruptionists in New York are anxious to place back on the Board some of the rubbish we lately got rid of, but they cannot do this, because it took us years to clean house and we are going to keep it clean.

Official Magazine

OF THE

International Brotherhood

OF

Teamsters, Chauffeurs and Helpers



Registered Emblem

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and mailed to every member's home address

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DECEMBER, 1909

THE TEAMSTERS

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF
THOSE ENGAGED IN THE
TEAMING INDUSTRY



OFFICIAL MAGAZINE

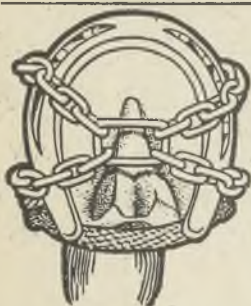
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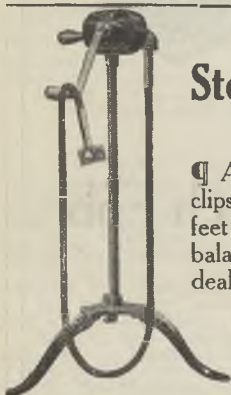


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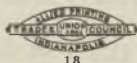
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222 East Michigan Street

Indianapolis, Ind.

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Official Organ of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters



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(By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.)



HAT the church is not negligent in responding to an earnest appeal from labor in its contention for better conditions, was recently made evident in Illinois. The Presbyterian state organization of Illinois, representing 618 ministers, and a membership of something like 100,000, recently took the following action:

"Preamble—The workingwomen of Illinois are fighting for a ten-hour day in the mills and factories of the state. They believe that they should be able to make a living wage in a ten-hour day.

"The legislature of Illinois has passed such a law. The supreme court of the United States has declared constitutional a similar law passed in other states. An effort is now being made by certain factory owners in Chicago to have the Illinois law ordered unconstitutional, so that they may work the women in their employ an unlimited number of hours.

"At the last meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor, the delegates for the first time in the history of that organization made an appeal

to the churches for help in behalf of these women.

"Whereas, The contention of these workingmen and working women is a laudable one, in that it has for its aim the protection of womanhood, the safe-guarding of workingmen's homes and the consequent building up of our common humanity; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Synod of Illinois, in annual session assembled at Lake Forest, heartily expresses its conviction that the fight now being made by the workingwomen of our commonwealth is just and fair, and that it is our earnest hope that they shall be successful.

"Resolved, That the members of the Presbyterian church in the synod of Illinois, be requested to exert their utmost influence in behalf of the women who have appealed to us, through the Chicago Federation of Labor, with respect to their securing the ten-hour work day for women."

UNDERPAID LABOR.

Society has been guilty of many crimes since the dawn of civilization, but nothing that it has ever done has been so terribly wrong, so horribly unjust, as its present system of underpaying its laborers. If a man devotes his time to the performance of duties that have been assigned to him by another, he is entitled to just compensation, and if he does not receive this, he is robbed. Moreover, in such cases the effect of this robbery is felt both more widely and more seriously than ordinary kind of thieving—that which is committed at the point of a pistol, etc.—for it is not the man alone that is robbed nor the man's time alone that is stolen. The thing that is actually taken is the means to provide for and educate his family properly, that the children for whom he is responsible may live to be good, strong men—mentally, morally and physically good citizens.

Of course, it is easy enough to say that every man is free to choose his employment, and that nobody is obliged to work for another at an unjust rate of compensation. Theoretically this may be correct, but in actual life it is the contrary that is true. There are plenty of men today who are not able to choose their means of livelihood or to select employers. They must work because, if they did not work, they could not live, and they must take what they can get simply because there is no opportunity for them to secure higher pay elsewhere. As the direct result of this utterly unjust system there is a great deal of poverty in this world that might easily be prevented if there was but some method by which employers could be compelled to pay a decent wage instead of being permitted to secure workmen at the lowest market price, says the Advertiser.

It is only necessary that we should apply these words to existing conditions to prove conclusively that the strong mass of society is guilty of a grave crime against the weaker portion, and especially against the unskilled laborers, to whom it gives employment at a rate of pay that is so far below all necessary standards of living that no man can live, marry and bring up a family decently upon such an income. By taking all his time it shuts him out from the opportunity to increase his income or better his position, and yet fails utterly to provide him with sufficient means to support even his vital needs.

The worst of it is that in most cases this condition is due to the unwillingness of the employer to pay decent wages. If he could not afford to do this, there might be some excuse, but when the men of the company offending are able to pay higher wages and decline to do so through fear that their own income may be so reduced as to compel them to forego some luxuries which they now enjoy, the

crime assumes an extremely serious aspect.

Undoubtedly the time will come when society will take these matters into its own hands, and will specify precisely the lowest limit at which a man may be permitted to work, but until the state actually awakens to a realization of its responsibilities and passes a minimum wage law, the duty of being just will continue to devolve upon the employer. In other words, if the employer is sufficiently dishonest and selfish to drive a sharp bargain, he may continue to hire his workmen at practically starvation wages, for there is no law to prevent him from entering into this sort of a contract with the unfortunate people who are at his mercy. Not that it is any less a crime, but until public opinion has been sufficiently aroused to say, "So far you may go, but no farther," there is absolutely no way of preventing this entirely unnecessary poverty.

UNITY OF ACTION.

When will the men of labor realize that they are playing into the hands of the enemy when they carry their differences of opinion as to the best methods of procedure to the extreme of withdrawing from the regular organization and endeavoring to form or become part of a dual organization?

If there are members who believe that the organization is not run right, are they helping to run it right by withdrawing?

Are they making the movement stronger by that course of action, or are they weakening it?

We notice that in some trades differences have arisen which threaten to disrupt the ranks of labor in that craft more effectively than any employer's acts of antagonism could ever do. We are also pleased to notice that in other crafts where there have

been separate organizations covering not any too well-defined lines of demarcation, there has been a strengthening of the movement by the amalgamation of the crafts under one head. These forces probably counterbalance each other as a whole, but it does seem about time for the men of labor to realize that no arbitrary course by any portion of the movement will work for the bettering of conditions.

In our opinion the cause of such things is nothing more nor less than the gratification of personal ambition on the part of some disgruntled or defeated candidate for honors he was not fitted to bear. Our opinion is that the labor movement must not be hindered in its march of progress or its effective work on behalf of the masses who toil, by the scheming union politician whose only aim is many times personal gain. The true union official is he who accepts his office as a trust to be administered to the best of his ability for the benefit of those who make him their standard bearer, and not for his own particular benefit.

Let us not forget that old motto. "United we stand, divided we fall." Let us do all we can as individuals and as officials to cement into closer relationship all elements of the movement, to the end that we may make progress.—The Artisan.

THE COWARDLY QUITTER.

To successfully fight the battles of labor requires courage of a high order. The wage-earner without means who goes on strike for more pay or to resist reductions in wages and does it without flinching is brave.

It is such as these who have made unionism what it is today.

It sometimes requires or has required high moral courage to even be identified with unionism in localities where hostile commercial interests are in control and are unscrupulous

enough to manipulate the police, the courts and the law to serve their ends regardless of the rights of citizens.

Sometimes in strong union centers feeling among union men may run high upon a certain issue, and to hold views opposite to the majority may be unpopular, but if a member is honest in his conviction he is entitled to respect, provided he is not running counter to the law of his union.

It is the strong men with the courage of their convictions who have refused to be scared by the employers or by commercial interests or by their fellow workers who have built up the union movement.

The quitter never won a strike nor established a right nor a union nor caused a principle to be adopted.

The quitter seeks to avoid trouble even by abject surrender.

He seeks to sugar coat the union pill to tickle the palace of commercial interests regardless of the rights involved.

In controversial matters, when his associates divide sharply in opposing groups, he seeks some middle or compromise ground in the vain hope that he can please both sides and consequently has the respect of neither.

He has the brains of a jellyfish and the backbone of an angleworm.

He is deeply susceptible to flattery, and a pat on the back by employing interests will cause his chest to expand wonderfully.

Like a steam engine without a governor, he has no control over his own speed, and, while a glimmer of reason might tell him he had a conviction and ought to fight for it, his legs will run away with him faster than he can think.

If it is a strike he is liable to come in the back door before the last of his associates have gone out by the front.

In a controversy among his associates he can perform the acrobatic stunt of sitting on a fence and hang-

ing over both sides at one and the same time.

He is not of the stuff of which martyrs are made.

He has not a single heroic figure in the history of the whole world.

Men of conviction, of purpose, of resolution, determination and tenacity, are the ones who make history.

The quitter is of very little use anywhere and least of all in the trades union movement.

His vacillating views and sail trimming methods win for him the contempt of his associates.

Some one has said, "The Almighty hates a quitter."—Shoe Workers' Journal.

INVISIBLE DUES.

Most persons are in the habit of straining at gnats and swallowing flies.

This figure of speech is meant to apply in the sense that we are prone to be extremely critical and fussy about small things while large matters receive little attention.

We are apt to give lots of attention to a mosquito bite, while at the same time we may be taking our drinking water from a well infected with typhoid germs.

In matters financial, all our people have acquired the habit of "saving at the spigot and wasting at the bung."

We rant and rave at our small expenditures and let the large ones go unchecked.

We criticise the payments that do us the most good, and seek to pare them down, while accepting the larger and less useful leaks as a matter of course.

In our little dealings with our immediate associates we are eternally on guard lest we be cheated or robbed: from our own class we must have a square deal; but we submit to extortion from those higher up without a whimper.

In our labor unions we strive to keep the dues at the lowest point. We demand strict economy in our union affairs. We want to run the union as cheap as we can. This is our own affair, let's be as stingy and mean as possible so we can have more money to give to those higher up.

Many of us wish to pay no union dues at all, but all of us are paying "invisible dues."

Our national government is costing us about \$10 per inhabitant per year, or fifty dollars per family, of which about seventeen dollars is for military expenses.

The wage-earning head of a family may be opposed to spending seventeen dollars of his yearly earnings for military work but he is doing it.

Every time he buys an imported, dutiable article, or anything paying an internal revenue tax, he contributes to the revenue of the government, and congress appropriates his money at the rate of a billion dollars per year.

Another form of invisible dues is rent, interest and taxes on the real estate where the wage-earners live. In this they must support the landlords and the state and city governments.

Each large city has an armory for its quota of state troops, all the expense of which is met by the "invisible dues" extracted from the wage-earners without a protest.

The police force is paid from taxes on property. Taxes on property are paid directly or indirectly from the wages of labor. If labor is dissatisfied with its wages it often happens that the police will drive them from the streets, denying them any opportunity to reason with those who may be seeking their places in ignorance of the true conditions.

We elect law makers who are pledged to enact laws that will assist those higher up to fleh still more from us.

They increase the duties on cotton

and woolen goods that our clothing may cost us more, and we submit.

The beef trust raises the price of beef again and again.

Cold storage, which should be a vast benefit to all, is used to manipulate the law of supply and demand, so that prices of meats, eggs, poultry, butter, fruit, etc., shall always be high and going up.

We repeal the duty on hides, thinking to get cheaper leather for shoes; but immediately we are told that hides are firmer because people eat less meat than formerly.

In other words we must eat meat to get shoes and coincident with this discovery we are told that the beef trust has raised the price of beef two or three cents a pound wholesale, to help us out.

In every exorbitant profit we pay on any article we consume, in every form of government tax, we are paying "invisible dues" in comparison with which our union dues are insignificant.

And from the pittance we grudgingly pay to the union for the conduct of our business we expect great results. It is true that we have achieved great results in proportion to the amount expended and the small per cent. of labor that has been organized.

Because of the lack of organization of labor the masters higher up have profited both ways—that is, they have taken more from labor as consumers, and have given less to labor as employees.

If labor were more thoroughly united the various forms of government would tax labor more lightly and give to labor more of freedom and of rights. Labor would gain at both ends.

We have mixed in politics and have sometimes been defeated because the wage earners were not thoroughly organized.

It is well to oppose our enemies on the political field to the extent of our

power and influence, but let us not close our eyes to the fact that a more perfect union of the wage earners in the economic field must precede any position of commanding political influence.

As we build up our unions by increasing membership, increasing the rate of dues, and tremendously increasing the aggregate of our payments, we shall tend to reduce our losses in the various forms of "invisible dues."

It is time for every wage earner to stop to analyze his income and expenditures, and to direct more of his earnings toward the improvement of his own conditions, and less toward increasing the swollen fortunes of the rich.

The union movement needs every wage earner in its ranks, and every wage-earner needs the union as his defender.

In union is strength.—Shoe Worker's Journal.

EFFECTS OF JAPANESE LABOR.

Baneful effects of Japanese labor in the fruit-growing districts of California were illustrated by the facts set forth in the Bee's news service from Winters, Yolo county, recently. Japanese are the chief reliance of the orchardists of that locality for picking and packing their crops. Many say they would prefer white labor, but cannot get it when it is most needed, so are obliged to employ Asiatics.

It appears that one of the large growers had an offer of \$7,000 recently from a Japanese buyer for his whole crop, but was unwilling to sell it for less than \$12,000, which he considered no more than reasonable. On the day following the owner's final rejection of the offer, his crew of Japanese pickers demanded an increase of pay from \$1.25 to \$1.50 a day, which he was obliged to grant, being at their

mercy. The circumstances all indicated that the pickers were in league with the Japanese buyer, to force acceptance of his offer. And in a number of instances it is related that the Japanese have actually refused to pick the fruit unless their offers of purchase were taken. A general demand for more wages is expected from the hundreds of Japanese in the Winters district, in consequence of the increase the orchardist above referred to was obliged to grant.

Like tactics were pursued in the Florin berry and grape district of Sacramento county by the Japanese, to enable them to become masters of the situation there. They were first employed in small numbers to pick berries and grapes, because of the cheapness of the labor. But as the white growers became more and more dependent on the Japanese, the latter saw their opportunity and insisted on more pay. Eventually they combined to force owners to lease berry patches and vineyards, through control of the labor market and by demanding excessive wages.

The result is that in a district once occupied exclusively by white families, each tilling a well-kept property of from five to twenty acres, the Japanese now dominate, growing and shipping nearly all the berries, to the number of hundreds of carloads yearly, and also a large portion of grapes. Most of the neatly-kept homes have given place to Japanese shacks, with no regard for appearances, and the district as a whole has suffered greatly from the blight of the Orientals.

It would be much better for Sacramento county to grow fewer grapes and berries, and be all white, than Japanned in spots, as now. Better one self-supporting American home than a hundred Asiatic shacks.—Sacramento Bee.

Every dog has his day.—Cervantes.

EDITORIAL



ORGANIZE, seemed to be the watchword of the American Federation of Labor during the convention just held. Nothing seemed to be more prominent in the minds of the delegates than the determination to organize all over the country. There seems to be a new awakening springing up toward building up the organizations of labor. During the coming year an effort is to be put forth to get the unorganized into the unions. At last the working people are beginning to realize that organization is their only salvation. Let the members of our organization take heed and help along the good work.

WE would be pleased to hear each month from the secretaries of our several locals with a short letter for the Magazine, stating the conditions in their districts, which would be beneficial to our fellow members all over the country, and especially now on the eve of the elections in local unions, and, by the way, be careful whom you elect to office. Be sure you have honest men as officers if you desire any benefits from your local union. Good fellowship should not be taken into consideration. You want men that will deliver the goods and get out and hustle, not fellows who desire easy jobs and do nothing.

THERE is nothing so injurious to a labor union as the non-attendance of the membership at the meetings. A man that pays his dues does not comply with his obligation, if that is all he does. He should attend the meetings, speak to non-union men, encourage others to join, and at all times endeavor to build up the organization. By so doing he is helping himself and strengthening himself. There is no person so injurious to the union as the fellow who is out knocking all the time. The knocker is dangerous, but fair, honest criticism is sometimes beneficial to the labor union.

Very often when the members do not attend the meetings the officers become discouraged and sometimes dishonest, because they feel as if anything they do is all right, inasmuch as the members do not think it worth their while to care about the affairs of the union. This should not be. They should attend all meetings, help out the officers, speak well of the union on the street; try to get non-union men to join; watch the men who handle their money; see that their secretary-treasurer is bonded, and in every way take an interest in the union, thereby, building up the local so that it may be a benefit to the membership.

COMING on the New Year, when presenting new agreements be sure you act with judgment and common sense, realizing always that there are two parties to be considered—yourself and your employers. Great care should be taken in the selection of the committee to present the wage scale. No hot-headed radical should be allowed on a committee. One foolish person, who has no regard for the rights of others can do more injury to the whole committee than all the others can undo. This is also true of the bosses' committees. So be careful. Select your best men for all committees.

THE Truck Drivers' Local No. 705 of Chicago, has signed up a three-year, closed shop agreement with the employers, gaining a considerable increase in wages for the membership. At last the truck drivers have an honest set of officers to fight for them. Under the leadership of President Murphy they signed up the best agreement they have ever had, gaining everything they requested from their employers. The false leaders in Local No. 705 have all been removed. Therefore, the men got what they were justly entitled to—a square deal. The same thing is being done all over the country in our organization, and we hope the day will come when all of our people will gain what they are striving for, better conditions and the closed-shop agreement, or the union shop, which, in our trade, is the first step in that direction.

OUR delegates are attending, at this writing, the convention of the American Federation of Labor in Toronto, and we expect that some changes will be made or some favorable legislation enacted for our organization. We know the men. They are competent to take care of our interests. The report of the delegates to the convention will be published in our next month's Journal.

THERE is a strong tendency throughout the country to organize. Never before have we had such encouraging reports from our organizers, who are doing good work, and we expect to go into the Peoria convention with a good, healthy organization, even though we have had to battle with a dual organization in Chicago promoted by Mullins and one in New York headed by Forkey. These men violated the trust reposed in them by the Detroit convention.

THE condition of our organization still remains unsettled in New York, although we are daily gaining members in that district. Local No. 763, Carriage Drivers of Brooklyn have paid per capita tax and placed themselves in good standing with the International. This is one of the local unions that was with the Forkey independent union. Local No. 617 of Jersey City of which Jennings is Secretary-Treasurer, has voted almost unanimously to pay its tax, but Jennings, being treasurer of the local and holding the money belonging to same, has refused to carry out the mandates of the local union. There is also material gains in membership in all of our local unions in the New York district.

The proposition submitted for a basis of settlement in the New York situation and agreed to and signed by all parties in New York, including Mr. Forkey, was adopted by the General Executive Board, and our people in that district proceeded to carry out same, was rejected by Mr. Forkey's independent organization, even though his signature was placed to same before the Executive Board agreed to same. This is another instance of the deceitfulness and unprincipled character of this individual. But the rank and file are awakening, and Mr. Forkey is having the time of his life explaining his position to his followers in that district.

Let us hope that the near future will enlighten the membership now following Forkey and Jennings and that they will return to the International and the American Federation of Labor.

CORRESPONDENCE

AUDITOR BRIGGS HIGHLY PLEASED.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—In reviewing the work I have done for the organization for the past year in the different parts of the country in which I have traveled, I find that there has been a decided improvement in business conditions; that our organizations are showing a substantial increase in membership throughout the country; that the new local unions that have been organized during the year are showing remarkable strength in securing wages, hours and conditions for their membership and in every instance have obtained recognition for their organization.

I have completed the entire circuit of the United States and Western Canada, and in investigating the conditions in the various districts I have visited I find in districts which are unorganized or where they have been organized and have allowed their organization to go by default, because they thought their conditions would remain the same afterward because they had once been established, they found they were very much mistaken, as their wages have been reduced and they now want to be organized very badly, and wherever we have reorganized one of those cities, the locals have turned out to be very fine organizations, and now realize that they must take care of their organization in order to maintain conditions they have again established.

Increases have been secured in every district which has been organized during the past year for members of Local Unions.

The bookkeeping of the local unions affiliated with the International has

shown 100 per cent. improvement over past years. Local unions are complying with the constitution a great deal better than ever before and they are paying more attention to the bonding of their secretary-treasurers, and keeping a copy of the bond in the general office; reporting their membership and banking their money.

While at this time we still have some local unions which are not complying with the constitution in this respect, I am in hopes that by the coming convention I will be able to report that all organizations are complying with every section of the constitution as laid down by the Detroit convention.

The new books adopted by the last convention have been a decided success in assisting the secretaries in their work and making it easier and more simple. I take this means of notifying all local unions throughout the country that the entire bookkeeping system adopted by our convention for our local unions must be in full force and effect the coming year, where it has not been done in the past owing to the fact that the locals had old books on hand. Local officers must see that this is done by the first of the year where it has not been done before.

The local unions, as a whole, the officers and membership of local unions have, during the past year, shown a greater interest in the organization than ever before and the success of our International union is assured forever if the same sentiment keeps up and the same interest is manifested by the membership, and the local unions, when involved in trouble, will handle their business with diplomacy and care the same as during the past year.

Thanking the local unions for their courteous treatment of me in the past, I remain,

Fraternally yours,
G. W. BRIGGS, General Auditor.

IN MEMORIAM.

Chicago, Oct. 6.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Local union No. 723, I. B. of T., in regular session, passed the following resolutions:

Whereas, God, in his infinite mercy and wisdom, has chosen to call from our midst, our fellow workman and brother, Samuel Hoerger; therefore, be it

“Resolved, That we as members of Local 723, I. B. of T., Soda and Mineral Water Drivers and Helpers, wish to express our sympathy and consolation to the bereaved family for their sad loss of the husband and father, and may He who has chosen to call from earthly strife, be also able to comfort them in their sad bereavement; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes, a copy sent to the bereaved family and one to be sent to the journal for publication.

O. M. RIGGIN,
G. KINSELLA,
A. ANDERSON,
Committee.

O. M. RIGGIN, R. S. No. 723.

Dubuque, Ia., Nov. 17.

The following resolutions were adopted at the meeting of Teamsters' Local No. 567, held Nov. 17, on the death of Joseph Cludry:

Whereas, It has pleased our Supreme Ruler, the Almighty God, to remove from our midst our dearly beloved brother, Joseph Cludry; therefore, be it

Resolved, That our Local Union has lost a worthy, honorable, upright and heroic member; one whose every

action was for the promotion of the cause which was just; and, be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days, and that we extend to the bereaved family our sincere sympathy in this, their hour of sorrow; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family; also a copy to the press for publication.

His place is vacant, his voice is missed, The life we loved is still—

A place is vacant in our midst Which never can be filled.

God, in His wisdom, has recalled Our brother Himself has given; Although the body slumbers here, His soul is safe in heaven.

JAMES THOMPSON.

A. WRIGHT.

Committee on Resolutions.

Joseph Cludry was burned so badly in rescuing his little three-year-old adopted girl that he died a week later. His was an act of heroism that will live in the minds of the people of Dubuque for years to come.

ASA L. WRIGHT.

SPLENDID ARGUMENT FOR THE UNION LABEL.

Our wide-awake contemporary, the Portland Labor Press, in a recent issue, made this short, but concise and forcible argument for the union label:

“You would not employ a little child to stitch your garments. You would not invite a sick and diseased, wretched, coughing consumptive to your home to make your clothes. You would not employ men and women in a filthy room to sew on your clothes eighteen hours a day. But, union man friend, that is what you encourage; that is what you actually do—these things mentioned—when you buy a suit of clothes without the label.”

MISCELLANY

POSTAL DEFICITS.

In answer to the query, "When is a deficit not a deficit?" it might be said that it is when the receipts do not equal the expenditures in the post-office department. The so-called "deficit" of \$20,000,000 for the past year will be partly reduced by the increase in the rate for registered mail, and it is rumored that the postmaster-general has a plan in mind further to reduce the shortage by making a cut in the pay and in the number of employes in the postal service. And all this in face of the rank abuse of the franking privilege, and absurd contracts with the railroads and other private interests for handling the mails. The mail service of the country involves an enormous expenditure, but it can not be successfully maintained that there are too many employes, and that those who really do the work of the department receive more pay for their services than they deserve. As was recently asserted in a Hearst editorial:

"May the economy in the postoffice be the right kind of economy. There should be no cutting down in the wages of the postoffice employes; on the contrary, those wages should be increased. The sort of economy that would take money away from one citizen by paying unjustly small wages could confer no benefit on the other citizens. There should be no reduction in service, and we believe that Mr. Hitchcock contemplates no such reduction. It ought not to be necessary to increase charges on registered letters or otherwise.

"Mr. Hitchcock will find his field of activity wide enough in the realms of postoffice graft. Let him expose and do away with the favoritism that

Congress, led by Speaker Cannon, has been showing to railroads and other corporations. Stop the shameful abuse of the franking privilege by members of Congress and other government employes—of whom some send their linen back and forth through the mails to be cleaned. Stop, above all, the railroad thievery, that steals millions a year from the people through the postoffice. Stop the system by which the government, instead of owning its own postal cars, strongly built, rents those postal cars from the railroads, puts its employes into matchbox vehicles—so dangerous that the insurance companies will not insure the employes' lives. Stop the dishonesty which impels railroads to charge the government for a light car on a fast train, carrying mail, more than twice as much as they charge an express company for another and heavier car on the same train."

There can be no difference of opinion in the matter of effecting reforms in administering the department in order to make it self-supporting. However, the reforms should not be made at the expense of the employes, but should be laid to prodigalities in other directions.—Typographical Journal.

DEMAND AND MINIMUM.

There are times when a trade unionist feels disposed to grow tired. When he drops into the butcher's, the grocer's or the dry goods store and the well-meaning proprietor tells him that unions are good and he believes in them, but sometimes they go too far, and that in forcing the manufacturer to pay as high wages to the poor man as he does to the man of ability.

they are setting a bad precedent and causing harm.

There is not a day goes by but what these assertions are being made; in fact, it is something that union men are always running up against. It is apparently the greatest argument that can be advanced against the movement. There is no doubt that the majority of the people who advance the argument actually believe it to be true. As a matter of fact, however, anybody who has ever given even a slight study to the principles of trade unionism would not be guilty of advertising his ignorance by making such an absurd and wholly untrue statement. Organized labor has never demanded—and what is more, it never will demand—that workmen, irrespective of ability, shall receive the same rate of wages. If such a statement were true it would certainly be a pretty straight arraignment of unionism.

Organized labor demands that employers shall pay a standard union rate of wages; but this is something entirely different from insisting that all men shall receive equal pay. The union rate is a standard below which no man is supposed to work, but the invariable rule is that the more skilled the workman the higher the remuneration he will receive.

The union rate is the standard of the average mechanic, and the mechanic who rises above the average commands a higher figure. Except in trades where piecework is the rule, various scales are in existence, the best men always receiving a higher rate than what is called the union standard.

There is not a trade in existence today where unions men all receive the same remuneration, the average man receiving the average rate and the superior artisan a higher figure. Any attempt of a union to demand an identical uniform level for all men alike would defeat the object aimed

at. Still, as we say, it is tiring to have people who should know better making these silly assertions, when a little investigation on their part would open their eyes to the fact that they were only making themselves ridiculous.

There are other arguments used against unionism with just about as much substance behind them, but this contention that unionism demands that all men be placed on a dead level is so persistently maintained and the belief among a certain class of individuals so universally reiterated that it just becomes a little tiresome. These people might know better if they would only read up. As it is, union men are required to waste valuable time in explaining away the men of straw.—Exchange.

WISE VS. HOT HEADS.

To our mind, one of the strongest traits of Abraham Lincoln's remarkably strong character was the fact that he could not be moved by flattery or threat from doing that which he considered the best thing to be done for all concerned.

Many of the impetuous and enthusiastic abolitionists who were good and true and meant well often abused Lincoln because he did not move fast enough to suit them in the abolition movement. Lincoln's reply was, "The first duty is the preservation of the Union."

The sentiment against slavery was not fully developed, even the pulpit and press of the North were not outspoken against chattel slavery. Lincoln's whole purpose was to wait until the sentiment against human slavery could be crystallized in a sufficient number of States and among a sufficient number of people to make it sure that a sufficient majority was safely of that opinion to at least save the Union.

Often well-meaning but impetuous and enthusiastic members of the

unions become impatient for improving conditions and when some cool-headed and wiser member counsels moderation he is often hooted at and abused and referred to as a "sulker" and a traitor to the cause. It sometimes requires more courage to stand up for conservative action than it does to vote to fight.—Cigar Maker.

PARRY WANTS TO GO TO CHINA.

What's this? The report is out that David M. Parry is a candidate for minister to China, and that J. W. Van Cleave and Jumping Jupiter Kirby, Jr., are helping Parry's game along. Surely the Hon. Taft ought to hand out that job as a reward to the open shoppers for their enthusiastic support last fall. Parry would be peculiarly fitted for the position and would be right in his element, for, as records show that he pays Chinese wages and evidently loves Chinese customs. If he receives the appointment he will doubtless prove a valuable minister in studying the rat and rice diet in the Flowery Kingdom and show the American workers how well they could get along on the same.—Cleveland Citizen.

WHAT UNIONISM HAS DONE.

Families were parted and sold with as little regard for their feelings as so many cattle. People were brought to this country as late as 1818 and sold to the highest bidder for their passage money, and were compelled to serve from five to fifteen years, with no compensation except their board and clothing, for the purpose of paying off the debt. These intolerable conditions existed until the trades union movement put a stop to them. And we again emphasize the fact that they would be the rule today were it not for trades unions.

Every advantage the workingman now enjoys, compared with former

times, was obtained through the trades union effort, and we assert were it not for trades unions the condition of the workers today would be precisely what it was one hundred or two hundred years ago.—Duluth Labor World.

CLOSE UP RANKS.

No body of men ever had as rich, as cunning, as powerful, or as well-organized an enemy to oppose as that which blocks the path of organized labor today. It will take all the men and all the money, and all the brains that labor forces possess to maintain the rights that have been won, and to obtain more. This is no time for squabbles over trade jurisdiction, or for wrangles between rival leaders, or for concocting wild schemes of political revolution. This is the time to close up ranks, to enlist new members and new trades, to strengthen the weak places, to teach what we know of unionism and learn more.—Herbert N. Casson.

CHARM OF SINCERITY.

Few attributes add so much to one's personal power as the knowledge that one is absolutely genuine and sincere.

If your life is a perpetual lie, if you know that you are not what you pretend to be, you cannot be strong. There is a continuous struggle with the truth going on inside you which saps your energy and warps character.

If there is a mote in your eye, remove it at once. Otherwise, you can not look the world straight in the face. Further, there will be a cloudiness, a haze about your character which will be noticeable to those about you.

Strength lies in character. Deceit is weakness; sham and pretence are enfeebling. Only the genuine and the sincere are worth while.—Ex.

UNIONS AS DIVIDEND PAYERS.

If a bank should advertise that it would pay 25 per cent. interest on accounts, every man that had a dollar would be breaking his neck to get it deposited in order to draw some of that large interest. But when you tell them that a labor organization will pay 500 per cent. on their investment, many of them pass it by without the least bit of consideration.

To convince any non-union man who may chance to read this paper, we will illustrate the fact and let him be the judge. We know a man who was working for \$2 a day. He joined the organization of his craft and his wages were increased to \$3 a day. He had invested in this organization his monthly dues, which were 50 cents. He received just \$26 a month increase on his investment of 50 cents a month, which is just exactly 5,200 per cent. a month on his investment. Is there any institution in the world that will give you more for your money? Still, when an international union sends out an organizer at a heavy expense, endeavoring to better the condition of the man who toils, he is received with this query: "What will I get out of it?" or "How will it benefit me?" It is strange that the organizer can hold his temper when such foolish questions are put to him.—Ex.

THE SIMPLE LIFE.

The idea of "the simple life" has taken a strong hold on the mind of the general public.

Examples of extravagant living have become so numerous and so conspicuous that there is a general feeling of disgust that life should be so given to the mere gratification of the animal nature that the only desire is to procure the highest obtainable of creature comforts.

All persons of average intelligence, whose development has not been

dwarfed in hothouses of selfish indulgence, have a higher conception of the powers and pleasures of life.

The very wealthy, who give themselves up to lives of idleness and ease, are no longer the envy but the scorn and laughing stock of their poorer but more ambitious and energetic neighbors.

To be and to do, to live as intelligent, responsible men and women with Godlike faculties and powers—this is the higher conception of life.

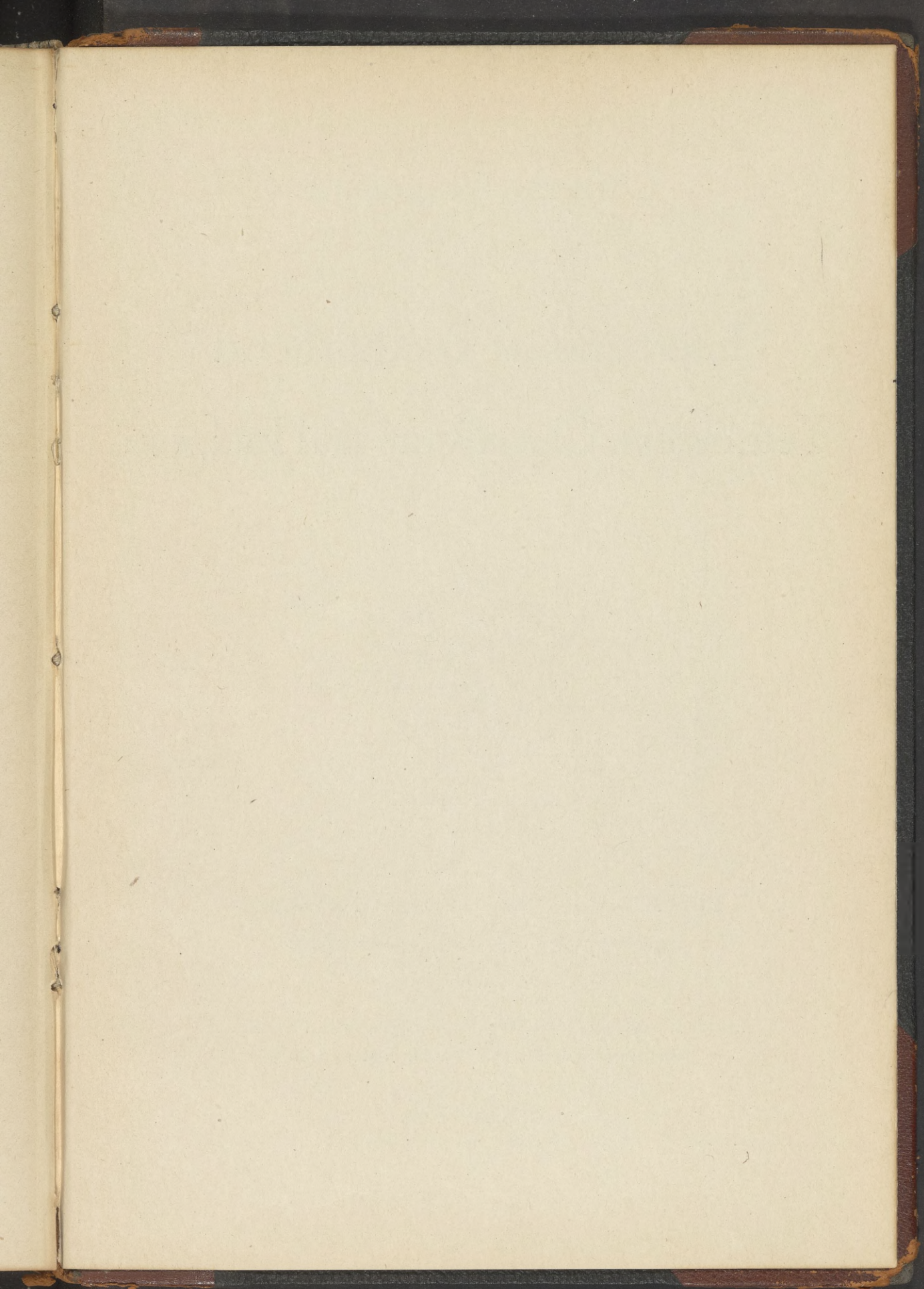
To devote less time to the preparation of so much that is unnecessary and unnatural in food and clothing, and more to the development of the inner life, to soul growth, and to the alleviation of the condition of the world's unfortunate, are some of the chief aims of the exponents of the simple life.

God speed their work.—Selected.

He who can see nothing but the wage question in trade unionism is likely to be cold, calculating and without feeling in most other walks of life. There are many important reasons for the existence of organized labor—wages is only one of them. To say that trade unionism is founded upon the basis of wages alone is about as sensible as saying that Christianity is founded upon the basis of the collection basket alone. Both premises are false—except to the living icicle whose thoughts always center about the almighty dollar.—Ex.

There are some men who aspire to leadership who have yet to learn that any fool can get a lot of people out on strike, but it takes a man of some ability to get them back with honor, and a man of still greater ability to maintain such relations as would prevent any necessity for a strike.—Journeyman Barber.

You can't smooth a man down by rubbing him the wrong way.



Official Magazine

OF THE

International Brotherhood

OF

Teamsters, Chauffeurs and Helpers



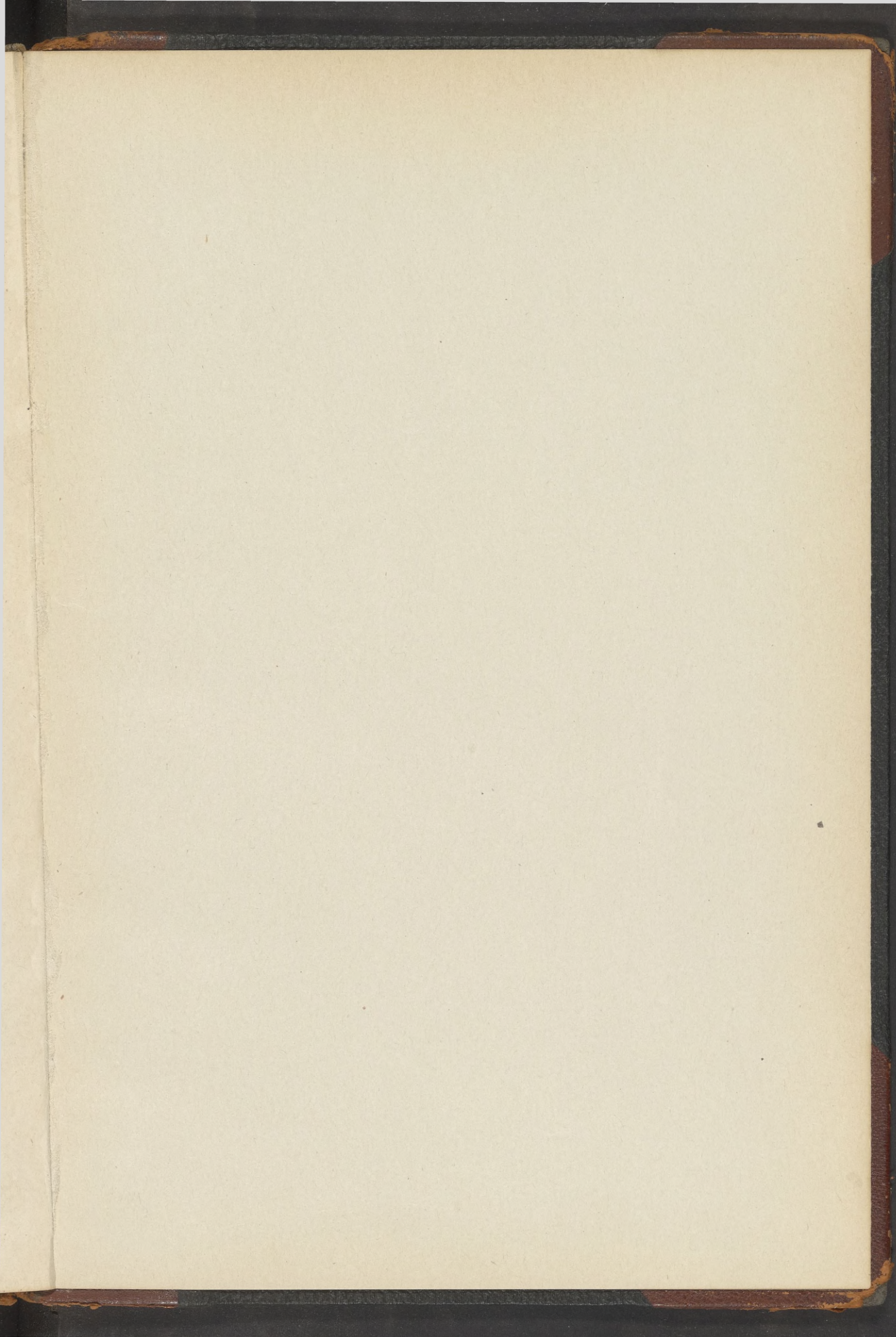
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